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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 2, 1987

Major Release

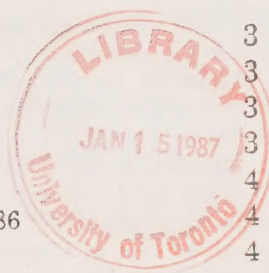
- Federal Government Employment, Third Quarter 1986** 2
- General government employment decreased 1.3% from September 1985

Data Availability Announcements

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Major Release

Federal Government Employment

Third Quarter 1986

Highlights

General Government

- Employment declined in September 1986 compared to the same month last year.
- There were 376,969 employees in departments and special funds in September 1986 compared to 381,783 employees in September 1985, a decrease of 1.3% or 4,814 employees. This decline marks the first year-to-year decrease for September in seven years, after a slowdown in the rate of growth which began in 1982.
- The decrease in general government employment was due primarily to a general reduction in staff in various departments and special funds. Significant decreases were reported in National Defence, Public Works, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, National Health and Welfare and Transport Canada.
- The above mentioned decreases and other smaller ones were partly offset by increases in Statistics Canada, Canada Harbour Place Corporation Inc. and National Revenue, Taxation. The increase in Statistics Canada, a one-time occurrence, was due to the hiring of term employees for the processing of the 1986 Census of Population data. The rise in Canada Harbour Place Inc. was due to the opening in May of Expo 86 in Vancouver. The increase in National Revenue, Taxation resulted from increased person-years authorized. The decrease in other departments was the result of a reduction in person-years authorized, reflecting the government's focus on reducing the size of the public service required to deliver government programs as indicated in the latest budget. The decline in National Defence was caused by the cessation

of student summer employment under the Challenge 86 program a month earlier than last year. The decrease in Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was due to lay-offs.

Government Enterprises

- Employment declined in September 1986 compared to the same month last year.
- There were 208,134 employees in September 1986 as compared to 216,482 in September 1985, a decrease of 3.9% or 8,348 employees.
- The decrease in government enterprise employment resulted primarily from the sale of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited and Canadian Arsenals Limited to the private sector. Other decreases were caused by lay-offs over the year in a number of enterprises including the Canadian National Railways.

Total Government

- Employment declined in September 1986 compared to the same month last year.
- General government and government enterprise employment totalled 585,103 employees in September 1986, compared to 598,265 employees in September 1985, a decrease of 2.2% or 13,162.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces in matrix 2720.

The July-September 1986 issue of the publication *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$20/\$80), will be released January 20, 1987. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore (613-990-8306) or M. Fathy (613-991-1843), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Construction Type Plywood

November 1986

Canadian firms produced 126 291 cubic metres (142,718,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during November 1986, a decrease of 20.8% from the 159 560 cubic metres (180,313,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during November 1985.

January to November 1986 production totalled 1 728 371 cubic metres (1,953,183,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 4.5% from the 1 810 414 cubic metres (2,045,895,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122, level 1.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 12, 1987. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,099.2 million for October 1986, an increase of 9.1% over the \$1,007.1 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact: Services Division (613-991-3494).

Steel Ingots

Week Ended December 20, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 20, 1986 totalled 285 148 tonnes, a decrease of 0.7% from the preceding week's total of 287 192 tonnes but up 2.1% from the year-earlier level of 279 218 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 13 613 185 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from 14 174 716 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

November 1986

Manufacturers shipped 25 407 960 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November 1986, up 10.7% from the 22 950 453 square metres shipped in November 1985 but down 8.4% from the 27 745 988 square metres shipped in October 1986.

Year-to-date shipments were 269 694 920 square metres, an increase of 23.2% over the January to November 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 12, 1987. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

November 1986

Soft drink production for November 1986 was estimated at 1 680 199 hectolitres, an increase of 3.6% from 1 621 455 hectolitres estimated a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was estimated at 19 561 499 hectolitres, compared to the corresponding 1985 amount of 18 003 635 hectolitres. These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the last week of December. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1986

Production of process cheese in November 1986 totalled 5 069 159 kilograms, down 5.8% from October 1986 and down 3.7% from November 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 63 870 556 kilograms, down from the corresponding 1985 amount of 66 819 713 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during November 1986 was 534 185 kilograms – an increase of 33.8% from October 1986 and an increase of 1.2% from November 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 5 477 941 kilograms, down from the 6 075 043 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 5. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Roads and Highways – Length and Expenditures

1984-85

Preliminary figures are now available on federal, provincial and territorial roads and highways – length and expenditures – for 1984-85.

Contact: K.J. Enright (613-991-2493), Transportation Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Current Economic Indicators,
Vol. 2, No. 11 – December 1986
Catalogue number 13-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Inventories Shipments and
Orders in Manufacturing
Industries,** September 1986
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

**Production and Disposition of
Tobacco Products,** November 1986
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Construction Type Plywood,
October 1986
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Particleboard, Waferboard and
Hardboard,** October 1986
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Specified Domestic Electrical
Appliances,** October 1986
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Factory Sales of Electric
Storage Batteries,** October
1986 **Catalogue number 43-005**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Air Carrier Operations in
Canada,** April-June 1985
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84)

Telephone Statistics,
October 1986
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

Telephone Statistics, 1985
Catalogue number 56-203
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33)

**Gross Domestic Product by
Industry,** July 1986
Catalogue number 61-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Gross Domestic Product by
Industry,** August 1986
Catalogue number 61-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Gross Domestic Product by
Industry,** September 1986
Catalogue number 61-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Industry Price Indexes,
October 1986
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

**Family Expenditure in Canada,
Selected Cities,** 1984
Catalogue number 62-555
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Department Store Sales and
Stocks,** September 1986
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140)

New Motor Vehicle Sales,
September 1986
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Summary of Canadian
International Trade,**
October 1986
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

**Canada's International Investment
Position,** 1982 to 1985
Catalogue number 67-202P
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 5, 1987

Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index, November 1986	2
• The IPPI was unchanged in November, after increasing for five consecutive months	
Raw Materials Price Index, November 1986	4
• Raw materials prices remained weak, with the index down 19.4% year-over-year	
Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1986	5
• Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$433.77 – up 2.1% from a year earlier	

Data Availability Announcements

Telecommunications Statistics, Third Quarter 1986	9
Chain Store Stocks, October 1986	9
Steel Ingots, Week Ending December 27, 1986	9
Trucking in Canada, 1985	9

Publication Released

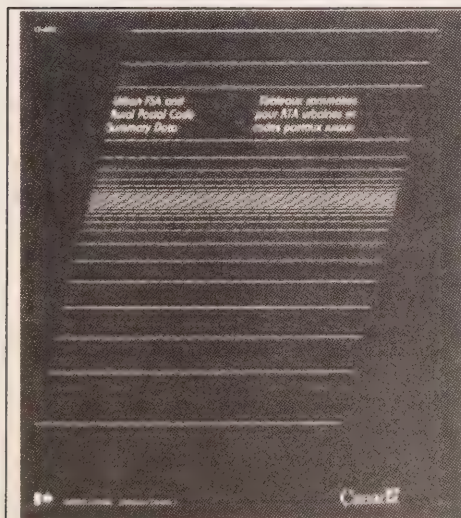
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Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code Summary Data, 1985

This publication now presents 1985 data derived from the tax files for about 1,000 urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSA, the first three characters of the postal code) and 6,000 rural postal codes. In addition to the 27 population characteristics (including age group, sex, income and labour force status) presented in the previous edition, this new version includes provincial and Canadian totals, a provincial index for median total income and provincial and Canadian rankings for the incidence of receipt of unemployment insurance.

This publication, an invaluable tool for analysts, planners, marketers and the business and academic communities, is available in five editions: one for all of Canada and one for each of the four major regions.

Order **Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code Summary Data, 1985** (17-602, \$275). This catalogue is available in five editions: issue no. 87-000 (Canada package, 340 pages), \$275. The remaining issues are \$100 (per region): 87-001 (Atlantic provinces, 73 pages); 87-002 (Quebec, 100 pages); 87-003 (Ontario, 109 pages); 87-004 (Western provinces and territories, 124 pages).



Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index

November 1986

Preliminary estimates show that there was no change in the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) in November 1986, after posting increases in five consecutive months. Decreases in the wood and the primary metals indexes were offset by price increases for petroleum and coal products, paper and paper products and food products.

The IPPI rose 0.4% from November 1985, a year-over-year advance slightly lower than the 0.6% average recorded over the last three months. However, with the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the yearly rate of change would have been 4.4%.

Largely as a result of a price decrease for spruce sold on the Canadian market (-7.5%), the index for softwood lumber went down 3.0% in November 1986, but remained 16.6% higher than in November 1985. The index for primary metal products declined 0.7%, largely due to price decreases of 2.3% for aluminum products and 1.8% for nickel products.

According to preliminary estimates, the petroleum and coal products index rose 0.6% in November, but was down 28.2% from a year earlier. Increases of 0.4% for woodpulp, 3.1% for paper boards and 6.1% for multi-wall shipping sacks were major factors in the 0.3% advance in the paper and paper products index. The upturn in the food sector was mainly attributable to price increases for meat products (0.3%), dairy products (0.4%), fish products (1.1%), sugar (4.7%) and fruit and vegetable preparations (1.3%). Notably, prices were up for beef (1.3%) and for turkeys (2.9%), while prices for pork declined 1.1%, and those for bacon, 4.7%. Prices for cheese, other than whole milk, rose 2.5%, those for molluscs and crustaceans, 6.8% and those for fish (smoked, salted, dried), 4.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of January. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² Nov. '86	% Change	
			Nov. '86/ Oct. '86	Nov. '86/ Nov. '85
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.8	-	0.4
Intermediate goods	61.6	115.0	-0.2	-0.1
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	104.0	-0.6	2.4
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.5	-	-0.7
Finished goods	38.4	127.4	0.2	1.0
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	130.8	0.3	6.4
Capital equipment	10.2	129.8	-	3.2
All other finished goods	17.9	124.1	0.2	-3.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	125.7	0.4	8.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	116.5	0.3	3.4
Beverages	1.9	140.0	-	4.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	150.5	0.1	7.9
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	117.6	0.1	2.1
Textile products	2.4	111.8	0.1	1.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	117.6	-	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	121.8	-1.3	12.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	128.3	0.3	3.8
Paper and paper products	8.1	122.7	0.3	8.8
Printing and publishing	2.4	135.6	0.3	5.5
Primary metal products	8.8	107.3	-0.7	3.8
Metal fabricated products	5.3	123.1	-0.2	2.5
Machinery and equipment	4.8	123.3	0.1	2.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	134.8	-0.2	3.8
Electrical and communication products	5.0	123.5	-	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	131.0	0.3	4.0
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	96.8	0.6	-28.2
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	114.9	-0.2	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	128.1	-0.2	5.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	97.2	-2.0	1.9

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

- Nil or zero.

Raw Materials Price Index

November 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.1% in November 1986 from its October level. This decrease was mainly a result of a 0.9% drop in the mineral fuels component and a 1.6% decline in the non-ferrous metals component. The November 1986 RMPI was 19.4% lower than its year-earlier level. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI showed an increase of 0.5% over the month and an increase of 4.9% over the year. Of the seven components making up the Raw Materials Price Index, five registered decreases and two increased.

The mineral fuels component index decreased 0.9% in November to a level 40.9% lower than in November 1985. Crude oil prices were estimated to have decreased 0.8% in November, leaving this index 47.1% lower than its year-earlier level. Decreases in natural gas prices to industrial users, particularly in British Columbia, resulted in this index declining 2.5% over the month. The natural gas index was 3.8% lower than the November 1985 level.

The price of non-ferrous metals decreased 1.6% in November. Despite this decrease, the index remained 6.0% higher than its year-earlier level. Lower prices for copper (-1.3%),

gold (-4.8%) and aluminum materials (-3.5%) were the main factors in the lower component index. While prices for gold and aluminum materials were down over the month, gold was still 16.7% higher than a year ago and aluminum materials remained 15.7% higher than in November 1985.

Prices for animal and animal products increased 1.1% over the month to a level 7.8% higher than a year earlier. Prices for cattle and calves were up 2.4% in November, 5.2% higher than in 1985. Increases were also registered for hog prices. This index was up 1.4% over the month and 24.1% over the year. Fish prices climbed 2.4% in November to a level 14.9% higher than the previous year.

The wood component index increased 2.6% in November to stand at a level 5.5% higher than in November 1985. Logs and bolts were up 2.7% over the month while pulpwood was up 2.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of January. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index Nov. '86 ¹	%Change	
			Nov. '86/ Oct. '86	Nov. '86/ Nov. '85
Raw materials total	100	94.5	-0.1	-19.4
Mineral fuels	45	81.4	-0.9	-40.9
Vegetable products	11	85.5	-0.6	-1.6
Animal and animal products	20	118.1	1.1	7.8
Wood products	8	112.3	2.6	5.5
Ferrous materials	2	109.9	-0.4	0.2
Non-ferrous metals	11	89.7	-1.6	6.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.4	-0.1	1.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	105.3	0.5	4.9

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Employment, Earnings and Hours October 1986 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data on employment, payrolls and hours for October 1986 showed an estimated 9,408,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 69,000 (+0.7%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a slightly larger than usual increase for this time of year, leaving industrial aggregate employment 2.6% above the estimate of a year ago.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$433.77 for October, little changed from September and 2.1% above the level of October 1985 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in October in the goods-producing industries was virtually unchanged (-0.8%) from September. The estimated number of employees in forestry and manufacturing decreased less than usual between September and October while employment in mines, quarries and oil wells declined more than usual for this time of year. The number of employees in the service-producing industries increased by 1.3% between September and October, an increase larger than that observed between the same months in previous years. Employment increases were noted in trade and in finance, insurance and real estate.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 239,000 (+2.6%) from October 1985. The yearly rate of change in the goods-producing industries, which had been declining steadily since January 1986, rose to -0.2% in October. The year-to-year growth rate in manufacturing, which was 0.3% in the previous two months, increased to 1.5% in October; this is still lower than the growth rate recorded during the first half of 1986. The year-over-year rate of change in mines, quarries and oil wells declined for the eighth consecutive

month. The year-over-year growth rate in the service-producing industries was 3.6% in October, the highest it has been this year. The year-to-year growth rate in trade has been increasing steadily since March while that in finance, insurance and real estate increased to its highest level this year.

At the provincial level, estimated employment declined less than usual between September and October in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and increased more than usual in Ontario. Employment increases were noted in Nova Scotia and British Columbia at a time of year when decreases usually occur. The year-to-year rate of change increased to its highest level this year in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the Canada industrial aggregate remained virtually unchanged between September and October 1986. In the goods-producing industries average weekly earnings were slightly higher than usual for this time of year while in the service-producing industries there was virtually no change between September and October. Average weekly earnings increased in construction at a time of year when a decline is usually observed.

Compared to October 1985, total average weekly earnings increased by \$8.73 (+2.1%). Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 1.9% from October 1985 while the yearly rate of change in the service-producing industries was 2.5%.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings remained virtually unchanged between September and October in all provinces except Newfoundland and Quebec which showed larger than usual increases for this time of year. The yearly rate of change in average weekly earnings rose to its highest level of the year in Newfoundland while it declined to its lowest level in 1986 to date in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia.

(continued on page 6)

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 49% of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.3 hours in October 1986, little changed from September but down slightly from the level of a year earlier. The estimated average weekly hours in October increased slightly to 39.1 in the goods-producing industries and declined to 28.8 in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings in October of employees paid by the hour increased slightly from September 1986 to \$10.85, with the goods-producing industries estimated at \$12.69 and the service-producing industries at \$9.53. (see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000, 9584-9638.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of January. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

October 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 1986 ^p	Sept. 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^p	Sept. 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	51.6	53.1	57.9	552.90	543.06	514.14
Mines, quarries and oil wells	137.1	142.5	145.1	718.31	702.06	694.39
Manufacturing	1,741.3	1,745.1	1,758.3	512.00	506.53	495.81
Durables	829.6	821.9	825.9	547.13	541.44	526.57
Non-durables	911.7	923.2	932.4	480.04	475.44	468.55
Construction	444.0	453.2	452.6	525.87	519.02	516.50
Building	365.1	373.9	373.2	500.45	492.89	489.14
Industrial and heavy	78.9	79.3	79.4	643.41	642.20	645.14
Goods-producing industries	2,374.1	2,393.9	2,413.9	527.40	521.34	512.06
Transportation, communication and other utilities	798.4	802.2	801.5	563.07	559.30	561.86
Transportation	452.4	455.2	447.8	518.70	514.17	524.07
Storage	11.6	10.9	11.9	563.63	544.80	535.53
Communication	219.1	219.5	221.4	587.26	586.60	580.40
Electric power, gas and water utilities	115.3	116.6	120.4	691.15	685.41	670.97
Trade	1,732.4	1,691.4	1,661.9	318.94	318.29	319.45
Wholesale	506.3	504.5	497.3	435.04	431.91	432.09
Retail	1,226.1	1,186.9	1,164.5	270.99	270.00	271.35
Finance, insurance and real estate	589.9	584.2	585.2	454.78	453.93	452.69
Community, business and personal services	3,243.8	3,197.7	3,050.1	365.74	367.38	361.47
Public administration	669.1	669.7	689.2	555.89	553.04	539.38
Service-producing industries	7,033.7	6,945.2	6,787.9	402.17	402.78	400.77
Industrial aggregate	9,407.8	9,339.1	9,201.7	433.77	433.17	429.97
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	130.4	132.6	132.7	416.83	402.43	405.10
Prince Edward Island	33.9	33.9	33.0	347.65	346.47	339.42
Nova Scotia	268.9	268.1	266.2	392.36	391.28	391.82
New Brunswick	204.1	205.5	206.0	398.94	397.79	396.86
Quebec	2,318.0	2,307.6	2,299.2	425.54	422.91	421.92
Ontario	3,917.1	3,870.3	3,800.2	442.06	442.85	439.66
Manitoba	377.4	375.7	369.0	409.09	408.63	403.97
Saskatchewan	285.4	284.3	275.8	409.36	407.70	398.48
Alberta	868.3	864.9	856.5	450.68	449.76	450.33
British Columbia	976.1	967.4	934.1	441.56	443.16	431.78
Yukon	9.6	9.7	9.7	537.89	534.34	513.58
Northwest Territories	18.6	19.0	19.4	593.23	599.51	598.96
Canada	9,407.8	9,339.1	9,201.7	433.77	433.17	429.97

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

October 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Oct. 1986 ^p	Sept. 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^p	Sept. 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	38.5	38.5	37.3	15.11	15.16	14.52
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.6	39.8	39.1	15.92	15.78	15.46
Manufacturing	39.0	38.9	38.3	12.06	11.97	11.82
Durables	40.5	40.3	39.3	12.59	12.51	12.38
Non-durables	37.5	37.4	37.2	11.47	11.40	11.26
Construction	38.9	38.3	39.1	14.08	14.04	13.72
Building	37.8	37.2	37.8	13.87	13.79	13.46
Industrial and heavy	44.0	43.5	44.8	14.89	15.00	14.75
Goods-producing industries	39.1	38.8	38.5	12.69	12.62	12.43
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.5	38.2	38.6	13.97	13.94	13.79
Transportation	38.2	37.8	38.3	13.44	13.46	13.33
Storage	38.9	37.5	37.4	14.02	13.37	13.96
Communication	36.8	37.1	37.4	14.33	14.40	14.18
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.9	40.7	40.5	15.87	15.65	15.37
Trade	28.9	28.9	29.6	8.36	8.32	8.17
Wholesale	35.5	35.5	35.9	9.76	9.70	9.55
Retail	27.5	27.3	28.2	7.96	7.91	7.77
Finance, insurance and real estate	25.9	26.4	27.0	8.80	8.67	8.44
Community, business and personal services	27.0	27.3	28.1	9.18	8.98	8.84
Public administration	32.3	32.5	33.4	11.54	11.45	11.13
Service-producing industries	28.8	29.0	29.7	9.53	9.42	9.28
Industrial aggregate	32.3	32.4	32.8	10.85	10.76	10.58
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	35.1	34.2	35.4	9.57	9.55	9.26
Prince Edward Island	31.7	32.5	33.6	7.40	7.16	6.92
Nova Scotia	33.1	33.2	33.7	9.40	9.36	9.18
New Brunswick	34.1	34.1	34.6	9.66	9.65	9.46
Quebec	33.2	33.5	33.3	10.68	10.46	10.48
Ontario	32.7	32.7	33.4	10.90	10.84	10.53
Manitoba	32.5	32.4	32.6	10.07	10.09	9.96
Saskatchewan	29.7	29.4	29.9	10.47	10.41	10.22
Alberta	30.5	30.5	31.1	10.88	10.88	10.75
British Columbia	29.9	29.9	30.4	12.33	12.36	12.13
Yukon	34.7	34.2	34.1	14.07	14.07	13.93
Northwest Territories	36.5	35.1	36.1	13.48	14.18	14.53
Canada	32.3	32.4	32.8	10.85	10.76	10.58

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Telecommunications Statistics

Third Quarter 1986

Telelobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported quarterly revenues of \$154.0 million in the third quarter of 1986, up 4.0% from the third quarter of 1985. Operating expenses were \$111.1 million, an increase of 6.1% over the same period in 1985. Net operating revenue was \$42.8 million, compared with \$43.2 million in the third quarter of 1985.

Order the *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics*, Third Quarter 1986 (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), scheduled for release the week of January 5. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 27, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 27, 1986 totalled 209 204 tonnes, a decrease of 26.6% from the preceding week's total of 285 148 tonnes but up 1.9% from the year-earlier level of 205 241 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 13 822 389 tonnes, a decrease of 3.9% from 14 379 957 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Chain Store Stocks

October 1986

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,840 million at the end of October 1986, up 5.7% over the level reached in October 1985.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.24:1 in October 1986, up marginally from the average ratio of 1.22:1 observed in the first nine months of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of January 1987. Contact: Emma MacPhail (613-990-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Trucking in Canada

1985

Preliminary 1985 data for class 1 and 2 motor carriers of freight and household goods movers are now available. The data relate to 1,760 establishments in 1985; the corresponding number in 1984 was 1,594.

These 1,760 carriers generated \$7,050 million in revenue, an increase of 13.3% over the revenues generated by class 1 and 2 carriers in 1984.

Order *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, \$32), scheduled for release in June 1987. Contact: the Surface and Marine Transport Section (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Publication Released

Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code

Summary Data, 1985

Catalogue number 17-602

(Canada: \$275; Other Countries: \$295)

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 6, 1987

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, October 1986 2

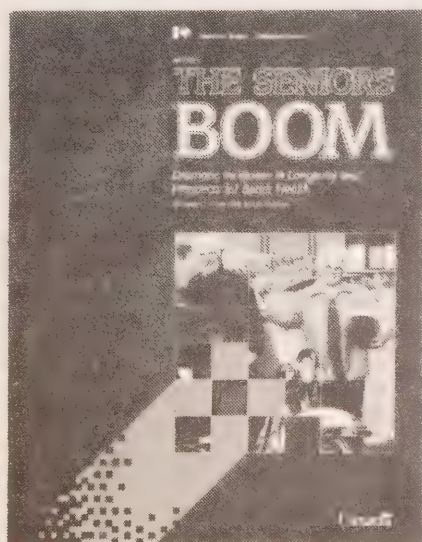
- Real GDP edged down 0.1% from September

The Seniors Boom, October 1986 5

- Data show dramatic increases in longevity and prospects for better health for Canadian seniors

Publications Released 6

Index to Data Releases, December 1986



The Seniors Boom

Recent marked improvements in longevity have taken place among Canada's older population. At the same time, there have been indications of improved health practices amongst the elderly. Thus, Canada's seniors have good prospects not only of living longer, but also enjoying better overall health.

This is the message of *The Seniors Boom*, a thought-provoking book which offers innovative approaches to analysing data on aging. It charts Statistics Canada's latest projections of what will happen as the baby boomers pass through their senior years, as well as exploring aspects of lifestyles that appear to promote better health among the elderly.

Order *The Seniors Boom* (89-515, \$9.95/\$10.95), now available at the publications sales counter or at your nearest advisory services centre. Contact: L.O. Stone (613-990-9752), Population Studies Division.



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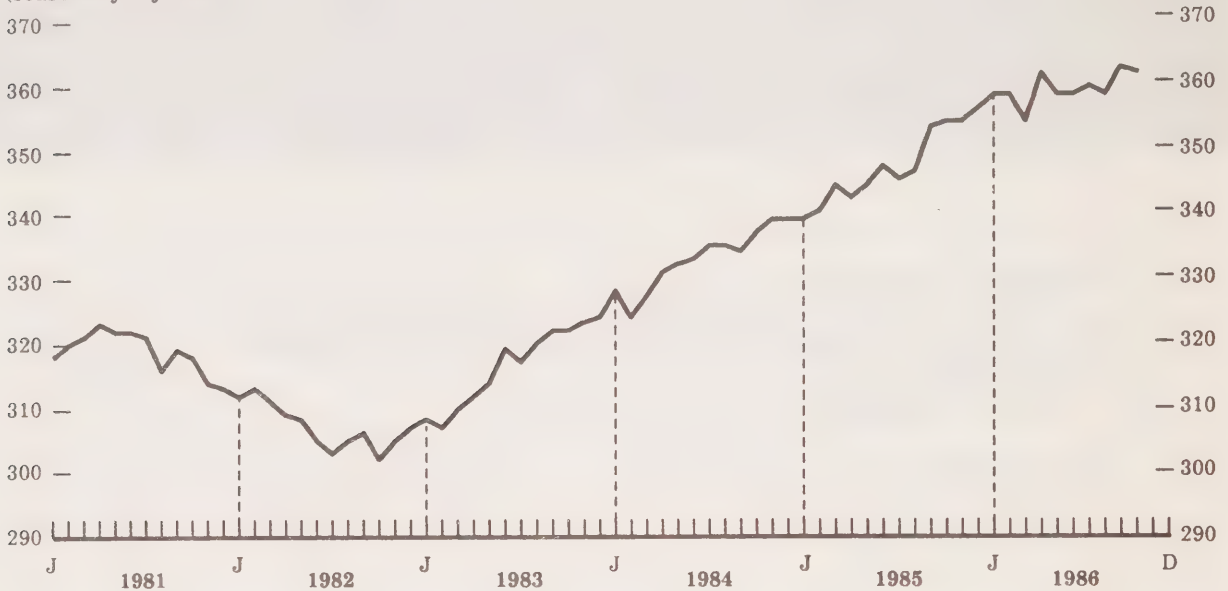
Canada

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices

(millions of dollars)

(seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)

October 1986

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, declined 0.1% in October, following a 0.7% gain in September. To date in 1986, GDP has recorded five months of growth and five months months of decline. The year-over-year growth rate in October now stands at 2.0%, the lowest year-over-year growth rate recorded to date in 1986. Industrial production advanced 1.2% in October.

Goods-producing Industries

Although overall economic activity declined slightly in October, output of goods-producing industries grew 0.8% following modest declines

in both August and September. Most of the October gain occurred in manufacturing industries, followed by lesser increases in construction and mining.

Within manufacturing, substantial production increases were recorded by some export-oriented industries, especially manufacturers of pulp and paper products, iron and steel, motor vehicles, and motor vehicle parts and accessories; to a lesser extent, producers of chemicals, and non-metallic mineral products also reported output gains in October. The growth in the construction industry during October was due almost entirely to increased residential building activity. Increased production of gold, copper, nickel, iron ore and coal accounted for most of the growth within mining.

(continued on page 3)

Services-producing Industries

Output of services-producing industries fell 0.6% in October, the steepest monthly decline since July 1985. Production decreases were widespread.

The most significant decline during October occurred in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, principally among some types of financial institutions and real estate agencies. Other substantial declines occurred in wholesale trade and retail trade, where wholesalers of farm machinery, and lumber and building materials, as well as new motor vehicle dealers all showed output decreases.

Much of the decline in the community, business and personal services industry stemmed from a decrease in the accommodation and food service industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in the first half of February 1987. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices

Monthly
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1985	1986			
	October	July	August	September	October
Total Economy	354,582.0	360,494.4	359,452.8	362,085.6	361,738.8
Business sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,554.0	11,775.6	11,670.0	11,607.6	11,629.2
Fishing and trapping industries	494.4	500.4	506.4	510.0	516.0
Logging and forestry industry	2,244.0	2,414.4	2,542.8	2,659.2	2,259.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	19,986.0	18,165.6	18,871.2	18,410.4	18,530.4
Manufacturing industries	66,522.0	66,697.2	64,490.4	64,623.6	65,674.8
Construction industries	24,555.6	22,765.2	23,696.4	23,376.0	23,608.8
Transportation and storage industries	16,069.2	16,107.6	16,048.8	16,156.8	16,018.8
Communication industries	9,831.6	10,527.6	10,303.2	10,462.8	10,479.6
Other utility industries	10,705.2	10,892.4	10,914.0	11,074.8	11,074.8
Wholesale trade industries	17,166.0	17,893.2	17,629.2	18,194.4	17,860.8
Retail trade industries	22,758.0	23,425.2	23,565.6	23,773.2	23,532.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	53,643.6	55,024.8	55,196.4	56,700.0	56,288.4
Community, business and personal services	37,304.4	40,380.0	40,197.6	40,524.0	40,281.6
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	56.4	85.2	19.2	55.2	38.4
Manufacturing industries	64.8	67.2	63.6	60.0	62.4
Forestry services industry	273.6	252.0	266.4	250.8	236.4
Transportation industries	1,567.2	1,557.6	1,545.6	1,564.8	1,549.2
Communication industries	52.8	52.8	51.6	49.2	50.4
Water systems industry	534.0	547.2	552.0	556.8	548.4
Insurance and other finance industry	307.2	333.6	339.6	334.8	339.6
Government service industries	23,251.2	23,239.2	23,205.6	23,248.8	23,248.8
Community and personal services	36,640.8	37,790.4	37,777.2	37,892.4	37,910.4
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	291,834.0	296,569.2	295,632.0	298,072.8	297,754.8
Goods	135,061.2	133,210.8	132,691.2	132,261.6	133,293.6
Services	156,772.8	163,358.4	162,940.8	165,811.2	164,461.2
Non-business sector:	62,748.0	63,925.2	63,820.8	64,012.8	63,984.0
Goods	655.2	699.6	634.8	672.0	649.2
Services	62,092.8	63,225.6	63,186.0	63,340.8	63,334.8
Goods-producing industries	135,716.4	133,910.4	133,326.0	132,933.6	133,942.8
Services-producing industries	218,865.6	226,584.0	226,126.8	229,152.0	227,796.0
Industrial production	97,868.4	96,454.8	94,910.4	94,780.8	95,929.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	30,703.2	31,512.0	30,814.8	30,768.0	31,198.8
Durable manufacturing industries	35,818.8	35,185.2	33,675.6	33,855.6	34,476.0

The Seniors Boom: Dramatic Increases in Longevity and Prospects for Better Health

Recent marked improvements in longevity have taken place among Canada's older population. At the same time, there have been indications of improved health practices amongst the elderly. Thus, Canada's seniors have good prospects not only of living longer, but also enjoying better overall health.

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The Seniors Boom looks at various aspects of health, functional capacity and behaviour conducive to good health. Patterns or trends shown include the following:

- In a short space of five years (from 1976 to 1981), the proportion of able-bodied seniors exercising regularly has risen from less than 50% to nearly 60%. During this period seniors recorded a more impressive increase in the proportion carrying on regular exercise than any other age group.
- In 1981, more than 70% of the women in the 65-69 age group were non-smokers, compared with slightly less than 60% of the men.

- In 1979, 75% of men who have never married and 60% of divorced men tended to spend their free time alone.

In documenting the recent increases in longevity among the oldest Canadians, the book shows that:

- During the period from 1976 to 1981, there was a drop of 14% in the mortality rate of males aged 50 to 54.
- Two graphs based on Statistics Canada projections show that 75% of men and 80% of women in the 75-79 age group in 2016 will live another five years. Of these women who will survive to 2021, 70% will live even longer and be in the 85-89 age group in 2026.

This publication also charts some of Statistics Canada's latest estimates and forecasts regarding:

- The rapid growth in the elderly population;
- Differences in age composition between the urban and rural populations; and
- the imbalance between the sexes.

Order *The Seniors Boom* (89-515, \$9.95/\$10.95), now available at the publications sales counter or at your nearest advisory services centre. Contact: L.O. Stone (613-990-9752), Population Studies Division.

Publications Released

**Transportation Equipment Industries –
Motor Vehicle Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 42-251B 3231
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)**

**The Seniors Boom – Dramatic
Increases in Longevity and
Prospects for Better Health,
Catalogue number 89-515E
(Canada: \$9.95; Other Countries: \$10.95)**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Canada

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Countries	October 1986	December 8, 1986
Travel Survey - Domestic Travel	Third Quarter 1986	December 23, 1986
Truck Use Survey (Private Trucking)	1985	December 4, 1986
Tube, Steel	1985 Census of Manufactures	December 12, 1986
Tubing	October 1986	December 15, 1986
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1986	December 23, 1986
Union Formation and Dissolution:		
Results from the Family History		
Survey	1984	December 2, 1986
Union Wage Rate Index, Construction	November 1986	December 19, 1986
University Enrolment	1985-86	December 10, 1986
Vegetable Production	December 1986	December 8, 1986
Vehicle, New Motor Sales	October 1986	December 11, 1986
Video Distribution	1984	December 5, 1986
Waferboard	October 1986	December 15, 1986
Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, Exports	October 1986	December 19, 1986
Wholesale Trade	October 1986	December 22, 1986
Wire, Steel	October 1986	December 15, 1986
Wool, Mineral	November 1986	December 19, 1986
Wrappers, Corrugated	October 1986	December 1, 1986

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 7, 1987

Major Releases

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, September 1986 2

- Production of crude oil increased 4.1% from a year earlier

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity, August 1986 3

- The leading indicator rose to 107.5 – the highest level registered since 1976

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, Week Ending January 3, 1987 4

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending December 14, 1986 4

Railway Carloadings, November 1986 4

The Dairy Review, November 1986 4

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1986 5



Statistics
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Canada

Major Releases

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

September 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada in September amounted to 7 672.4 thousand cubic metres, a 4.1% increase from September 1985. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 67 981.2 thousand cubic metres, up 0.7% from the January-September 1985 period.
- Crude oil exports for the first nine months in 1986 reached 25 045.8 thousand cubic metres, an increase of 20.6% over the same period last year, while imports rose significantly by 32.6% to reach 15 137.3 thousand cubic metres. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipeline systems, while imports are primarily by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)

- Marketable production of natural gas declined by 10.9% from September 1985, while year-to-date production was off 7.5%. Sales in Canada, for both the current month and the year-to-date period, showed little difference from last year's levels. Export deliveries, however, were down 10.2% for the month and 22.2% for the January-September period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the fourth week of January 1987. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	Sept. 1986	% Change from Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986	% Change from Jan.-Sept. 1985
(thousand of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 672.4	4.1	67 981.2	0.7
Exports	2 784.2	8.3	25 045.8	20.6
Imports	1 908.2	10.4	15 137.3	32.6
Refinery receipts	6 751.8	-	58 737.2	-0.1
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	4 871.5	-10.9	50 998.0	-7.5
Exports	1 537.1	-10.2	14 701.7	-22.2
Canadian sales	2 803.6	-3.4	34 780.3	-2.4

- Nil or zero.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada August 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981 = 100) increased 1.5% in August to 107.5 from a revised index of 105.9 in July. This is the highest level registered by the leading indicator since 1976. The gain was attributable to the strength of both the residential and non-residential sectors.

The filtered index of residential construction moved up 1.8% to 119.9 in August. This increase reflected gains in the multi-family dwelling sector and, to a lesser extent, in the single dwelling sector. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued showed rising intentions were widespread across the country.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) increased 1.3% to 94.5 in August. The commercial component posted the largest increase (2.1%) followed by the governmental (0.4%) and the industrial (0.3%) components. The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued was up in Quebec and Ontario, down in the Atlantic region and remained relatively unchanged in western Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 9-15).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/200), scheduled for release the third week of January 1987. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada (1981 = 100)

	Aug. 1986	July 1986	June 1986	May 1986	Aug. 1985	July 1985	June 1985	May 1985	% Variation	
									Aug. '86/ July '86	Aug. '86/ Aug. '85
Total index	107.5	105.9	104.1	102.2	90.9	89.9	88.4	86.5	1.5	18.3
Residential	119.9	117.8	115.7	113.6	100.5	98.0	95.1	91.8	1.8	19.3
Non-residential	94.5	93.3	91.9	90.2	80.9	81.3	81.3	80.9	1.3	16.8
Industrial	77.9	77.7	77.8	77.7	79.4	79.8	80.1	80.2	0.3	-1.9
Commercial	96.3	94.3	92.0	89.6	75.7	75.1	74.2	72.9	2.1	27.2
Public	104.0	103.6	102.9	101.6	93.1	94.4	95.3	95.6	0.4	11.7

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 3, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 3, 1987 totalled 233 321 tonnes, an increase of 11.5% from the preceding week's total of 209 204 tonnes but down 2.2% from the year-earlier level of 238 689 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 233 321 tonnes, a decrease of 2.2% from 238 689 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

November 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.8 million tonnes in November 1986, a decrease of 1.7% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 6.4% from November 1985.

The total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed a decrease of 0.7% from the 1985 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 0.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the second week of January 1987. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending December 14, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending December 14, 1986 totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 5.5% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 11.0% and were down in the West by 1.3%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 3.9% and declined in the West by 0.1%; there was an over-all national decrease of 2.7%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 227.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.0%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 46 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of January 12. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

The Dairy Review

November 1986

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 347 tonnes in November 1986, an increase of 6.5% from November 1985. The November 1986 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 8 348 tonnes, a decrease of 6.7% from the previous year.

An estimated 570 062 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in October 1986, a decrease of 1.4% from October 1985. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 10 months of 1986 to 6 153 619 kilolitres, an increase of 0.5% over the January-October 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5663, 5666 and 5667.

Order the November 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release January 22. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

November 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 187 993 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in November 1986, an increase of 8.9% from the 172 576 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1986 shipments totalled 2 011 141 thousand square metres, up 5.7% from 1 902 539 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 12. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

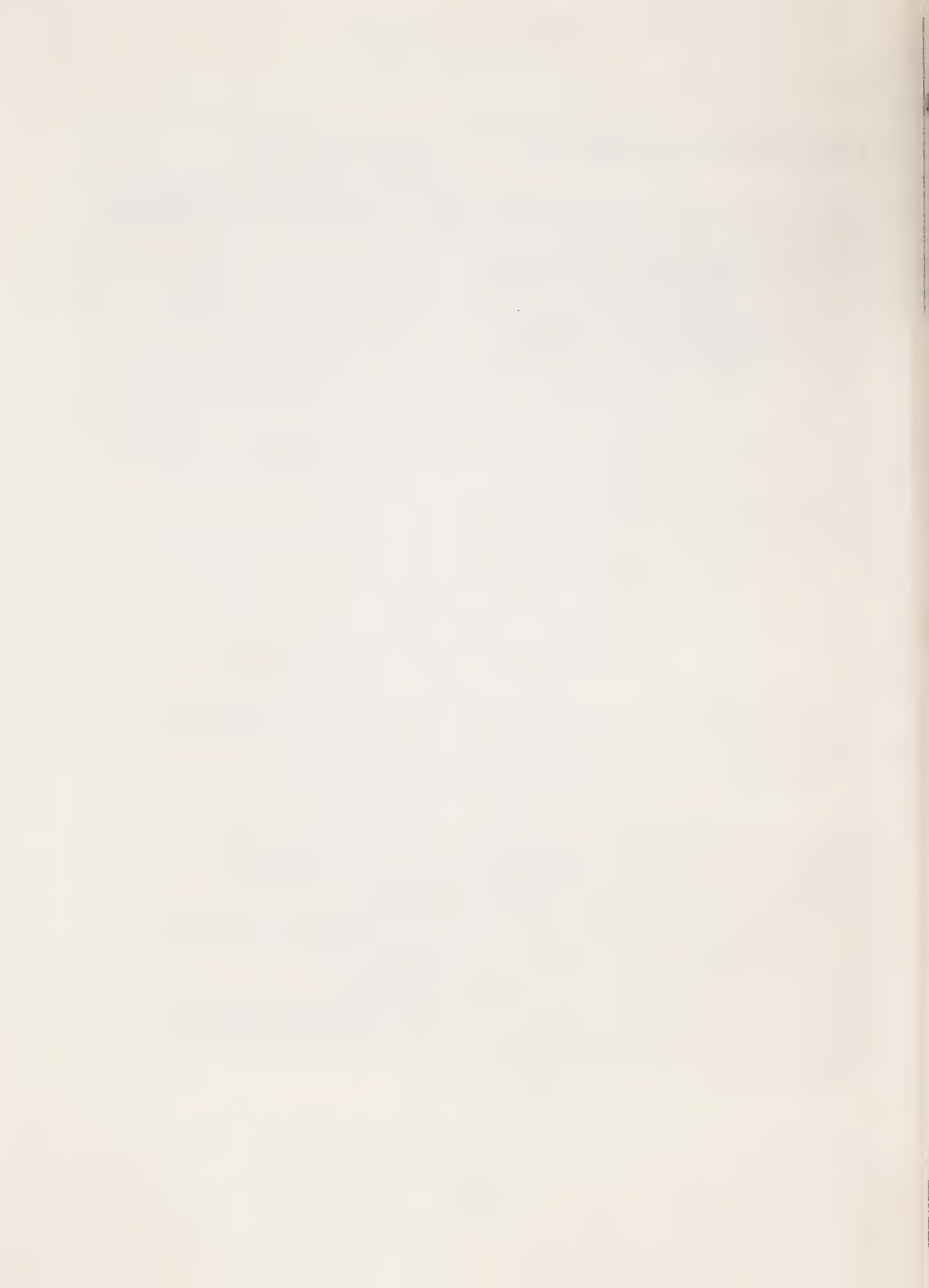
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 8, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Help-wanted Index, December 1986 | 2 |
| ● The Help-wanted Index declined to 93 in December from 103 in November | |
| Farm Product Price Index, November 1986 | 4 |
| ● The index increased 0.4% from the previous month | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Farm Wages in Canada, November 15, 1986 | 5 |
| Major Appliances, November 1986 | 5 |
| Electric Lamps, November 1986 | 5 |
| Oilseed Crushings, November 1986 | 6 |

Publications Released

7



Statistics
Canada

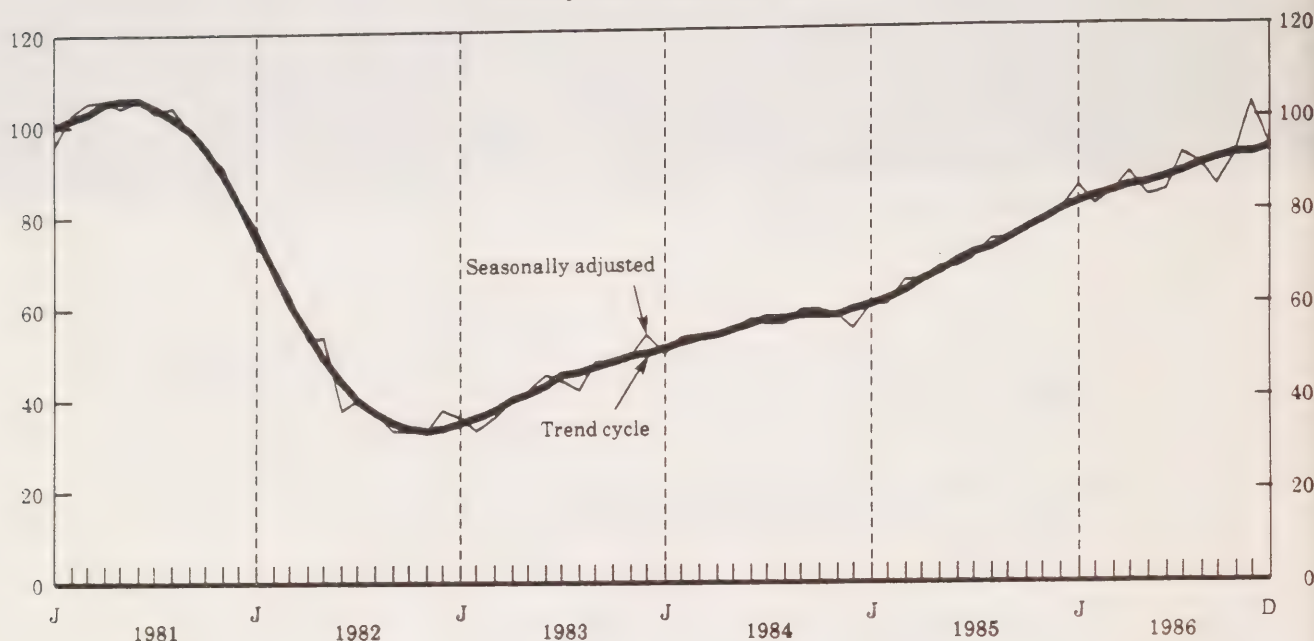
Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)

January 1981 to December 1986



Help-wanted Index

December 1986

The Help-wanted Index measures the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased to 93 in December 1986 from the revised¹ estimate of 103 a month earlier. While the index fluctuated throughout the year, the overall trend has been slightly upward. Between November and December the index declined in Quebec (to 97 from 121), where it returned to levels recorded in August and September, and in the Atlantic region (to 108 from 119). There was little change in the other regions.

The Canada trend-cycle², which has generally been increasing since December 1982, continued its advance in December 1986 (see chart). The rate of increase was lower in 1986

than in 1985 in all regions, except in Ontario where the rate of change was similar in both years.

¹ The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Indexes are revised annually when data for a complete calendar year become available. The 1986 revisions were marginal and were never greater than four points for the Canada index. Further, to reduce the variability of the Atlantic provinces Help-wanted Index the data collection process of one newspaper in that region was revised. A description of this change will be available in the 1986 report of the Help-wanted Index (71-204).

² The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

(continued on page 3)

Compared to 1985, the 1986 12-month averages of the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Indexes increased in all regions. The 12-month averages for 1986 (with 1985 averages in parentheses) were as follows:

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard or Horst Stiebert at (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

- **Canada** 88 (70);
- **Atlantic Region** 113 (99);
- **Quebec** 96 (77);
- **Ontario** 115 (87);
- **Prairie Region** 44 (41);
- **British Columbia** 40 (32).

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1985						
December	80	120	90	98	45	41
1986						
January	85	108	93	107	43	38
February	81	115	89	98	46	41
March	84	109	90	105	46	43
April	88	98	93	120	45	40
May	83	101	95	107	44	37
June	84	109	87	113	44	41
July	92	117	93	132	43	40
August	90	129	97	118	44	39
September	85	95	98	107	43	41
October	92	144	102	118	42	43
November	103	119	121	128	46	40
December	93	108	97	130	44	37

Farm Product Price Index

November 1986

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 92.0 in November, up 0.4% from the revised October level of 91.6. The index has shown little change over the past four months. Despite the November 1986 increase, the index stood 0.6% lower than the year-earlier level of 92.6.

The percentage changes in the index from October to November for the provinces were as follows:

● Newfoundland	2.5%;
● Prince Edward Island	-2.3%;
● Nova Scotia	-0.9%;
● New Brunswick	0.0%;
● Quebec	1.1%;
● Ontario	1.6%;
● Manitoba	-0.2%;
● Saskatchewan	-0.6%;
● Alberta	-0.6%;
● British Columbia	-0.1%;
● Canada	0.4%.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index increased 0.8% in November to 115.2. After rising six of the past seven months, the index stood 1.6% below its all-time high set in September 1986. Higher hog and cattle prices offset lower prices for poultry. Milk and egg prices showed little change.

- Hog prices increased 2.3% in November 1986 after falling 9.0% the previous month. The index has risen 29.4% since the beginning of the year.
- Slaughter and feeder cattle prices rose in November, resulting in an advance of 1.2% in the cattle index. The index has generally been rising since June 1986.

Crops

The crops index fell 0.4% in November 1986 and stood at 66.7. The index has risen only twice in 1986 and, since August, has been near an eight-year low. The decrease in November was mainly attributed to lower prices for cereals.

- The cereals index stood at 57.3, a 1.5% decrease from October 1986. A larger proportion of low quality wheat was delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in November, resulting in lower prices for this crop. The index, which has been relatively stable since August 1986, is now in the range set in July 1978.
- After falling each month from February to September 1986, the oilseeds index rose for the second consecutive month in November and has regained one-quarter of the loss experienced earlier in the year. Between January and September 1986 the index decreased 28.1%. Prices increased for canola and soybeans in November while flaxseed prices were lower.

User Note

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the November issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release January 21, 1987. Contact: Paul Murray (613-991-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Farm Wages in Canada

November 15, 1986

The average hourly wage paid to agricultural labour, without board or lodging provided, at November 15, 1986 was \$5.63, up 3.9% from one year ago. Comparable daily wages were \$46.04 and monthly wages \$1,031.

User Notes: Comparisons among quarters may not be valid, as the number and skills of hired labour vary throughout the year. For example, an increase in the average wage rate may reflect a greater proportion of skilled workers in the labour force, rather than higher wages.

The Farm Wages Report survey, the source of the farm wage rate estimates released in this announcement, was conducted for the last time on November 15, 1986. The farm wage rate series is being discontinued and CANSIM matrix 174 is being terminated. This issue of *Farm Wages in Canada* (21-002) will be the final issue produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 174.

Order the November 15, 1986 final issue of *Farm Wages in Canada* (21-002, \$7/\$28), scheduled for release January 15. Contact: Elizabeth Leckie (613-991-2442), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Major Appliances

November 1986

Canadian firms produced 225,700 major appliances during November 1986, a decrease of 10.7% from the 252,667 units produced in the previous month and an increase of 19.3% from the 189,182 units produced in the same month of 1985.

Year-to-date production to November 1986 amounted to 2,236,131 major appliances, up 16.1% from 1,925,249 for the same period in 1985.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms decreased to 176,310 units in November 1986, down 19.8% from 219,729 units in October 1986 but up 3.3% from the 170,756 units sold in the same month of 1985.

Year-to-date domestic sales to November 1986 amounted to 1,989,468 units, an increase of 8.7% from the 1,830,404 units for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 12, 1987. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

November 1986

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,905,818 light bulbs and tubes in November 1986, a decrease of 11.5% from the 27,006,620 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1986 amounted to 230,598,551 light bulbs and tubes, down 6.7% from the 247,218,718 sold during the January-November period in 1985.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of January 12, 1987. Contact: J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings

November 1986

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rape seed, November 1986: 131 872 tonnes of crushings, with 53 802 tonnes of oil and 75 517 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, November 1986: 90 136 tonnes of crushings, with 14 512 tonnes of oil and 69 646 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of January 1987. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds

Review, October 1986

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing,

Third Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 31-003

(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84)

Monthly Production of Soft

Drinks, November 1986

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Oils and Fats,

October 1986

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim

Milk Powder, November 1986

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Footwear Statistics,

October 1986

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,

November 1986

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Refined Petroleum Products,

September 1986

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,

October 1986

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day

Period Ending December 7, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,

October 1986

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75)

Electric Power Statistics, Volume 1 - Annual Electric Power Survey

of Capability and Load,

1985 actual and 1986-1995 forecast

Catalogue number 57-204

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Electric Power Statistics, Volume III - Inventory of Prime

Mover and Electric Generating

Equipment, December 31, 1985

Catalogue number 57-206

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Construction Price Statistics,

Third Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 62-007

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

System of National Accounts, Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 67-001

(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104)

Security Transactions with Non-residents, September 1986

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Labour Force Survey, December 1986

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Available January 9, 1987 at 7:00 a.m.

**Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 8,
No. 7: Financial Statistics of Private
Elementary and Secondary Schools,
1980-81 to 1984-85
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)**

**Education Statistics Bulletin,
Vol. 8, No. 8: Changes in Private
Education, 1970-71 to 1985-86
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)**

**Science Statistics, Vol. 10,
No. 11: R&D Expenditures of
Private Non-profit Organizations,
1985 Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)**

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 9, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Labour Force Survey, December 1986 | 2 |
| • Seasonally adjusted employment rose by 51,000 from November | |
| Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, November 1986 | 4 |
| • After reducing their visits overseas since May 1986, Canadian residents increased these visits to the highest November level since 1972 | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Demographic Estimates, Canada, the Provinces and Territories,
Third Quarter 1986 | 5 |
| Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending December 21, 1986 | 5 |
| Cement, November 1986 | 5 |
| The Heavy Engineering Contracting Industry, 1984 | 6 |
| Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures | 6 |
| Other Paper Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures | 6 |
| Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industries, 1985 Census of
Manufactures | 6 |
| Prefabricated Portable Metal Building Industry, 1985 Census of
Manufactures | 7 |
| Clock and Watch Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures | 7 |

Publications Released

Major Release Dates, Week of January 12-16



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

December 1986

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for December 1986 indicate that the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by 51,000 from the November level. However, since this increase was accompanied by a rise of 52,000 in the labour force, the number of unemployed persons remained almost unchanged. The unemployment rate held at 9.4 for a third consecutive month.

Employment

For the week ended December 13, 1986, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,718,000 – up 51,000 from November. This increase was limited to persons aged 25 and over, for whom the employment level rose to 9,329,000. Employment went up by 31,000 among males and by 28,000 among females in this age group. It declined by 8,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, falling to 2,389,000.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of full-time employment rose by 37,000 – including 26,000 males – to reach 9,880,000. The number of persons employed part-time was estimated at 1,843,000, with an increase of 19,000 concentrated among females (+17,000).

The estimated level of employment increased by 9,000 in primary industries other than agriculture, by 14,000 in finance, insurance and real estate, and by 18,000 in public administration. Employment fell by 6,000 in agriculture and by 13,000 in the transportation, communications and other utilities sector. There was little change in employment in the other industries.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased by 3,000 in New Brunswick, by 20,000 in Ontario and by 7,000 in Manitoba. There was little or no change in employment in the other provinces. The increase in Manitoba is primarily the result of employment levels in December returning to seasonal norms following the decreases attributed to the snowstorm in November.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment for December 1986 was estimated at 1,215,000, virtually unchanged since November. The estimated number of unemployed rose by 9,000 among persons aged 15 to 24 (410,000), while it fell by 8,000 among persons aged 25 and over (805,000).

The estimated number of unemployed rose by 3,000 in Nova Scotia, by 8,000 in Ontario and by 4,000 in Alberta. However, unemployment declined by 5,000 in Quebec. There was little or no change in unemployment in the other provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held at 9.4 in December 1986. The rate went up by 0.3 among persons aged 15 to 24 (to 14.6) and fell by 0.2 among persons aged 25 and over (to 7.9). The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.2 among males and at 9.7 among females aged 15 and over.

The unemployment rate decreased by 0.7 in Newfoundland (18.9), 0.1 in New Brunswick (13.7), 0.2 in Quebec (10.4), 0.5 in Manitoba (7.9) and by 0.2 in Saskatchewan (7.3). It went up by 1.7 in Prince Edward Island (15.2), 0.6 in Nova Scotia (14.0), 0.1 in Ontario (6.8), 0.3 in Alberta (10.3) and by 0.1 in British Columbia (13.4).

Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted participation rate rose to 65.7 in December 1986, with an increase of 0.2 noted for those aged 15 to 24 and for those aged 25 and over. The rate went to 68.1 for young people and to 65.0 for adults.

Employment/Population Ratio

The seasonally adjusted employment/population ratio posted an advance of 0.2 in December 1986, to 59.5. The ratio was 59.9 for persons aged 25 and over, an increase of 0.3 from the month before. However, it slipped to 58.1 (-0.1) among persons aged 15 to 24.

Unadjusted Data

In December 1986, the unadjusted estimate of employment was 11,545,000 – a rise of 206,000 (1.8%) from the level a year before. The number of unemployed persons declined by 58,000 (-4.7%) during the same period, to 1,180,000. The unemployment rate went down by 0.5 from the December 1985 figure and was estimated at 9.3 for December 1986. The participation rate remained unchanged at 64.6, while the employment/population ratio rose by 0.4 from the December 1985 figure, to 58.6.

Annual Averages

In 1986, the average level of employment was 11,634,000, an increase of 323,000 (2.9%) from 1985. The annual average number of unemployed persons fell by 92,000 (-6.9%) from

the average in 1985, reaching an estimated 1,236,000 in 1986. The unemployment rate fell to 9.6, a decline of 0.9. The participation rate for 1986 was 65.7, a rise of 0.5 from 1985. The employment/population ratio posted a substantial increase of 1.0 from the estimated ratio in 1985, to 59.4.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the December 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of January. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	December 1986	November 1986	December 1985
Seasonally adjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,933	12,881	12,782
Employment ('000)	11,718	11,667	11,503
Unemployment ('000)	1,215	1,214	1,279
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	9.4	10.0
Participation rate (%)	65.7	65.5	65.6
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.5	59.3	59.1
Unadjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,725	12,781	12,577
Employment ('000)	11,545	11,607	11,339
Unemployment ('000)	1,180	1,173	1,238
Unemployment rate (%)	9.3	9.2	9.8
Participation rate (%)	64.6	65.0	64.6
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	59.0	58.2

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1986

Total Travel

During November 1986, Canadian residents increased their visits overseas, following a period of decline that started in May 1986. This represented the highest November level since 1972. Similarly, Canadian residents increased their visits to the United States when compared to November 1985; however, these visits, at 2.6 million, remained below the record 2.7 million set in November 1983.

Highlights for foreign visits to Canada include:

- A substantial increase in the number of visits by residents of the United States.
- A very strong increase in the number of visits by residents of countries other than the United States, reaching an unprecedented level for November.
- Total foreign visits to Canada have shown steady increases throughout 1986 in contrast to the previous year when there were fluctuations.

Long-term Travel

Long-term re-entries from overseas by Canadian residents outnumbered the comparable figure for overseas entries into Canada by a wider margin than in the previous eight years for November.

- Long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest November level since 1973.
- Tourist entries by residents of other countries increased to a record level for the month, consistent with a pattern prevailing since last May.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for November 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the November 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-January. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1986

Residence of travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	November		January-November		November		January-November	
	Number 1986	% change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85
Non-residents								
All countries	2,183,669	9.2	38,250,312	12.3	602,182	4.6	15,563,917	18.0
United States	2,089,007	8.7	36,103,183	11.6	517,893	3.0	13,618,184	17.1
Other countries	94,662	20.0	2,147,129	25.2	84,289	16.2	1,945,733	25.2
Residents of Canada								
All countries	2,788,604	3.9	37,690,651	1.4	805,566	8.7	12,513,508	0.3
United States	2,639,329	3.1	35,541,788	1.5	656,291	6.4	10,364,645	0.6
Other countries	149,275	19.7	2,148,863	-1.2	149,275	19.7	2,148,863	-1.2

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Data Availability Announcements

Demographic Estimates, Canada, the Provinces and Territories

Third Quarter 1986

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at October 1, 1986 as well as current quarterly figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Revenue Canada), matrix 6981; interprovincial migration (family allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982. These estimates will appear in catalogues 91-001 and 84-001 in the next few weeks.

For more information, contact the nearest regional office or for vital statistics, Owen Adams (613-991-1631), Health Division and for other demographic estimates Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending December 21, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending December 21, 1986 totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.2% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 12.1% but increased in the West by 7.7%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 10.4% and rose in the West by 11.3%; there was an over-all national increase of 10.7%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 231.7 million tonnes, down 0.9% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.0%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 47 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of January 12, 1987. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Cement

November 1986

Manufacturers shipped 843 820 tonnes of cement in November 1986, an increase of 7.0% from the 788 642 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a decrease of 30.1% from the 1 207 561 tonnes shipped in October 1986.

January to November 1986 shipments reached 9 638 651 tonnes, an increase of 7.2% from the 8 992 945 tonnes (revised figures) shipped during the first 11 months of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of January 19, 1987. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

The Heavy Engineering Contracting Industry

1984

Highlights

- The 1984 value of heavy construction performed by engineering contractors was down 23% from 1983. This was the second annual decline, following a four-year growth period. These declines have coincided with decreases in capital expenditures in the energy sector, mainly in electric power construction.
- Profits were marginally higher at 2.5% of total operating revenue (from 2.1% in 1983); capital expenditures by the industry indicated a growth of 11% in 1984.
- Construction output for heavy engineering contractors decreased by 24% to \$4,165 million in 1984. All provinces showed decreases in activity, with relatively smaller decreases in Quebec (-11.0%) and Ontario (-1.0%).

Complete census data will be available in the 1984 issue of *The Heavy Engineering Contracting Industry* (64-209, \$15), to be released in February 1987. Contact: S. St-Amour (613-991-3499), Construction Section, Industry Division.

Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' suit and jacket industry (SIC 2432) totalled \$366.5 million, up 3.0% from \$355.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5441 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2432. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: J. Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Other Paper Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other paper industries (SIC 2719) totalled \$1,822.2 million, up 4.6% from \$1,741.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250B 2719. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-990-9837), Industry Division.

Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other combined publishing and printing industries (SIC 2849) totalled \$88.7 million, up 12.0% from \$79.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5503 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-251B 2849. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Prefabricated Portable Metal Building Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated portable metal building industry (SIC 3032) totalled \$71.8 million, up 73.8% from \$41.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5522 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3032. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Clock and Watch Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clock and watch industry (SIC 3913) totalled \$80.2 million, up 28.9% from \$62.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6886 and to be released shortly in catalogue 47-250B 3913. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review,
December 1986

Feature article:
Gross Domestic Product,
Third Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 11-003E
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215)

Farm Cash Receipts,
January-October 1986

Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$7/\$70; Other Countries: \$8/\$80)

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables,
December 1, 1986

Catalogue number 32-010
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation,
Vol. 15, No. 1: Pack of

Processed Asparagus
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110)

**Primary Textile Industries – Broad
Knitted Fabric Industry, 1985**

Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 34-250B 1831
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

**Paper and Allied Products –
Newsprint Industry, 1985**

Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 36-250B 2712
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

**Chemical and Chemical Products
Industries – Other Agricultural**

Chemical Industries, 1985
Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 46-250B 3729
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Railway Carloadings,
October 1986

Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

**Farm Product Price
Index, October 1986**

Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Exports by Commodities,
October 1986

Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

**Travel Between Canada
and Other Countries,**
July-September 1986

Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$146)

**Corporations and Labour
Unions Returns Act, Report
for 1983, Part II, Labour
Unions Supplement**

Catalogue number 71-202S
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50)

Unemployment Insurance Statistics,
October 1986

Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

**Quarterly Estimates of Population
for Canada, the Provinces and the
Territories, July 1986**

Catalogue number 91-001
(Canada: \$6/\$24; Other Countries: \$7/\$28)

Major Release Dates

Week of January 12 - 16

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date of
release**

Title

Reference period

January

12	New Housing Price Index	November 1986
12-13	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1986
12-13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1986
12-13	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1986
12-14	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1986
13	Farm Cash Receipts	January-November 1986
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1986
15-16	Building Permits	October 1986

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 12, 1987

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1986 2

- New motor vehicle sales fell by 16.5% from the November 1985 level

New Housing Price Index, November 1986 5

- New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 1.4% from October and 12.2% year over year

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, November 1986 7

Steel Ingots, Week Ending January 3, 1987 7

Deliveries of Major Grains, November 1986 7

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, September 1986 7

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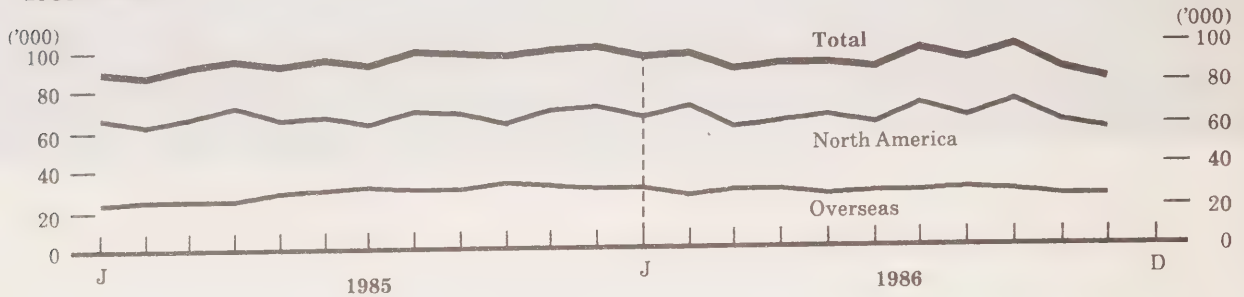
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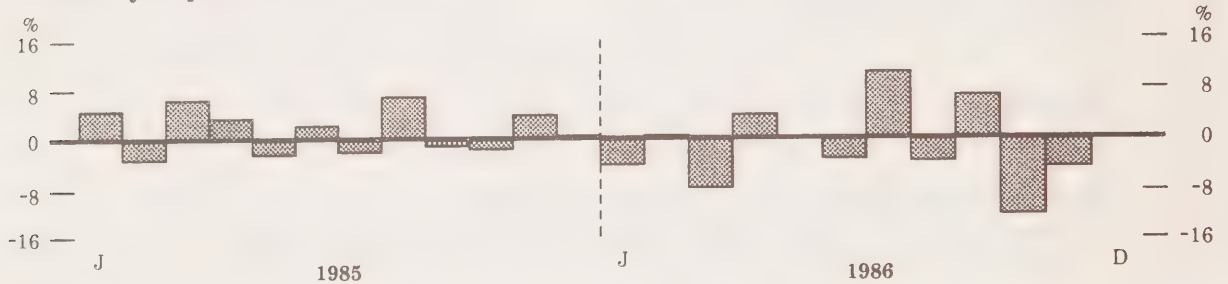
Canada

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada
Seasonally Adjusted, in Units
1985-1986



Month-to-Month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales
Seasonally Adjusted



New Motor Vehicle Sales

November 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles declined for the second consecutive month to 116,321 units in November 1986, a decrease of 4.4% from the revised October level of 121,684 units. In November, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-5.0%) and commercial vehicles (-2.9%).

- The 4.4% decline in sales in November 1986 further extended the trend of fluctuating but generally decreasing sales observed since the beginning of 1986.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars decreased by 6.8% in November 1986 to a level of 57,321 units, while sales of imported passenger cars declined by 0.7% to a level of 24,884 units. The 6.8% decline in November for North American built passenger cars followed a sharp decrease of 14.1% in October, while imported passenger car sales declined for the third consecutive month.

(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 105,358 units in November 1986, down 16.5% from the November 1985 level of 126,132 units. Passenger car sales fell by 19.7% to a level of 74,852 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a decline of 7.4% to 30,506 units. The decrease in passenger car sales comprised a decrease of 21.2% for imported passenger cars and a decline of 18.9% for North American built passenger cars. South Korean built passenger car sales decreased by 45.1% to record a sixth consecutive year-to-year decline. Sales also dropped for Japanese (-14.2%) and European (-12.4%) passenger cars.
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 66.9% of the Canadian passenger car market in November 1986 (based on unit sales), their lowest market share since November 1985, when they held 66.2% of the market. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 20.9%, up from the 19.6% share held the same month a year earlier. Manufacturers from "other countries" (including South Korea) held 12.2% of the market in November 1986, compared to a 14.2% share recorded in November 1985. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 5.5% of the market in November 1986, compared to an 8.0% share for the same month a year earlier.
- All provinces registered lower unit sales in November 1986 when compared to November 1985, with decreases ranging from 24.3% in Prince Edward Island to 7.2% in Saskatchewan.

- For the first 11 months of 1986, total new motor vehicle sales decreased by 1.0% from the same period last year to total 1,411,275 units, comprising a decline of 3.8% for passenger cars and an increase of 7.0% for commercial vehicles. With regard to passenger cars, sales of imported vehicles declined by 4.8% to 303,847 units, while domestic car sales were down 3.4% to 720,457 units.

(see table on page 4)

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the November 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the second week of February. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Canada

Unadjusted
November 1986

	November 1986	Change 1986/85	Jan.-Nov. 1986	Change 1986/85
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	105,358	-16.5	1,411,275	-1.0
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	50,068	-18.9	720,457	-3.4
Japan	15,659	-14.2	181,731	-1.9
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	9,125	-30.8	122,116	-8.7
(South Korea)	(4,089)	(-45.1)	(65,967)	(-11.2)
Total	74,852	-19.7	1,024,304	-3.8
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	26,868	-5.4	340,696	7.5
Overseas	3,638	-20.4	46,275	4.0
Total	30,506	-7.4	386,971	7.0
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	1,593,670	-6.1	20,202,187	9.6
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	666,333	-12.7	9,317,910	4.3
Japan	231,404	4.1	2,524,636	17.3
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	158,734	-12.5	1,857,560	9.5
(South Korea)	(35,134)	(-45.7)	(561,445)	(-9.7)
Total	1,056,471	-9.4	13,700,106	7.2
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	483,515	1.4	5,874,131	13.8
Overseas	53,684	1.4	627,950	26.7
Total	537,199	1.4	6,502,081	15.0

New Housing Price Index

November 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 109.7 in November, up 1.4% from October. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices has shown an average monthly gain of 0.8% for the last year and a half and now stands 12.2% higher than the year-earlier level. Between October and November 1986 the estimated house only index increased 1.7%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.9%.

The highest monthly increase in new housing prices was in Hamilton (6.6%), for a yearly increase of 15.5%. Toronto, with a monthly increase of 2.2%, continued to show the largest yearly gain of cities surveyed (25.7%). Throughout 1986 large monthly and yearly gains have generally prevailed in southwestern Ontario cities. These increases

can be attributed, in large part, to higher costs of building materials and labour and increased overhead costs due to longer construction periods. Demand for houses remains high due to lower interest rates and the continuing vigor of the local economy. In Quebec, price increases have been almost as large as in Ontario.

The Prairie cities generally showed modest gains for November, while Vancouver showed no price movement. In Victoria the index declined by 1.5%, as contractors continued, for the sixth consecutive month, to lower selling prices to stimulate sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in February 1987. Contact: the Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

November 1986

(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	% Change	
					Nov. 1986/ Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986/ Nov. 1985
Canada Total ²	100.0	109.7	108.2	97.8	1.4	12.2
Canada						
(House only)		115.3	113.4	100.7	1.7	14.5
Canada						
(Land only)		99.8	98.9	93.3	0.9	7.0
St. John's	0.94	108.9	108.2	105.7	0.6	3.0
Halifax	2.42	125.4	124.7	124.2	0.6	1.0
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.7	127.7	123.7	-	3.2
Quebec City	2.38	138.1	136.9	127.7	0.9	8.1
Montreal	9.97	138.5	136.1	125.2	1.8	10.6
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	132.1	131.5	126.9	0.5	4.1
Toronto	30.44	129.1	126.3	102.7	2.2	25.7
Hamilton	2.75	146.8	137.7	127.1	6.6	15.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.06	148.7	146.9	128.2	1.2	16.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	146.6	143.0	131.6	2.5	11.4
London	1.26	137.0	131.9	115.8	3.9	18.3
Windsor	0.49	115.6	114.9	107.5	0.6	7.5
Winnipeg	2.92	129.6	129.0	121.4	0.5	6.8
Regina	1.10	114.9	113.7	110.3	1.1	4.2
Saskatoon	1.50	107.3	107.1	103.1	0.2	4.1
Calgary	5.29	91.2	91.1	86.5	0.1	5.4
Edmonton	5.79	86.7	86.2	81.3	0.6	6.6
Vancouver	19.53	74.3	74.3	73.0	-	1.8
Victoria	2.54	67.8	68.8	73.3	-1.5	-7.5

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated cityweights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

November 1986

Due to a weakening in the single family dwelling sector, November housing starts declined for a second consecutive month. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 213,000 units were started in November, down from 223,000 in October.

The largest provincial declines were noted in Quebec and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the first week of February. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

November 1986

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during November 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Wheat (excluding durum),	1 385.6;
• Durum wheat,	454.2;
• Total wheat,	1 839.8;
• Oats,	61.0;
• Barley,	803.6;
• Rye,	16.2;
• Flaxseed,	108.0;
• Canola (rapeseed)	322.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release towards the end of January. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 3, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 3, 1987 totalled 246 533^r tonnes (revised figure), an increase of 17.8% from the preceding week's total of 209 204 tonnes and up 3.3% from the year-earlier level of 238 689 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 246 533 tonnes, an increase of 3.3% from 238 689 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

September 1986 (revised)

In September 1986, with corresponding figures for September 1985 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 191,578,000 (177,828,000) standard grocery bags, an increase of 7.7% and 72,427,000 (80,077,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 9.5%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,548,425,000 (1,546,626,000), an increase of 0.1% and shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 672,126,000 (759,441,000), a decrease of 11.5%.

Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1984 and 1985

Estimates of 1984 and 1985 per capita consumption in Canada are now available for products in the following food groups: oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes and fish.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108 and 00190112.

Order *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II*, 1985 (32-230, \$25), available in early February. Contact: L. Magahay (613-990-8727), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

**The
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Publications Released

**Production and Stocks
of Eggs and Poultry,**

October 1986

Catalogue number 23-003

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Canadian Forestry
Statistics, 1984**

Catalogue number 25-202

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Paper and Allied Products –

Asphalt Roofing Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures

Catalogue number 36-250B 2721

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Paper and Allied Products –

Paper Consumer Products Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures

Catalogue number 36-250B 2793

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Production and Shipments

of Steel Pipe, Tubing and

Fittings, October 1986

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Non-metallic Mineral

Products Industries – Clay

Products Industry

(From Domestic Clay)

1985 Census of Manufactures

Catalogue number 44-250B 3511

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Communications Service

Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 7:

Telecommunication Statistics,

Third Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 56-001

(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries:

\$7.50/\$45)

Electric Power Statistics,

September 1986

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Operating Results –

Retail Drug Stores, 1983

Catalogue number 63-607

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

Housing Starts and

Completions, October 1986

Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Travel-log, Vol. 5, No.4:

Domestic Travel,

Second Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 87-003

(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 13, 1987

Major Releases

Farm Cash Receipts, January-November 1986	2
• Farm cash receipts increased 1.4% from the same period a year earlier	
Estimates of Labour Income, October 1986	4
• Labour income rose 5.1% over October 1985	

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, November 1986	6
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Publications Released



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Farm Cash Receipts

January-November 1986

Farm cash receipts for the period January-November 1986 were estimated at \$18.5 billion, a 1.4% increase from the revised 1985 level of \$18.2 billion. Direct payments to producers made under various federal and provincial programs combined with higher livestock and animal products receipts were responsible for the increase. Total crop receipts decreased 4.2% during this period.

Highlights

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal products receipts increased 4.1% for the period on the strength of higher hog, dairy products and poultry receipts.

- Hog receipts increased by about 15% due to a 21% rise in the year-to-date average price. Hog prices increased 2.3% in November 1986 after falling 9% the previous month.
- Increased fluid milk marketings combined with higher overall dairy prices were responsible for the 3% gain in dairy receipts.
- Poultry receipts were up 3%, largely due to increased marketings of both chickens and turkeys.
- Cattle receipts remained virtually unchanged from the year-earlier level. Prices have generally been increasing since June, offsetting declines in marketings.

Crops

Total crop receipts were down 4.2% from the same period one year earlier despite large increases in barley and tobacco receipts. These increases were more than offset by lower Canadian Wheat Board payments and declines in wheat, canola and corn receipts.

- Barley receipts were up 44% compared to the same period one year ago on the strength of a 79% increase in marketings. Prices have fallen 19%.
- Tobacco receipts were 164% above last year's level. The large increase can be attributed to the fact that virtually all of the 1985 tobacco crop was sold in 1986 due to a delay in the Ontario tobacco auction.
- Wheat receipts fell 9% due to lower year-to-date average prices. Marketings were slightly higher.
- Despite marginally higher deliveries, canola receipts have dropped 26% because of a 28% drop in prices. Corn receipts fell by 19% as a result of a similar decline in year-to-date prices.

Other Cash Receipts

Other cash receipts, which include forest and maple products receipts as well as some program payments, totalled \$830 million, up 45% from \$574 million in 1985. The increase was mostly due to 1985 drought relief payments paid in 1986.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal and provincial programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in the new publication, *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

(continued on page 3)

Users should also note that the 1985 year-to-date cash receipts used for comparison purposes reflect the annual revisions that were released on November 28, 1986.

Attention: the January-December 1986 *Farm Cash Receipts* will be the last monthly issue. The publication will thereafter appear only on a quarterly basis, beginning with the January-March 1987 issue.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-November 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$7/\$70), scheduled for release January 22, 1987. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations January-November

	1985 [*]	1986	% change 1986/1985
(millions of dollars)			
Newfoundland	39.2	40.4	3.3
Prince Edward Island	155.7	165.0	6.0
Nova Scotia	230.6	239.7	3.9
New Brunswick	194.7	200.1	2.8
Quebec	2,712.2	2,811.0	3.6
Ontario	4,763.2	4,991.4	4.8
Manitoba	1,857.2	1,922.1	3.5
Saskatchewan	3,893.8	3,748.8	-3.7
Alberta	3,439.0	3,423.0	-0.5
British Columbia	911.7	912.9	0.1
Canada	18,197.4	18,454.4	1.4

^{*} Revised.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Estimates of Labour Income

October 1986

The preliminary estimate of labour income for October 1986 was \$22,852 million, an increase of 5.1% from October 1985. This increase was less than the 5.9% average year-over-year growth for the first nine months of 1986.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for October 1986 was little changed (+0.4%) from the previous month, similar to the average monthly percentage change in 1986 of 0.2%.

Goods-producing Industries

Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries were marginally changed (-0.4%) in October from the previous month. The average monthly percentage change in the previous nine months was -0.2%. Decreases in wages and salaries in mines, quarries and oil wells and manufacturing were partially offset by an increase in construction. Wages and salaries in the remaining goods-producing industries were little changed in October 1986 from September 1986.

On a yearly basis, wages and salaries declined in forestry for the third consecutive month and in mines, quarries and oil wells for the sixth consecutive month. On a year-over-year basis, manufacturing wages and salaries have shown smaller rates of increase since July 1986 than those experienced in the first half of 1986.

Service-producing Industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service producing industries was little changed (+0.3%) in October from the

previous month. This change is similar to the monthly changes observed throughout 1986. Increases in wages and salaries were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities, trade and public administration. Wages and salaries in commercial services and health and welfare services declined, while the remaining industries were little changed between September and October 1986.

On a year-over-year basis, trade has shown stronger rates of increase in wages and salaries since July 1986 than in the first half of 1986 while transportation, communication and other utilities has shown smaller rates of change since July 1986 compared to the first six months of 1986. The remaining service-producing industries experienced marginal change in yearly growth in wages and salaries.

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries were little changed in October 1986 from September 1986 in each of the provinces. On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries decreased in Alberta for the fifth consecutive month and in British Columbia for the third consecutive month. The year-to-year rate of change increased to its highest level this year in Prince Edward Island, while the rates of change in the remaining provinces were little changed from previous months.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the July-September 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in January 1987. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income (millions of dollars)

	October 1986 ^p	September 1986 ^r	August 1986 ^f	October 1985
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	190.4	241.6	266.8	183.7
Forestry	139.3	143.5	148.4	172.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	487.1	496.0	490.8	564.9
Manufacturing industries	4,242.2	4,233.6	4,203.2	4,062.7
Construction industry	1,288.9	1,309.6	1,306.0	1,249.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,160.9	2,160.7	2,166.9	2,112.6
Trade	2,847.7	2,800.8	2,786.6	2,579.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,597.8	1,609.9	1,604.3	1,478.3
Commercial and personal services	2,684.2	2,697.8	2,712.2	2,549.7
Education and related services	1,841.7	1,796.2	1,469.3	1,763.2
Health and welfare services	1,387.6	1,388.4	1,406.5	1,298.2
Federal administration and other government offices	767.3	763.8	784.2	692.9
Provincial administration	546.6	543.9	559.4	534.4
Local administration	445.9	444.1	449.5	424.8
Total wages and salaries	20,627.5	20,629.9	20,354.1	19,667.1
Supplementary labour income	2,224.6	2,223.9	2,195.3	2,085.5
Labour income	22,852.1	22,853.8	22,549.4	21,752.6
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	171.8	172.3	170.4	165.4
Forestry	116.4	114.1	127.0	153.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	482.1	487.5	482.0	559.8
Manufacturing industries	4,189.2	4,224.3	4,265.4	4,011.8
Construction industry	1,143.1	1,126.6	1,113.2	1,112.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,143.8	2,125.7	2,126.6	2,096.2
Trade	2,818.8	2,802.5	2,792.1	2,562.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,606.8	1,609.4	1,584.4	1,487.1
Commercial and personal services	2,652.6	2,660.2	2,628.1	2,521.0
Education and related services	1,777.4	1,779.6	1,778.4	1,693.6
Health and welfare services	1,391.9	1,397.1	1,394.3	1,302.2
Federal administration and other government offices	777.6	766.2	770.0	702.7
Provincial administration	539.3	531.3	533.8	533.0
Local administration	450.2	445.9	441.8	428.7
Total wages and salaries	20,211.9	20,128.0	20,186.5	19,300.2
Supplementary labour income	2,178.4	2,169.4	2,175.7	2,047.4
Labour income	22,390.2	22,297.3	22,362.2	21,347.6

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

November 1986

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,356 million in November 1986, down 0.2% from the November 1985 level of \$1,359 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to November 1986 totalled \$10,722 million, up 5.1% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Department store sales during November 1986, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from November 1985 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$17.5 million (-1.2%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$7.0 million (1.8%);
- Nova Scotia, \$49.2 million (3.1%);
- New Brunswick, \$31.2 million (-1.3%);
- Quebec, \$244.7 million (-0.6%);
- Ontario, \$540.1 million (1.4%);
- Manitoba, \$66.3 million (-0.3%);
- Saskatchewan, \$43.3 million (-0.5%);
- Alberta, \$164.9 million (-4.7%);
- British Columbia, \$192.1 million (-0.7%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$63.2 million (-5.5%);
- Edmonton, \$71.8 million (-7.5%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$29.3 million (3.9%);
- Hamilton, \$38.0 million (-1.5%);
- Montreal, \$148.5 million (0.8%);

- Ottawa-Hull, \$62.2 million (0.3%);
- Quebec City, \$35.1 million (5.5%);
- Toronto, \$220.9 million (0.8%);
- Vancouver, \$113.5 million (-2.3%);
- Winnipeg, \$59.6 million (-0.9%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *DAILY* the week of January 19, 1987.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of January 1987. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Electric Power Statistics

October 1986

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in October 1986 increased to 37 355 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 3.3% from the corresponding month in 1985. Exports decreased 8.1% to 3 272 gwh, while imports climbed from 218 gwh to 469 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 369 976 gwh, up 2.2% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 32 499 gwh, were down 10.5% while imports, at 4 292 gwh, were up 86.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the fourth week of January. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

January 1986

Airport activity data indicate that over 2.9 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during January 1986, an increase of 3.2% over January 1985. Six of the top 10 airports showed increases in traffic volume, the gains ranging from 0.1% at Montreal International to 15.6% at Mirabel International.

Advance data for 30 major Canadian airports for January 1986 will appear in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the third week of January 1987. Contact: K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Population, by Sex, Age and Marital Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1986

The annual postcensal population estimates, as well as the components of population growth, by sex, age and marital status, for Canada, the provinces and the territories are now available.

Population data, by age, sex and marital status are on CANSIM: table 470201. The data are also available in regional offices of Statistics Canada, while data on population by age, sex and marital status for Canada, provinces and territories, and number of newly married persons, new widowhoods and newly divorced persons for Canada will be published in catalogue 91-210.

Data users should note that these data are estimates and not 1986 Census counts.

Contact: Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada.

Electrical Appliances

November 1986

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 144,274 kitchen appliances in November 1986, down 35.5% from the 223,802 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 35,663 – a drop of 10.8% from 39,998 in November 1985. Production of home comfort products totalled 65,064 in November 1986, a rise of 51.0% from the previous year's level of 43,081.

Year-to-date production in November 1986 amounted to 2,312,457 units. (Corresponding data for November 1985 are confidential.)

Order the November 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 19. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

November 1986

Canadian manufacturers sold 285,523 automotive replacement batteries in November 1986, a decrease of 5.1% from the 300,726 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales totalled 2,340,009 automotive replacement batteries in November 1986, down 8.3% from 2,553,034 for the same period in 1985.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of January 19. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

November 1986

Canadian egg production increased 1.8% to 40.2 million dozen in November 1986, up from 39.5 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased by 0.5% from November 1985, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,062 from 2,015.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146, 5689-5691.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release February 3. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

Revised values for November 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 171 820 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in November 1986, a decrease of 0.4% from the 172 576 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1986 shipments totalled 1 957 828 thousand square metres, up 2.9% from 1 902 539 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Publications Released

**Changes to Municipal Boundaries,
Status and Names, 1985**

Catalogue number 12-201

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Industrial Corporations Financial
Statistics, Third Quarter 1986**

Catalogue number 61-003P

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade, November 1986**

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

To be released January 14, 1987 at 7:00 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 14, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|---|
| Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, November 1986 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada's year-to-date merchandise trade balance stood at \$8.9 billion, compared to \$16.3 billion for the same period in 1985 | |
| Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1986 | 6 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of crude oil production dropped 47.2% from 1985 | |
| Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, November 1986 | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index increased 0.1% from October and 4.7% on a year-over-year basis | |
| Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, November 1986 | 8 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the index declined 0.2% in November, it still showed a yearly increase of 7.7% | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Asphalt Roofing, November 1986 | 9 |
| Export and Import Price Indexes, November 1986 | 9 |
| Grain Marketing Situation Report, December 1986 | 9 |

Publication Released

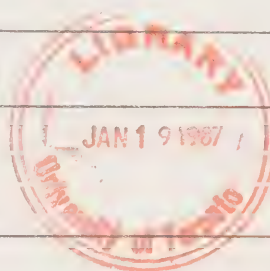
Census Dictionary 1986

A new reference product designed to assist census data users in understanding and interpreting census information is now available from Statistics Canada.

The 1986 *Census Dictionary*, the first of several reference products from the 1986 Census, provides alphabetically-listed definitions of census variables from the four major universes: population, families, households, and dwellings and also for the geography variables. The dictionary includes a colour-coded cross-reference index to the most commonly-used census terms and synonyms, and appendices with additional details on census concepts.

The listing for each variable includes information on the availability of similar data from previous censuses, the population for which that particular variable applies, the response categories and some remarks indicating historical comparability and changes affecting the variable.

For further information and/or to order the 1986 *Census Dictionary* (99-101E, \$35), please call or write the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre (see page 11).

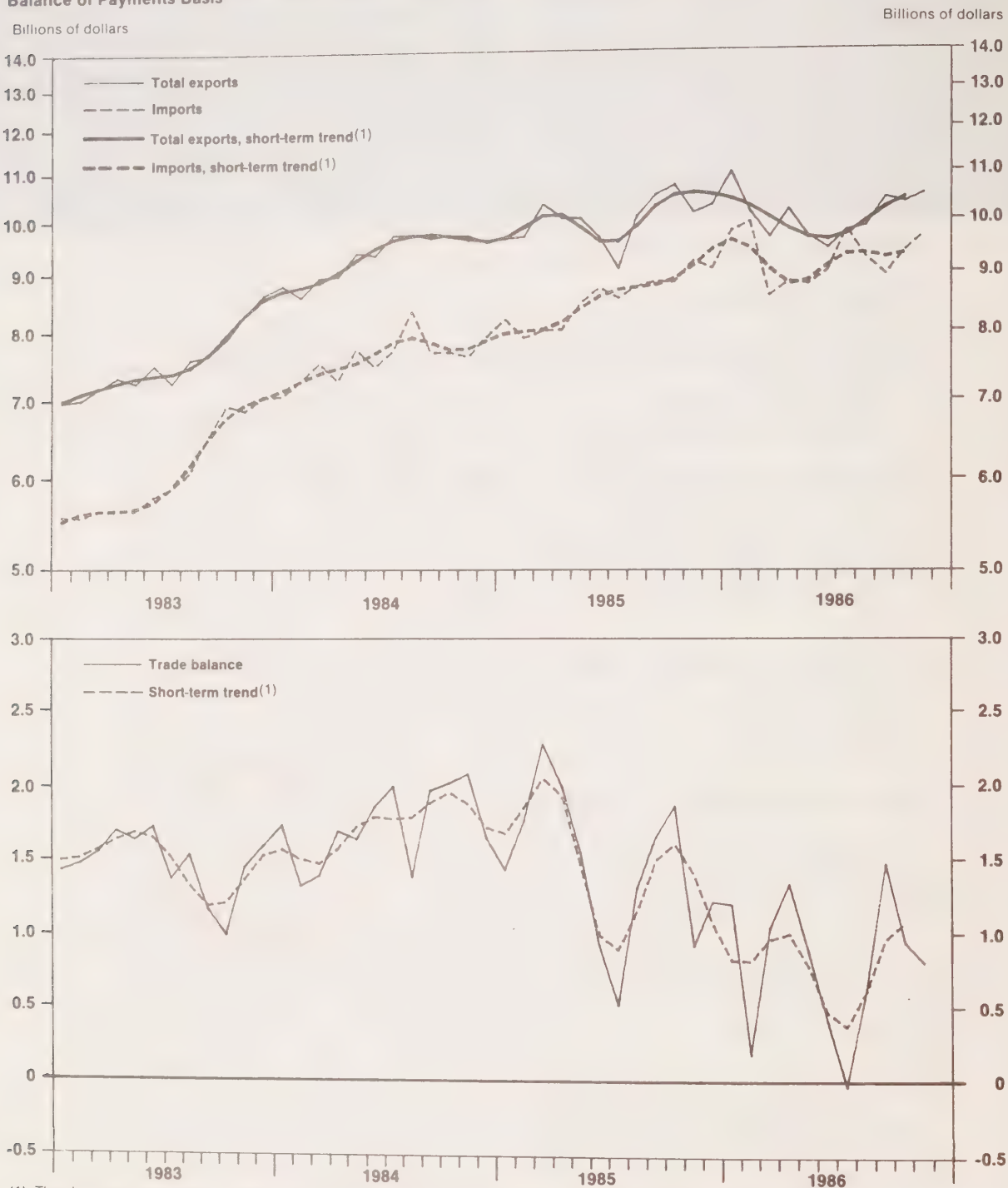


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Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

November 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary estimates of total exports for November were \$10.5 billion, up \$171 million (+1.7%) from October – the highest level since January 1986. Imports, advancing for the second consecutive month, rose \$306 million (+3.3%) to \$9.7 billion. The net effect of these movements was a further diminishing of Canada's merchandise trade surplus by \$135 million to \$811 million. The year-to-date trade balance stood at \$8.9 billion compared to \$16.3 billion for the same period in 1985.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

Total Exports

Total exports are in their fourth month of growth following seven monthly declines. Major advances were observed in industrial goods and materials (particularly precious metals), automotive products (especially passenger cars) and agricultural and fish products. Partly offsetting these increases, the trends for lumber and coal and other bituminous substances weakened.

Imports

Reversing last month's trend, imports are in their first month of growth, back to the pattern experienced from May through August. Large advances were recorded for automotive products and machinery and equipment, while other consumer goods registered the largest decline.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

While total exports increased in November, there were several large commodity swings. Industrial goods and materials advanced \$449 million (+23%) with major rises occurring in

precious metals (\$352 million), metal ores (\$97 million) and other crude non-metallic minerals (\$71 million). Sizable advances were also recorded for industrial machinery (\$94 million), other end products (\$86 million) and wheat (\$54 million). Counterbalancing these gains was a \$244 million drop (-8%) in automotive products. Passenger cars decreased \$109 million while trucks, due to lower production levels, fell \$100 million. Declines of close to \$80 million were observed in lumber, primarily due to an ongoing industry strike, and in aircraft and other energy products.

Imports

Several commodity groupings recorded major advances in November. Automotive products increased \$188 million (+7%), due to large advances in motor vehicle parts (\$122 million) and passenger autos and chassis (\$64 million). Industrial goods and materials increased \$144 million (+9%) with two-thirds of the rise in precious metals, a volatile commodity. Agricultural and fish products rose \$64 million. Although machinery and equipment increased only \$2 million, several large offsetting commodity movements occurred. Other industrial machinery and other machinery and equipment rose \$123 million, while imports of aircraft fell \$115 million. Energy products slipped \$64 million, due to volume declines of crude petroleum, and other consumer goods decreased \$53 million.

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

The growth in total exports was concentrated in two country groupings: "Other Countries" rose \$190 million (+23%) and "Other OECD Countries" \$68 million (+36%), both reaching their highest export level since January. Small declines were observed for all other country groupings, in particular the United Kingdom (\$39 million) and Japan (\$31 million).

(continued on pages 4 and 5)

Merchandise Trade of Canada

November 1986

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
						%	%	\$ millions
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,529
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,560	27,275	30,787	28,348	2,439	-1.2	4.4	-1,575
Second quarter	31,399	29,226	29,322	26,686	2,636	-4.8	-5.9	197
Third quarter	28,528	27,143	30,106	28,042	2,063	2.7	5.1	-573
1985								
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296
1986								
January	10,202	9,145	10,988	9,786	1,202	6.7	7.8	-18
February	9,521	9,481	10,142	9,954	188	-7.7	1.7	-1,014
March	9,837	8,650	9,657	8,608	1,049	-4.8	-13.5	860
April	10,766	10,246	10,193	8,848	1,345	5.6	2.8	297
May	10,335	9,386	9,681	8,799	882	-5.0	-0.6	-463
June	10,299	9,594	9,447	9,038	409	-2.4	2.7	-474
July	9,242	9,682	9,782	9,806	-24	3.5	8.5	-433
August	8,719	8,513	9,881	9,270	611	1.0	-5.5	635
September	10,566	8,948	10,443	8,966	1,477	5.7	-3.3	865
October	10,700	9,623	10,354	9,408	946	-0.8	4.9	-530
November	10,705	9,436	10,526	9,715	811	1.7	3.3	-135
Year-to-date								
1985	110,289	94,592	109,956	93,701	16,254	7.1	12.2	-2,827
1986	110,892	102,704	111,095	102,199	8,896	1.0	9.1	-7,358

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Imports

Further advances were recorded for imports from the United States, rising \$455 million (+7%), reaching their highest level since January. Partly offsetting this rise, imports from the United Kingdom fell 41.5% (\$170 million), reversing last month's gain. Modest movements occurred for all other country groupings.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of January. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Rosemarie Schipizky (613-990-9786), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

November 1986

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Oct.	Nov.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.			
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions	\$ millions		%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	8,101.3	8,090.5	-1.9	-0.1	-155.0	-10.7	86,234.5	0.0	-40.0
Japan	479.8	449.0	-15.6	-6.4	-89.0	-30.7	5,588.4	2.8	153.6
United Kingdom	275.1	235.7	16.2	-14.3	38.3	-39.4	2,473.4	12.9	282.6
Other EEC Countries	470.1	464.6	3.8	-1.2	17.3	-5.5	4,908.9	23.1	920.6
Other OECD Countries	187.3	255.3	0.7	36.3	1.2	68.0	2,024.5	-8.8	-195.3
Other Countries	840.9	1,030.6	13.3	22.6	98.8	189.7	9,865.2	0.2	17.9
Total	10,354.3	10,525.7	-0.8	1.7	-88.4	171.4	111,095.0	1.0	1,139.3
Imports from:									
United States	6,518.3	6,973.5	2.9	7.0	185.1	455.2	71,441.3	6.1	4,096.3
Japan	672.5	643.8	24.0	-4.3	130.1	-28.6	6,955.3	27.1	1,482.4
United Kingdom	409.9	239.9	48.3	-41.5	133.4	-170.0	3,288.8	20.0	547.7
Other EEC Countries	751.1	736.6	-2.4	-1.9	-18.4	-14.5	8,129.7	27.4	1,746.2
Other OECD Countries	226.6	270.6	21.5	19.4	40.1	44.0	2,567.3	-2.6	-69.3
Other Countries	829.8	850.1	-3.3	2.5	-28.6	20.3	9,816.3	7.6	693.9
Total	9,408.1	9,714.6	4.9	3.3	441.8	306.5	102,198.6	9.1	8,497.2
Balance with:									
United States	1,583.0	1,117.0			-340.1	-466.0	14,793.2		-4,136.2
Japan	-192.7	-194.8			-219.1	-2.1	-1,366.9		-1,328.8
United Kingdom	-134.8	-4.2			-95.1	130.6	-815.3		-265.1
Other EEC Countries	-281.0	-272.1			35.7	9.0	-3,220.8		-825.7
Other OECD Countries	-39.3	-15.3			-38.9	23.9	-542.8		-126.0
Other Countries	11.1	180.5			127.4	169.4	49.0		-676.0
Total	946.2	811.1			-530.2	-135.1	8,896.3		-7,357.9

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

1986

Highlights

- Preliminary 1986 figures indicate that production of crude oil in Canada during 1986 amounted to 84 963.9 thousand cubic metres, a 0.7% decrease from 1985. The value of crude oil production during 1986 amounted to \$9,719.2 million, a 47.2% drop from 1985.
- Natural gas production during 1986 amounted to 76 364.9 million cubic metres, a 9.5% decrease from a year earlier. The value of production during 1986 amounted to \$6,743.8 million, a 16.2% decrease from 1985.
- Production of natural gas by-products during 1986 amounted to 18 905.9 thousand cubic metres, a 3.9% decline from the previous year. The value of production during 1986 totalled \$1,825.4 million, a 35% decrease from 1985.

Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Industry Division.

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Natural Gas By-products	
	'000s m ³	\$ millions	000,000s m ³	\$ millions	'000s m ³	\$ millions
1986 Preliminary						
Saskatchewan	11 543.5	1,269.8	2 113.1	118.3	175.5	16.4
Alberta	68 970.5	7,970.2	67 029.1	6,106.4	18 295.2	1,762.2
British Columbia	2 004.2	257.6	6 444.1	431.2	435.2	46.8
Other Provinces	2 445.7	221.6	778.6	87.9	—	—
Canada	84 963.9	9,719.2	76 364.9	6,743.8	18 905.9	1,825.4
1985 Final						
Saskatchewan	11 588.1	2,370.0	2 015.2	116.1	202.5	26.4
Alberta	69 921.7	15,207.4	73 791.8	7,305.4	19 208.9	2,740.3
British Columbia	1 970.3	433.8	7 771.4	539.6	270.1	43.1
Other Provinces	2 083.4	406.6	765.6	86.6	—	—
Canada	85 563.5	18,417.8	84 344.0	8,047.7	19 681.5	2,809.8

— Nil or zero.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

November 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index (1981=100) rose to 126.9 in November, up 0.1% from the previous month and up 4.7% from the year-earlier level of 121.2.

Between October and November 1986, the largest price increases were for concrete bricks and blocks and ready-mix concrete which more than offset several small decreases, mainly for lumber and particleboard.

Between November 1985 and November 1986, prices for structural materials increased 7.1%; architectural materials 4.3%; mechanical materials 4.2% and electrical materials 2.2%. Price increases which had a notable impact on the total index were observed for ready-mix concrete, concrete bricks and blocks, metal roofing and siding and colorless plate and sheet glass.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

November 1986
(1981=100)

	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	% Change	
				Nov. 1986/ Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986/ Nov. 1985
Total materials	126.9	126.8	121.2	0.1	4.7
Architectural materials	128.6	128.7	123.3	-0.1	4.3
Structural materials	126.4	126.1	118.0	0.2	7.1
Mechanical materials	128.6	128.4	123.4	0.2	4.2
Electrical materials	119.5	119.5	116.9	-	2.2

- Nil or zero.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

November 1986

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) declined to 131.1 in November, down 0.2% from October but up 7.7% from November 1985.

Amongst the price changes reported between October and November, the main decreases were for lumber, particleboard and coated building paper, which more than offset price increases for concrete bricks and blocks and some types of plywood.

Between November 1985 and November 1986, prices for structural materials rose 15.1%, due primarily to increases for lumber and roof trusses. This was followed by an increase in architectural materials (6.2%), due mainly to a rise in prices for gypsum wallboard and plywood. Increases were also noted for mechanical (5.1%) and electrical materials (2.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

November 1986
(1981=100)

	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	% Change	
				Nov. 1986/ Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986/ Nov. 1985
Total materials	131.1	131.3	121.7	-0.2	7.7
Architectural materials	131.1	131.0	123.5	0.1	6.2
Structural materials	135.4	136.2	117.6	-0.6	15.1
Mechanical materials	128.6	128.5	122.4	0.1	5.1
Electrical materials	118.4	118.4	115.9	-	2.2

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing

November 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 609 431 bundles in November 1986, an increase of 22.6% from the 1 313 044 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1986 shipments reached 32 550 452 bundles, up 13.0% from the 28 817 996 bundles shipped during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 19. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

November 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments (1981=100) basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to November 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to November 1986 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100 base, balance of payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of January. Contact: J. Butterill (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

December 1986

The situation report for December is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Publication Released

Census Reference Dictionary, 1986
Catalogue number 99-101E
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Local calls: 753-4888
If outside the local calling area,
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for Ontario residents.

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Advisory Services,
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3rd Floor,
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757 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Local calls: 666-3691.
Toll free service: South and Central
B.C. 112-800-663-1551;
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 15, 1987

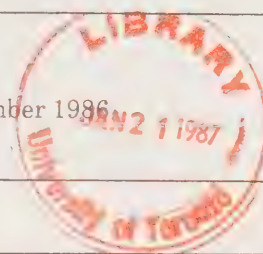
Major Release

- | | |
|--|---|
| Cardiovascular Disease in Canada | 2 |
| • Cardiovascular disease still ranks as the number one killer of Canadians | |

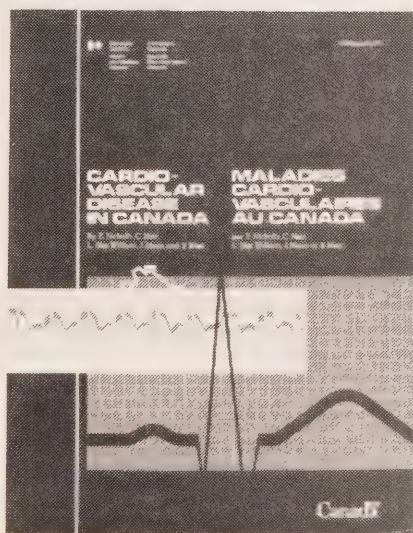
Data Availability Announcements

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| Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1986 | 5 |
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Cardiovascular Disease in Canada



Cardiovascular disease still ranks as the number one killer of Canadians and accounts for as many deaths as cancer, accidents, diabetes, pneumonia and all other conditions combined. This disease in its various forms kills almost 80,000 Canadians each year, accounts for approximately 400,000 acute care hospital admissions and is responsible for 4.5 million days of hospital care. The direct hospital costs to Canadians have been estimated to be in excess of \$2 billion each year.

Cardiovascular Disease in Canada is the first comprehensive statistical report on cardiovascular mortality and morbidity in Canada. Its 175 pages and 27 illustrative charts review trends in cardiovascular mortality for 30 years and morbidity for 14 years. The publication traces the significant changes that have taken place in the management of this disease.

Order *Cardiovascular Disease in Canada* (82-544, \$30), now available from Publications Sales (613-993-7276) or the nearest advisory services centre. Contact: Cyril Nair (613-990-8387), Health Division, or Yang Mao (613-957-1765), Health and Welfare Canada.



Statistics
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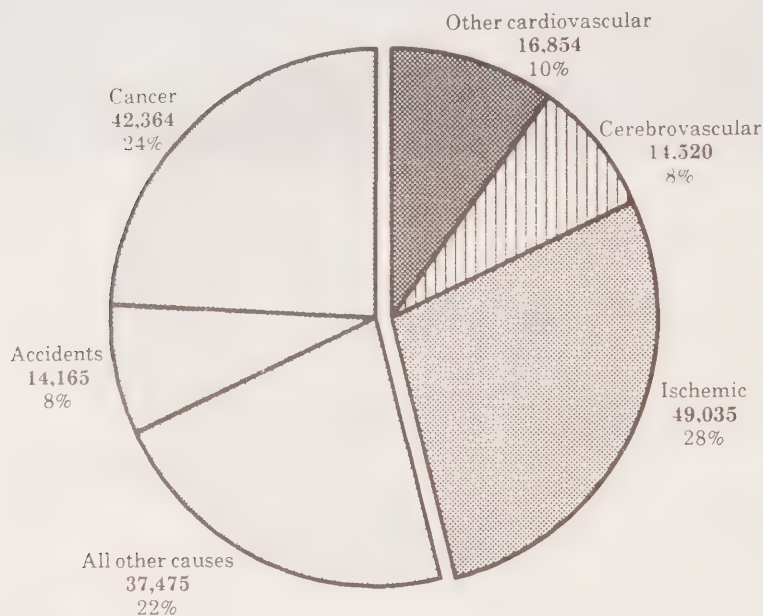
Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Leading Causes of Death, All Ages, Canada, 1982

Annual Deaths: 174,413



Cardiovascular Disease in Canada

Cardiovascular disease still ranks as the number one killer of Canadians and accounts for as many deaths as cancer, accidents, diabetes, pneumonia and all other conditions combined. This disease in its various forms kills almost 80,000 Canadians each year, accounts for approximately 400,000 acute care hospital admissions and is responsible for 4.5 million days of hospital care. The direct hospital costs to Canadians have been estimated to be in excess of \$2 billion each year.

However, a new study released today shows that cardiovascular disease mortality rates have dropped dramatically over the last three decades. Highlights of *Cardiovascular Disease in Canada*, the first comprehensive statistical report on cardiovascular mortality and morbidity in Canada, include:

- For all cardiovascular diseases the age-standardized mortality rates per 100,000 population declined 32% for males to 350.7 in 1982 from 512.4 in 1951. For females the rate declined during the same period to 199.3 from 396.2 per 100,000 population, a decline of approximately 50%.
- Some 20,000 more deaths would have occurred in 1982, had the above decline in cardiovascular disease mortality rates not taken place.
- Cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death among Canadian men over 40 and women over 65.
- Six out of 10 deaths from cardiovascular disease are the result of coronary heart disease while two out of 10 are due to strokes.

(continued on pages 3 and 4)

- Eight out of 10 deaths from stroke occur for those over 65 years of age.

Regional Variations

- In 1982, age standardized rates for all cardiovascular disease were the lowest in Western Canada, followed by Ontario and Quebec. The highest rates were in Eastern (Maritime) Canada.
- For males and females, Nova Scotia had the highest rate in 1982 while British Columbia had the lowest rate for males and Saskatchewan the lowest rate for females.

International Comparisons

In Canada, the United States and the rest of the Western Hemisphere, cardiovascular disease mortality rates, particularly from ischemic heart disease and cerebrovascular (stroke) disease declined markedly during the last three decades.

- Among the 15 countries studied, Canada had the fifth lowest rate for all cardiovascular disease, well below Romania, Finland, Austria, England and Wales, United States and Germany but higher than France and Japan (see chart on page four).
- For ischemic (coronary) heart disease the Canadian rate of 205 deaths for every 100,000 men and 95 deaths for every 100,000 women was approximately five times the rate in Japan and triple that in France.

- Canadians fared much better with cerebrovascular (stroke) disease, registering the lowest rate of all the countries studied. Japan had the second highest rate for stroke, almost double the rate of Canada.

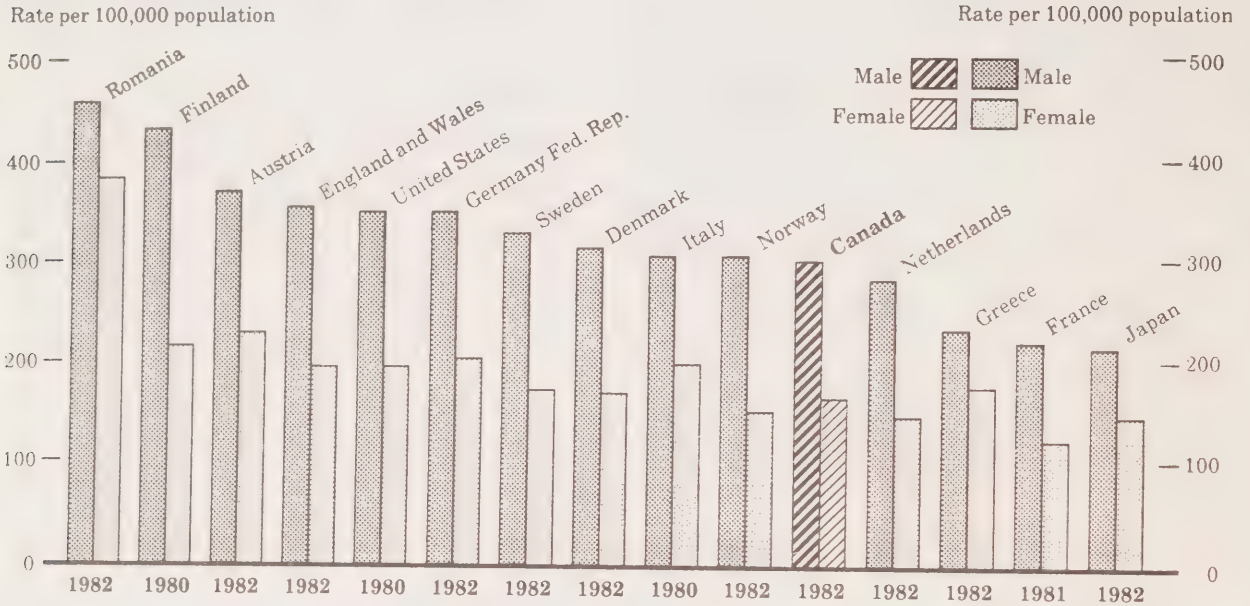
Conclusion

It is generally accepted that trends in cardiovascular disease mortality represent a genuine change; however, at present there is no consensus on the reasons for these striking declines. More information is needed to determine the extent to which improved primary prevention, changes in lifestyle and improved and/or more accessible health care have contributed to the declining mortality rate.

Cardiovascular Disease in Canada is the first comprehensive statistical report on cardiovascular mortality and morbidity in Canada. Its 175 pages and 27 illustrative charts review trends in cardiovascular mortality for 30 years and morbidity for 14 years and trace the significant changes that have taken place in the management of this disease.

Order *Cardiovascular Disease in Canada* (82-544, \$30), now available from Publications Sales (613-993-7276) or the nearest advisory services centre. Contact: Cyril Nair (613-990-8387), Health Division, Statistics Canada or Yang Mao (613-957-1765), Health and Welfare Canada.

**Age-Standardized Mortality Rates (Standardized to 1976 World Population)
in Selected Countries
Cardiovascular Diseases**



Data Availability Announcements

Coal and Coke Statistics

October 1986

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 175 kilotonnes in October 1986, down 4.2% from the previous year. Year-to-date production totalled 46 871 kilotonnes, down 7.9% from the same period a year earlier.

Exports in October fell 25.7% from October 1985 to 2 185 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for 1986 to date show exports of 22 047 kilotonnes, 4.7% below the 1985 level.

Coke production, at 355 kilotonnes in October 1986, was down 8.0% from October 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the fourth week of January. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 10, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 10, 1987 totalled 280 125 tonnes, an increase of 13.6% from the preceding week's total of 246 533 tonnes and up 7.9% from the year-earlier level of 259 582 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 526 658 tonnes, an increase of 5.7% from 498 271 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

November 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 5,562,953 phonograph records in November 1986, down 20.1% from the 6,961,986 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 5,145,179 in November 1986, up 19.9% from 4,291,917 tapes in November 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 45,708,496, down 9.0% from the 50,218,663 records produced during the January to November 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 7.8% to 43,576,655 from 40,418,778 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 19. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

1986

Information is now available on the latest 1986 areas and production of fruit, vegetables and potatoes. This month's publication also contains data on 1986 processing vegetables. Potato figures will be released at 3 p.m. EST.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1044, 1371-1381, 1383-1386, 1388-1390, 1392, 1395, 1404-1406, 5614, 5615, 5617, 5619 and 5623.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available in early February. Contact: L. Magahay (613-990-8727), Agriculture and Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Income Distributions by Size in Canada,
1985

Catalogue number 13-207

(Canada: \$38; Other Countries: \$39.50)

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables,
September 1986

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products,
October 1986

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Primary Metal Industries – Primary Steel
Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures**
Catalogue number 41-250B 2910

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,
November 1986

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
November 1986

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes),
November 1986

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Gypsum Products, November 1986

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production and Sales of Phonograph
Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in
Canada, October 1986**

Catalogue number 47-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Surface and Marine Transport –
Service Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 1**

Catalogue number 50-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

**Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period
Ending December 14, 1986**

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Retail Trade, October 1986

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150)

Building Permits, September 1986

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210)

**Cardio-vascular Disease in Canada, by
E. Nicholls, C. Nair, L. MacWilliam, J. Moen
and Y. Mao, 1951-1982**

Catalogue number 82-544

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 16, 1987

Major Release

Trusted Pension Plans, Financial Statistics, 1985 3

- The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds reached \$110 billion, an increase of \$13.9 billion from a year earlier

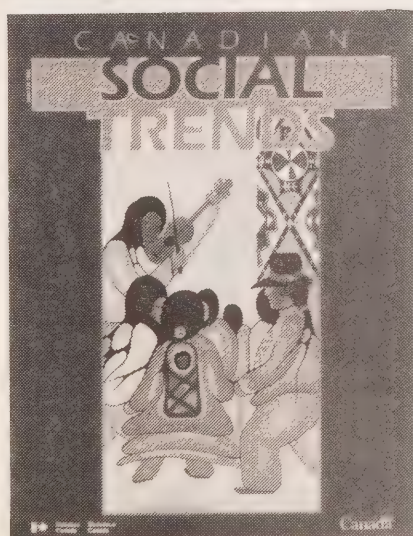
Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, November 1986
 Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, November 1986
 Railway Carloadings, 10 Days Ending December 31, 1986
 Sawmills East of the Rockies, October 1986

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Social Trends



Canadian Social Trends has released its fourth quarterly publication. This publication continues to interpret the major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society.

Written in non-technical language, complemented by easy-to-read charts and tables this issue includes articles describing: the living conditions of registered Indians, the growth of community colleges, the decline of real family income, trends affecting the increase in the number of children living in low-income families, retirement income programs, compensation for victims of crime and the comparisons of housing sales with mortgage rates.

Canadian Social Trends is designed for the many Canadians – in government, education, business, labour and the media – who require socio-economic information on which to make professional and personal decisions.

Order the fourth quarter issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$12.50/\$44), available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Further information is available from the editors (613-991-2560).



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

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Publications Released

Major Release

Trusteed Pension Plans, Financial Statistics

1985

Highlights

Assets

- The book value of assets of trustee pension funds at December 31, 1985 amounted to \$110.0 billion, an increase of \$13.9 billion, or 14.4%, from a year earlier. These assets represent approximately 55% of the reserves of all employer-sponsored pension plans, the remaining 45% being held by insurance companies or under the consolidated revenue arrangements used for certain public service plans.
- Over the longer term, the book value of assets of trustee pension funds have increased 10-fold since 1970 and have more than doubled since 1980. Viewed in constant 1971 dollars, the assets more than tripled between 1970 and 1985.
- The \$110.0 billion in assets was held on behalf of approximately 3.2 million active pension plan members, plus an undetermined number of terminated or retired persons. This is equivalent to an average of \$34,372 of invested reserves for each active member, compared with \$16,957 in 1980 and \$6,244 in 1970.
- The two most prominent investment vehicles continued to be bonds (representing 47.0% of the assets at book value) and stocks (26.7% of assets). The remaining assets included investments in pooled, mutual, segregated and deposit administration funds, mortgages, real estate and various short-term securities.

Funds and members

- The number of active pension plan members has increased each year since 1970, to its present level of 3.2 million in 1985. The yearly rate of increase, however, has dropped from an average of 5.9% in the 1970s to 1.3% in the 1980s.
- There were 3,779 trustee pension funds in 1985. In the past two decades this number has fluctuated between a high of 4,072 in 1969 and a low of 3,245 in 1979. The fluctuation was seen almost exclusively in the number of funds with less than five members, a reflection of changing policies regarding pension plans for significant shareholders.
- Public sector funds, although they account for only a small proportion of the total funds (227 of the 3,779 funds in 1985), continued to hold approximately one-half of the total assets and to cover more than 40% of all active plan members.

Income and expenditures

- Income of trustee pension funds grew by 22.3% in 1985 to \$19.6 billion, following increases ranging between 1.2% and 15.6% in the preceding four years. Although gains were experienced in all categories of income, the increase in profit on sales of securities accounted for 56.9% of the total growth. These profits increased from \$922 million in 1984 to \$2,957 million in 1985, attaining a level almost twice as high as at any time in the past.

(continued on page 3)

- Expenditures in 1985 were \$6.0 billion, up from \$5.2 billion in 1984. The largest increase was observed in "other expenditures", which grew from its previous high of \$58 million in 1984 to \$328 million in 1985. It is estimated that at least \$290 million of this amount was paid in the form of refunds of surplus money to the employer.

Order the 1985 issue of *Trusteed Pension Plans, Financial Statistics* (74-201, \$35), available at a later date, or contact: Jessica Dunn (613-991-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-991-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Selected Statistics on Trusteed Pension Funds 1970 - 1985

Year	Funds	Active members	Book value of assets	Market value of assets	Income	Expenditures
	No.	in thousands	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
1970	3,859	1,771	11,059	10,574	1,625	629
1971	3,946	1,901	12,461	12,574	1,946	750
1972	3,778	1,919	14,050	15,098	2,340	803
1973	3,859	2,050	16,171	16,303	2,780	957
1974	3,680	2,307	18,284	16,352	3,361	1,170
1975	3,622	2,416	21,210	19,841	4,110	1,290
1976	3,543	2,667	25,234	24,716	5,104	1,454
1977	3,403	2,757	29,737	29,538	6,105	1,685
1978	3,302	2,824	35,517	36,203	7,571	1,951
1979	3,245	2,964	43,203	44,113	9,223	2,148
1980	3,256	3,048	51,685	53,958	10,983	2,495
1981	3,364	3,099	61,514	58,889	12,358	2,972
1982	3,470	3,115	71,925	75,625	13,701	3,778
1983	3,590	3,119	84,610	92,144	15,842	4,043
1984	3,684	3,160	96,094	102,516	16,030	5,171
1985	3,779	3,199	109,957	124,882	19,609	6,045

Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

November 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 98 121 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November 1986, an increase of 9.2% from the 89 880 tonnes produced in November 1985. January to November 1986 production totalled 1 015 885 tonnes, up 16.3% from January-November 1985.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for November 1986, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) to be released the week of January 22. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit

November 1986

In November 1986, a total of 66 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 131,957,778 fare passengers, a decrease of 0.6% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$85,228,335, up 0.4% from October 1986.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,764,037 fare passengers, down 1.0% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled 16,617,304, a 6.5% decrease from October 1986 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the fourth week of January. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending December 31, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the period ending December 31, 1986 totalled 5.4 million tonnes, an increase of 30.6% from the 1985 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 18.0% and increased in the West by 43.0%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 48.8% and increased in the West by 46.5%; there was an over-all national increase of 48.0%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 237.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.6%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 48 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of January 19. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 2.1% to 2 033 704 cubic metres (861,835,000 feet board measure) in October 1986 from 1 991 739 cubic metres (844,051,000 feet board measure) after revisions in October 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1986 totalled 2 108 970 cubic metres (893,732,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 4.1% compared to 2 199 808 cubic metres (932,226,000 feet board measure) in October 1985.

Year-to-date production amounted to 18 207 038 cubic metres (7,715,707,000 feet board measure), an increase of 4.9% from 17 359 068 cubic metres (7,356,357,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1985.

(continued on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of January 26. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

November 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 111 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1986, an increase of 6.0% compared to 3 880 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1985.

For January to November 1986, year-to-date shipments amounted to 50 159 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 45 979 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1985, an increase of 9.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 26. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

December 1986

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 76 544 208 kilograms for all types of sugar in December 1986, comprising 69 460 730 kilograms in domestic sales and 7 083 478 kilograms in export sales. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 1 042 419 040 kilograms: 980 038 939 kilograms in domestic sales and 62 380 101 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 70 903 000 kilograms in December 1985, of which 64 915 000 kilograms were domestic sales and

5 988 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1985 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar were 1 033 292 000 kilograms: 976 580 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 56 712 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the December 1986 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 2. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

November 1986

Roundwood production amounted to 4 606 086 cubic metres in November 1986, an increase of 4.7% from 4 399 397 cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue was reported at 7 653 954 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.3% from the 7 837 866 cubic metres reported the previous year.

Receipts of wood residue totalled 3 378 619 cubic metres, down 13.3% from 3 896 061 cubic metres in November 1985. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 133 520 cubic metres, a decrease of 18.8% from 22 331 160 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of roundwood was 41 044 849 cubic metres, an increase of 0.3% from 40 918 006 cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue, at 85 802 136 cubic metres, was up 4.4% from 82 173 705 cubic metres the previous year. Receipts of wood residue increased 2.2% to 42 824 627 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 41 907 468 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of January 19. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

January 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at January 1, 1987 and revised figures for December 1, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release February 3. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

December 1986

Preliminary steel ingot production for December 1986 totalled 1 180 000 tonnes, an increase of 0.1% from 1 178 993 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 13 978 186 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from 14 531 988 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 800 000 tonnes in December, up 1.9% from 785 107 tonnes a year earlier. Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 9 221 379 tonnes, a decrease of 4.6% compared to 9 665 427 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available towards the end of February. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the potato chip, pretzel and popcorn industry (SIC 1093) totalled \$489.4 million, up 11.8% from \$437.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5398 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-250B 1093. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Other Leather and Allied Products Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other leather and allied products industries (SIC 1719) totalled \$80.1 million, up 4.9% from \$76.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5423 and to be released shortly in catalogue 33-251B 1719. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: J. Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Men's and Boys' Pants Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' pants industry (SIC 2433) totalled \$468.9 million, up 1.5% from \$461.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5442 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2433. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: J. Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled \$501.7 million, up 3.7% from \$483.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-250B 2971. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

The Refractories Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refractories industry (SIC 3591) totalled \$160.0 million, up 5.3% from \$151.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6860 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250B 3591. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the gypsum products industry (SIC 3593) totalled \$381.0 million, up 13.5% from \$335.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6862 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250 B3593. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Social Trends, Third Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: \$12.50/44; Other Countries: \$15/\$50)

The Sugar Situation, November 1986
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending December 21, 1986
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 19, 1987

Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator, October 1986	2
• The composite leading index advanced 0.5% from September, its largest gain in five months	

Data Availability Announcements

Vending Machine Operators, 1985	4
Telephone Statistics, November 1986	4
Destination of Manufacturing Shipments, 1984	4

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Major Release Dates, Week of January 19 - 23	6
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Statistics
Canada

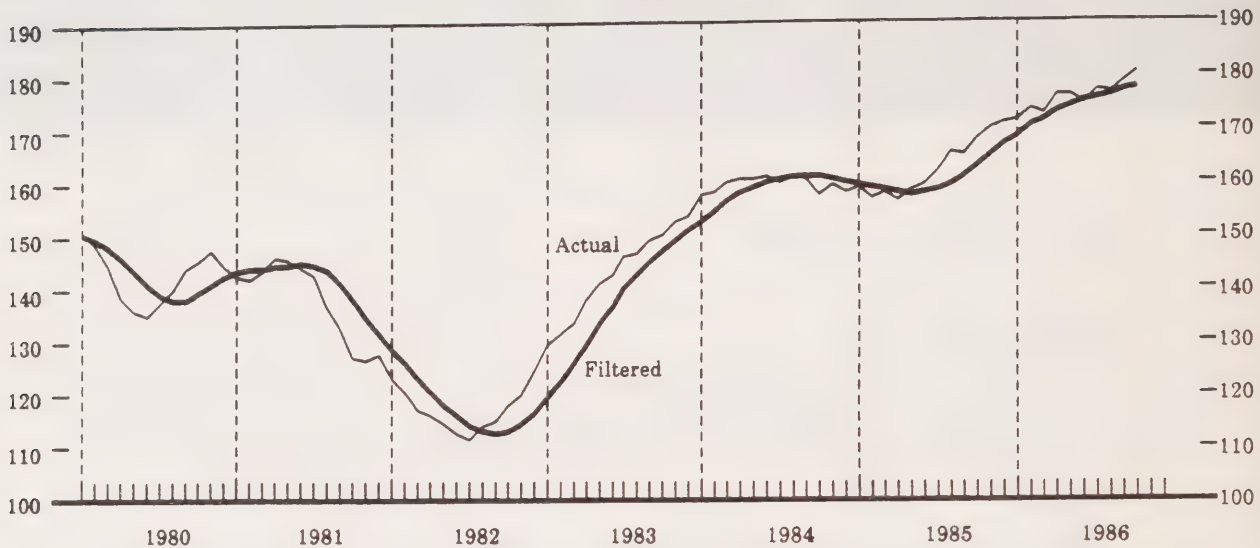
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Canada

Major Release

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

Jan. 1980 to Oct. 1986



Composite Leading Indicator

October 1986

In October, the composite leading indicator rose by 0.5%, its largest gain in five months. The non-filtered version of the index posted a second solid increase, rising by 1.3% in October, following an advance of 1.0% in September.

The manufacturing indicators, especially the ratio of shipments to stocks, increased the most in October, after an upturn in household demand over the previous six months. Aggregate output was little changed, as increased manufacturing production and higher construction activity were offset by slower retail sales. Output in October stood 0.3% above the third quarter average. (see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the Monthly Economic Review that formerly appeared in the *DAILY*. The January issue of this publication will be released on the 26th of this month. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact L. Bussière (613-991-1789). For general information contact: P. Cross (613-990-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change						Level
	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	0.70	0.46	0.44	0.33	0.36	0.50	177.7
Unfiltered	-0.1	-0.7	1.3	-0.2	1.0	1.3	180.6
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	127,998 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	-1.9	-2.2	-0.5	0.7	1.6	0.4	723,057 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.2	105.0
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	-0.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.9	-1.2	-0.3	3,378 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods ²)	0.004	-0.002	0.001	-0.004	-0.008	-0.001	1.67
Average workweek (Hours)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	38.58
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.10
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	179.5
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	3.4	2.8	1.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	3,156.6
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.7	10,146.8 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the last two months.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Data Availability Announcements

Vending Machine Operators

1985

Highlights

Vending machine operators in Canada reported sales of \$367.3 million in 1985, a 2.2% decrease from the revised 1984 total of \$375.8 million. The number of operators totalled 662 in 1985, down 7.3% from 714. The number of machines rose 4.9% to 148,982 in 1985 from the revised 1984 total of 142,048 – due mainly to an increase in the number of manual office coffee machines. Industrial plants and business offices continued to be the most popular locations for vending machines.

Following is a breakdown of sales by type of machine in 1985, with the percentage change from 1984 in brackets:

- Cigarette machines, 23,195 units, \$108.9 million (-7.9%);
- Coffee machines, 43,973 units, \$81.7 million (+2.7%);
- Soft drink machines, 27,512 units, \$75.8 million (+2.4%);
- Milk, juice and other beverage machines, 3,512 units, \$15.0 million, (-10.8%);
- Packaged confections, pastry, snack food and confectionery combination machines, 13,292 units, \$52.1 million (-3.9%);
- Fresh food combination machines, 4,107 units, \$25.6 million (+4.5%);
- All other vending machines, 33,391 units, \$8.2 million (-5.7%).

Users should note that manual office coffee machines were included in the totals for the first time in 1984. Sales of coffee machines, excluding manual office coffee machines, amounted to \$61.7 million in 1985, 4.5% lower than the revised 1984 level of \$64.6 million.

Order the 1985 edition of *Vending Machine Operators* (63-213, \$15), available in three to four weeks time. Contact: Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Telephone Statistics

November 1986

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$875.3 million in November 1986, up 4.5% from November 1985. Operating expenses were \$588.3 million, a decrease of 0.02% from the previous year. Net operating revenue was \$287.0 million, an increase of 15.1% over November 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of February 2. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Destination of Manufacturing Shipments

1984

Data for 1984 on the destination of shipments are now available, in advance of the publication *Destination of Shipments of Manufacturers* (31-530). Two tables (50-60 pages) showing the origin and destination of shipments of Canadian manufacturing establishments, by industry, are available at a cost of \$50.

Contact: S. Harris (613-991-3592) or K. Young (613-991-3589), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
Production, September 1986**

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Stocks of Frozen Meat Products,
December 1986**

Catalogue number 32-012

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Construction Type Plywood,
November 1986**

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Operating Statistics, August 1986

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105)

Consumer Price Index, December 1986

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)
Available January 20 at 7:00 a.m.

Wholesale Trade, October 1986

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

**Merchandising Inventories,
September 1986**

Catalogue number 63-014

(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

**Local Government Employment,
April-June 1986**

Catalogue number 72-009

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

**Education in Canada, A Statistical
Review for 1984-85**

Catalogue number 81-229

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50)

**Vital Statistics Quarterly,
July-September 1986**

Catalogue number 84-001

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

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Major Release Dates

Week of January 19 - 23

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date of
release**

Title

Reference period

January

19	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1986
20	Building Permits	October 1986
20	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1986
20	Retail Trade	November 1986
20	The Consumer Price Index	December 1986
20-21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1986
20-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	November 1986
22-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	September 1986

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 20, 1987

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, December 1986 2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, down from 4.5% reported in November

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, November 1986 9

- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders decreased 0.6%, following a 2.9% increase in October

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1986 11

- Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits increased 1.0% from the previous quarter

Sales of Natural Gas, November 1986 14

- Sales of natural gas were down 7.6% from the year-earlier level

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, December 1986 15

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, November 1986 15

Exports by Commodities, November 1986 15

Per Capita Food Consumption, 1985 15

Publications Released 16



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

December 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.1% between November and December, attaining a level of 134.9 (1981=100). This small increase in December contrasted with the 0.5% gain for each of the months of October and November. Only three of the seven major component indexes advanced, led by housing, up 0.4%, and transportation, also up 0.4%. These increases were largely offset by declines in both the food (-0.2%) and clothing (-0.2%) indexes. Two major component indexes remained unchanged.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose by 0.4% in December, following an increase of 0.6% in November and 0.4% in October.

The year-to-year change between December 1985 and December 1986 was 4.2%, down from the 4.5% posted in the 12-month period ending in November. However, the compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period from September to December was 5.5%, up from the compounded rate of 4.9% for the period ending in November. The December result represents the highest three-month average rate since the beginning of 1986.

Food

Compared to an increase of 0.6% reported in November, the food index fell by 0.2% between November and December. This was due to a decline of 0.3% in the index for food purchased from stores and a moderate rise of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The 0.3% decline posted for food purchased from stores resulted largely from lower prices for fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, poultry, coffee, and soft drinks. Notable decreases in fresh vegetables, which declined by an overall 4.6%, included celery (-17.3%), cucumbers (-15.8%) and tomatoes (-8.7%) as winter growing areas had good weather conditions. The fresh fruit index decreased by 5.2% as prices for bananas, apples, oranges and grapefruits declined.

Although the food index declined overall there were some notable increases for the month: meat products excluding poultry (2.3%), dairy products (0.8%), and bakery and other cereal products (0.9%).

Over the 12-month period, December 1985 to December 1986, the food index advanced by 6.5% compared to the increase of 8.1% recorded in November. Increases of 6.8% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.3% in December compared to 0.4% in November. The bulk of the increase was attributable to advances of 0.4% in both the housing and the transportation indexes. The clothing index, which declined 0.2%, together with the health and personal care and the tobacco and alcohol indexes, which remained unchanged, provided a moderating effect on the overall upward trend.

Following a 1.6% increase in November, the transportation index rose by 0.4% in December, resulting mainly from a 2.5% increase in the public transportation index. The latter was due principally to a 4.5% rise in air fares (attributable to higher seasonal fares on southern and trans-Atlantic flights) and a 2.4% increase in rail fares.

The housing index posted a 0.4% increase for December, as the shelter component rose by 0.3%. Although new housing prices, rental rates and homeowners' insurance premiums increased, these gains were partially offset by decreases in hotel and motel rates and natural gas prices. A sharp 1.7% increase in new housing prices has continued an upward trend which is now running at a rate of 13.6% on a year-to-year basis. Increases were also recorded for the household operation index (0.2%) and the household furnishings and equipment index (0.7%).

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change December 1986 from	
	December 1986	November 1986	December 1985	November 1986	December 1985
All-items	134.9	134.7	129.5	0.1	4.2
Food	129.9	130.1	122.0	-0.2	6.5
All-items excluding food	136.4	136.0	131.6	0.3	3.6
Housing	135.2	134.7	130.7	0.4	3.4
Clothing	120.3	120.5	116.9	-0.2	2.9
Transportation	136.4	135.9	135.0	0.4	1.0
Health and personal care	135.0	135.0	129.3	0.0	4.4
Recreation, reading and education	133.5	133.2	127.0	0.2	5.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	176.7	176.7	161.4	0.0	9.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	74.1	74.2	77.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	319.6				

Led by decreases of 0.5% in men's clothing and 0.2% in women's clothing but offset somewhat by increases in both girls' and boys' wear, the clothing index posted a decline of 0.2%. A smaller contribution to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index came from a gain of 0.2% for the recreation, reading and education index. The increase was largely attributable to a gain of 1.2% in the cost of reading materials.

Over the 12-month period, ending in December 1986, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.6%, remaining unchanged from the result posted for the previous 12-month period ending in November.

Goods and Services

The goods index posted an upward movement of 0.1% in December, a sharp deceleration compared to an increase of 0.8% in November while the services index rose by 0.3%, compared to the 0.1% increase registered in November. Between December 1985 and December 1986 the goods index rose by 3.1%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 5.4% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

City Highlights

Between November and December, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a drop of 0.2% in Vancouver to an increase of 0.4% recorded in Halifax and Calgary. The lower than average change in Vancouver resulted from declines in all seven major components led by transportation, food and shelter costs. In Halifax and Calgary, the higher than average increase was due mainly to rising food and clothing prices and a greater than average increase in transportation costs. In Halifax, housing costs also played a major role.

Between December 1985 and December 1986, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.6% for Victoria and 5.3% for Toronto.

Annual Averages

The annual average of the all-items index rose 4.1%, a slight rise after a four-year decelerating trend which had taken the increase in the index from a peak of 12.5% in 1981 to a low of 4.0% in 1985. Leading the latest annual increase were the indexes for tobacco products and alcoholic

(continued on page 4)

beverages (11.9%), food (5.0%), recreation, reading and education (4.7%) and health and personal care (4.2%). Three indexes, clothing (2.8%), housing (3.0%) and transportation (3.2%) rose at rates below the national average for all-items.

Percentage Increase Based on Annual Averages (1986 over 1985)

● Canada	4.1;
● St. John's	3.0;
● Charlottetown/Summerside	2.0;
● Halifax	3.5;
● Saint John	3.4;
● Quebec City	4.9;
● Montreal	4.9;
● Ottawa	4.0;
● Toronto	4.7;
● Thunder Bay	3.4;
● Winnipeg	4.5;
● Regina	2.1;
● Saskatoon	4.1;
● Edmonton	3.3;
● Calgary	3.5;
● Vancouver	3.3;
● Victoria	1.9.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

Advances in fuel oil charges, air fares and gasoline prices were the main contributing factors in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Increases were also noted in the costs of traveller accommodation, household appliances and recreational and home entertainment equipment. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for pork, turkey, dairy products, fresh fruit and soft drinks more than offset price increases for beef, fish and fresh vegetables. Furniture and clothing prices also declined. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.2%, mainly as a result of higher shelter and transportation costs. The rise in the shelter index reflected increased charges for fuel oil and higher costs for

rented and owned accommodation, while the rise in the transportation index was mainly due to higher gasoline prices and increased air fares. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in clothing prices and food costs (the latter due mainly to lower prices for turkey, cured meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks). Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

Halifax

Advances in gasoline prices, air fares, fuel oil charges and owned accommodation costs were among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Food prices were up slightly, reflecting higher prices for beef, cured meats and sugar. Higher prices for personal care supplies were noted as were increased costs relating to recreation and reading expenses. Lower traveller accommodation charges and declines in household furnishing costs exerted a downward impact. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saint John

The all-items index was up 0.1%, reflecting advances in the costs of fuel oil, women's wear, gasoline, air fares and personal care supplies. The food index declined overall, largely due to lower prices for pork, poultry, dairy products, bakery products and fresh produce. Declines were also noted in the costs of traveller accommodation and certain recreational equipment. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.1% with most of the upward impact originating from increased charges for fuel oil and owned accommodation, higher household furnishings and operation costs, increased air fares and advances in prices for home entertainment equipment and reading materials. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for pork, poultry, fresh produce and soft drinks more than offset price increases for beef, fish, cured meats, dairy products, pasta and restaurant meals. Other notable declines were observed in the costs of traveller (continued on page 5)

accommodation, women's wear, gasoline, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

Montreal

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were increased charges for owned accommodation, higher fuel oil prices and increased household furnishing and equipment costs. Advances in air fares, parking rates and personal care supply costs were also observed. Overall food prices declined slightly, as lower prices for pork, poultry, fresh produce and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for beef, fish, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, sugar and restaurant meals. Traveller accommodation charges and prices for women's wear declined. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%). Among those factors contributing an upward movement were higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, increased prices for fuel oil and advances in the cost of basic telephone services and furniture. Advances in the costs of reading materials, gasoline and air transportation also had a significant upward impact. Declines were noted in the prices of men's and women's wear and in the cost of personal care supplies. The food index fell, reflecting lower prices for poultry, fresh produce and soft drinks. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Toronto

The advance of 0.3% in the all-items index was largely the result of increased charges relating to owned accommodation, higher gasoline prices and increased air fares. Food prices declined marginally, as lower prices for poultry, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks more than offset price increases for beef, pork, dairy products and bakery products. Clothing prices declined. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index fell 0.1%. Among those factors contributing to the downward movement were declines in gasoline prices and household furnishing and equipment costs as well as decreased charges relating to recreation and household operation. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in air fares, rented and owned accommodation costs, natural gas charges and the costs of reading materials. Prices for cigarettes and women's wear also advanced. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, dairy products, cereal products, fresh fruit and sugar were completely offset by lower prices for poultry, pork, cured meats, coffee and soft drinks. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Higher transportation costs exerted a notable upward impact due mainly to increases in parking rates, air fares and fees for drivers' licences. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for appliances and household textiles, higher recreational and reading costs and advances in the prices of women's wear and personal care supplies also contributed a considerable upward effect. Lower prices for food, fuel oil and furniture and a decline in costs relating to household operation completely offset the advances. The decline in the food index was mainly the result of lower prices for poultry, cereal products, fresh produce, canned vegetables and soft drinks. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.1%, reflecting higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages (particularly for beer purchased from stores), increased air fares and higher recreational costs. Higher prices for reading materials, increased costs for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies and advances in

(continued on page 6)

rented accommodation charges, household operating costs and household textile prices also had a considerable upward influence. Furniture and gasoline prices declined as did overall food prices, the latter due mainly to lower prices for pork, poultry, bread, coffee, fresh produce and soft drinks. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.1%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.3% reflecting higher prices for alcoholic beverages (especially beer purchased from stores) and clothing, as well as increased charges for owned accommodation, higher air fares and increased recreational costs. Prices for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies also advanced. The food index declined marginally due to lower prices for beef, pork, poultry, fresh produce and soft drinks. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Edmonton

The main factors contributing to the 0.1% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased recreation and reading costs and higher charges for rented accommodation, natural gas, air transportation and alcoholic beverages (especially beer purchased from stores). Partly offsetting these advances were declines in owned and traveller accommodation charges, lower prices for gasoline and household textiles and equipment, and decreased costs for vehicle insurance and personal care supplies. Food prices also declined, reflecting lower prices for beef, turkey, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce and coffee. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Calgary

The advance of 0.4% in the all-items index mainly reflected higher clothing prices, increased air fares and higher food prices (especially for beef and chicken). Other notable advances were observed in the costs of rented accommodation, beer purchased from stores and household furnishings and equipment. Recreational costs declined as did

charges for natural gas. Between December 1985 and December 1986, the all-items index rose 3.6%.

Vancouver

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in all seven major component indexes. Among those factors exerting the most significant downward influence were lower vehicle rental charges, decreased natural gas costs and lower prices for women's wear, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Declines were also noted in charges relating to recreation and owned accommodation, and in prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Overall food prices declined, due mainly to lower prices for turkey, eggs, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks. These declines were offset somewhat by higher prices for beef, pork, prepared meats, bakery products and cereal products. Other offsetting factors to the overall decline in the all-items index were advances in rented accommodation charges, air fares and in furniture and household equipment costs. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Victoria

Higher costs for recreational and home entertainment equipment, increased air fares and higher prices for furniture, reading materials, rented accommodation and food explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food component mainly reflected higher prices for chicken, fish, dairy products and bakery products, offset somewhat by lower prices for turkey, eggs, fresh fruit, coffee and soft drinks. Declines were observed in the costs of owned accommodation, gasoline and women's wear. Since December 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.6%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the December 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Dec. 1986 index	132.8	119.6	133.0	126.6	136.0	133.6	131.5	177.4
% change from Nov. 1986	0.2	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
% change from Dec. 1985	2.9	6.9	0.3	2.8	1.0	3.9	4.0	6.6
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Dec. 1986 index	128.6	120.0	126.3	115.9	130.1	136.6	137.4	177.6
% change from Nov. 1986	0.2	-0.6	0.5	-0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1
% change from Dec. 1985	2.7	6.4	-0.7	2.4	0.0	3.2	6.1	13.6
Halifax								
Dec. 1986 index	134.1	120.1	135.6	117.2	137.9	141.2	139.9	180.2
% change from Nov. 1986	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	-0.2
% change from Dec. 1985	3.8	7.8	1.3	-0.4	2.8	4.0	4.6	12.9
Saint John								
Dec. 1986 index	133.9	126.7	137.9	116.5	131.4	131.8	137.7	179.3
% change from Nov. 1986	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.1
% change from Dec. 1985	3.0	9.9	1.2	3.0	-4.3	5.2	5.9	8.2
Quebec City								
Dec. 1986 index	137.2	132.3	140.5	121.3	136.1	135.9	126.7	181.4
% change from Nov. 1986	0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	1.0	0.1
% change from Dec. 1985	4.7	7.2	3.6	3.4	0.1	4.5	5.5	13.0
Montreal								
Dec. 1986 index	137.6	132.9	138.6	120.6	142.1	134.9	130.1	182.8
% change from Nov. 1986	0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0
% change from Dec. 1985	5.1	7.7	3.7	4.0	3.0	5.4	4.8	11.6
Ottawa								
Dec. 1986 index	135.6	126.2	139.7	120.8	138.9	134.1	132.0	172.8
% change from Nov. 1986	0.1	-1.0	0.4	-0.3	0.9	-0.2	0.5	0.0
% change from Dec. 1985	3.7	5.1	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.9	5.6	7.4
Toronto								
Dec. 1986 index	137.9	132.7	139.2	122.8	141.1	138.7	134.7	175.4
% change from Nov. 1986	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.4	-0.2
% change from Dec. 1985	5.3	6.0	5.7	2.6	3.5	5.5	5.2	7.8
Thunder Bay								
Dec. 1986 index	134.0	128.7	134.9	118.8	134.4	137.6	131.5	169.1
% change from Nov. 1986	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.4
% change from Dec. 1985	2.8	4.1	2.0	2.3	-0.2	4.4	4.3	6.9
Winnipeg								
Dec. 1986 index	133.2	123.2	136.1	118.9	132.0	130.8	136.8	184.3
% change from Nov. 1986	0.0	-0.8	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	-0.1
% change from Dec. 1985	4.3	6.3	3.3	2.7	1.4	3.7	5.6	12.2

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

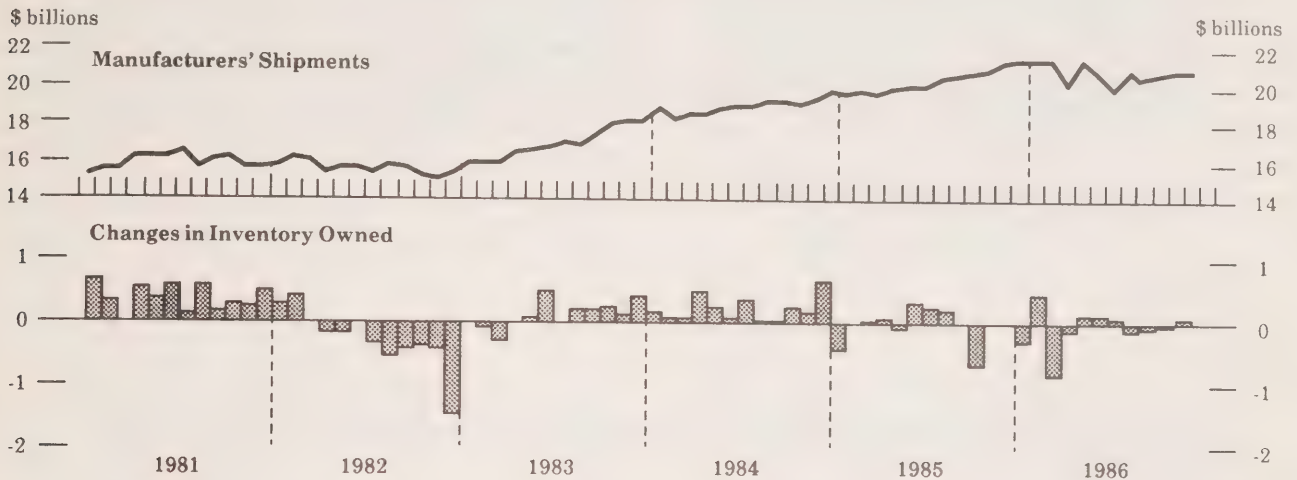
	All- items	Food	Housing	Clo- thing	Trans- porta- tion	Health and per- sonal care	Recre- ation, reading and educa- tion	Tobacco products and alco- holic bev- erages
Regina								
Dec. 1986 index	130.1	120.1	136.1	116.3	120.8	137.5	132.0	172.5
% change from Nov. 1986	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6
% change from Dec. 1985	2.1	-0.2	2.5	-0.2	-1.5	5.0	4.7	12.5
Saskatoon								
Dec. 1986 index	131.7	121.0	135.1	120.1	128.0	133.6	134.7	169.0
% change from Nov. 1986	0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
% change from Dec. 1985	3.8	5.4	3.9	-1.5	0.2	3.4	6.0	10.8
Edmonton								
Dec. 1986 index	129.3	129.1	122.9	118.6	133.3	135.7	131.0	178.1
% change from Nov. 1986	0.1	-0.8	-0.1	1.7	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.3
% change from Dec. 1985	3.0	5.1	1.8	3.8	0.2	3.7	4.6	8.9
Calgary								
Dec. 1986 index	129.6	129.8	123.1	114.8	136.3	139.8	131.1	174.7
% change from Nov. 1986	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.3
% change from Dec. 1985	3.6	7.0	2.3	3.2	0.4	3.2	4.3	9.7
Vancouver								
Dec. 1986 index	130.4	128.6	124.7	121.2	133.4	130.6	140.9	166.0
% change from Nov. 1986	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
% change from Dec. 1985	2.9	5.8	1.3	2.7	-1.4	3.2	6.1	10.0
Victoria²								
Dec. 1986 index	104.6	106.9	100.4	104.8	102.0	105.2	109.4	121.4
% change from Nov. 1986	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	0.8	-0.1
% change from Dec. 1985	1.6	4.5	-0.6	3.8	-4.4	2.3	5.7	9.1

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984=100.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

November 1986

Highlights

- In November, total manufacturing shipments remained virtually unchanged, further extending the fluctuating but generally downward trend observed since the beginning of 1986. Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of shipments for all Canadian manufacturing industries remained virtually unchanged in November at \$20,906 million, following increases of 2.5% in October and 0.6% in September.
- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in November decreased 0.6% to \$20,770 million, following a 2.9% increase in October. New orders are now 4.4% below the February 1986 peak.
- The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog decreased 0.6% in November to \$23,889 million. Except for October, when the backlog remained virtually unchanged, unfilled orders have been decreasing since June 1986 and are now at their lowest level since April 1985.
- Seasonally adjusted inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of November totalled \$34,089 million. Inventories have remained fairly stable since March 1986.
- The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments remained at 1.63:1 in November, thus extending the fluctuating trend in this ratio which has ranged from 1.60 to 1.70 since February 1986.

(continued on page 10)

- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in November 1986 were estimated at \$20,715 million, 3.0% lower than the November 1985 level. Cumulative shipments for the first 11 months of 1986 have been estimated at \$229,514 million, 2.3% above the value for the corresponding period in 1985.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact: the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

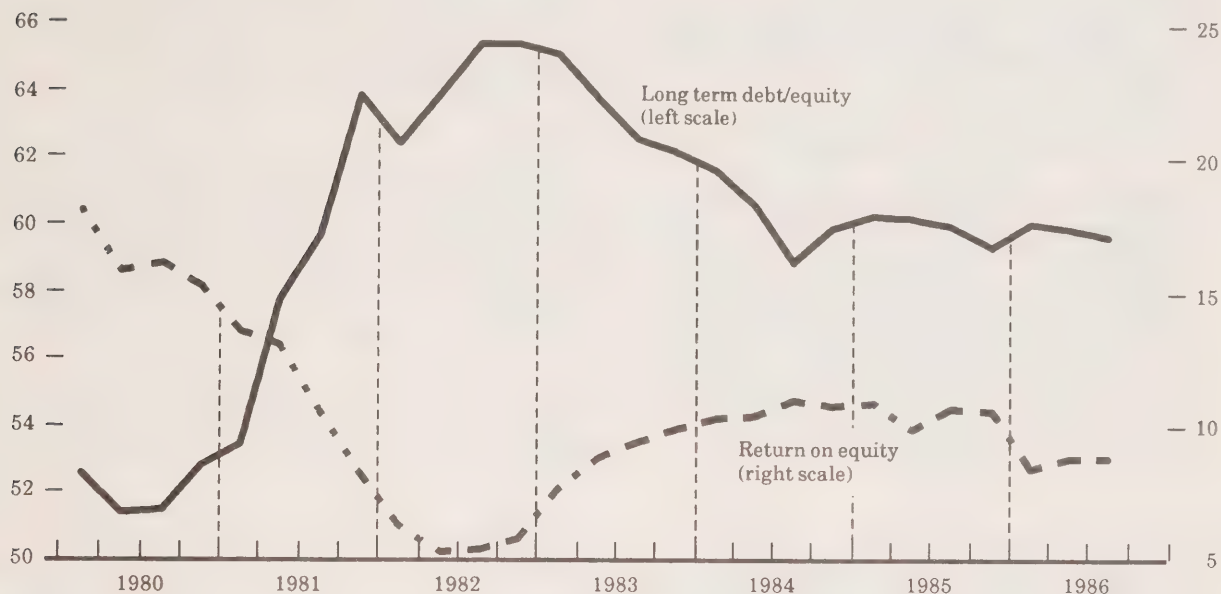
(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)
(millions of dollars)

	November 1986 ^p	October 1986 ^r	September 1986	November 1985
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	20,714.6	21,979.0	21,341.6	21,361.4
New Orders - Total	20,495.1	21,916.6	21,268.8	21,175.5
Unfilled Orders - Total	23,824.3	24,043.8	24,106.2	23,995.8
Inventory Owned - Total	33,855.3	33,832.5	33,812.6	34,406.1
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	20,905.6	20,890.5	20,386.7	21,275.0
New Orders - Total	20,770.0	20,891.7	20,307.5	21,149.3
Unfilled Orders - Total	23,889.1	24,024.6	24,023.4	24,014.7
Inventory Owned - Total	34,089.4	34,042.2	34,068.2	34,666.4
Ratio of Total Inventories Owned to Shipments	1.63	1.63	1.67	1.63

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1986

Profits Summary

Final results for the third quarter of 1986 confirm that, on a seasonally adjusted basis, pre-tax profits remained at about the same level as the first and second quarters, but were some 13% below the average level recorded in 1985.

There were notable offsetting changes in the latest quarter:

- Unusually large foreign dividend receipts were responsible for two major increases in pre-tax profits - \$492 million in distilleries and \$147 million in printing and publishing.
- The largest decreases in pre-tax profits were registered by the transportation equipment industry (-\$232 million) and by the mineral fuels industry (-\$183 million).

Balance Sheet Data Summary

Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 million
(unadjusted for seasonality)

The most notable change in balance sheet data in the third quarter was a \$3.0 billion increase in share capital. About two-thirds of the increase was accounted for by the mineral fuels, pipelines, paper and allied products, real estate developers, other services and tobacco industries. During the last three years only the share capital increase of \$3.4 billion in the first quarter of 1986 was larger.

In addition to their contribution to the share capital increase, the same six industries accounted for more than half of an increase in long-term investments. A \$2.5 billion advance in long-term investments in the current quarter and a \$4.0 billion advance in the second quarter both exceeded the quarterly average of \$1.6 billion over the last five years.

(continued on page 12)

Bond debt rose \$1.4 billion from the second quarter to the third quarter, higher than the \$0.7 billion average quarterly increase over the past five years. A substantial increase of \$2.4 billion was recorded for the first quarter of 1986.

Balance Sheet Ratios

Return on equity: profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, remained at 8.8% in the third quarter, unchanged from the previous quarter but up from 8.4% in the first quarter. This compares with the 10.6% average rate of return registered during the 1984-1985 period. Over the last 10 years the rate of return on shareholders' equity reached a low of 5.3% during the recession in 1982, and a high of 18.6% in the last quarter of 1979.

Long-term debt to equity: liquidity, as measured by the ratio of long-term debt to shareholders' equity, fell marginally to 59.7% from 59.9% in the second quarter and 60.1% in the first quarter of 1986. This ratio has remained virtually constant since the fourth

quarter of 1984, despite a considerable increase in the relative debt load for the petroleum-related industries. Excluding these industries the ratio for the remaining industries has gradually declined from 67.2% in late 1983, to 58.0% in the third quarter of 1986.

Coverage

These revised data cover all non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available.

(see table on page 13)

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order the third quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200), available the third week of February. Contact: Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

(Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million)

	3rd Q 1986	2nd Q 1986	1st Q 1986	4th Q 1985
(\$ billions)				
Current Assets	140.0	139.5	139.1	140.2
Short-term investments	20.2	19.5	20.0	19.6
Accounts Receivable	55.0	55.1	55.1	56.0
Inventories	53.6	54.3	53.7	54.3
Current Liabilities	99.7	101.5	100.2	103.1
Bank Loans	18.6	19.8	19.9	19.3
Accounts Payable	54.7	55.7	56.4	60.7
Working Capital (Current Assets minus current liabilities)	40.3	38.0	38.9	37.1
Long-term Investments	79.6	77.1	73.1	71.5
Fixed Assets	220.9	219.6	217.8	216.0
Total Assets	452.8	448.2	441.8	439.4
Long-term Debt	109.0	107.4	106.3	104.6
Bank Loans	32.6	33.3	32.6	32.5
Bonds	42.8	41.4	40.6	38.2
Shareholders equity	182.7	179.2	176.9	176.0
Share Capital	80.7	77.6	76.1	72.7
Retained Earnings	90.3	89.9	89.0	91.5
Capital Expenditures	7.9	8.1	7.9	10.2
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	106.8	108.3	108.8	111.1
Pre-tax Profits	6.6	6.6	6.7	8.6
After-tax profits	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.7
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	8.8%	8.8%	8.4%	10.6%
Long-term Debt/Equity %	59.7%	59.9%	60.1%	59.4%
Selected Income Statement Data (Seasonally Adjusted) All Asset Sizes				
(\$ billions)				
Sales	185.0	185.6	184.4	185.7
Pre-tax profits	9.1	9.0	9.0	10.9
After-tax profits	5.8	5.6	5.3	6.3

Sales of Natural Gas

November 1986

During November 1986, sales of natural gas by main distributors amounted to 4 559 788 thousand cubic metres, a 7.6% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from November 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 1 341 036 thousand cubic metres (-1.8); commercial sales, 1 101 175 thousand cubic metres (-5.8) and industrial sales, 2 117 577 thousand cubic metres (-11.7).

Year-to-date figures for the first 11 months of 1986 show sales of natural gas amounted to 43 022 991^r (revised figures) thousand cubic

metres, a 2.8% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1985.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January to November 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 10 977 877 thousand cubic metres (-0.1); commercial sales, 8 972 597 thousand cubic metres (-2.2) and industrial sales, 23 072 517^r thousand cubic metres (-4.3).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of February. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural Gas Sales

November 1986

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	14	49	-	-	63
Quebec	59 401	107 759	265 177	-	432 337
Ontario	519 577	398 585	820 421	44 725	1 783 308
Manitoba	66 469	64 115	41 303	-	171 887
Saskatchewan	117 706	90 276	98 013	-	305 995
Alberta	435 956	312 740	678 893	-	1 427 589
British Columbia	141 913	127 651	169 045	-	438 609
Canada - November 1986	1 341 036	1 101 175	2 072 852	44 725	4 559 788
Canada - November 1985	1 365 693	1 169 531	2 397 879		4 933 103
% change	-1.8	-5.8		-11.7	-7.6
Year-to-date					
Canada 1986	10 977 877	8 972 597	22 609 822	462 695 ^r	43 022 991 ^r
Year-to-date					
Canada 1985	10 986 643	9 177 721	24 109 320		44 273 684
% change	-0.1	-2.2		-4.3	-2.8

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

December 1986

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3,622,128,000 cigarettes in December 1986, a 8.0% decrease from the 3,935,705,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1985. Production for January to December 1986 totalled 55,632,568,000 cigarettes, down from 63,485,718,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in December 1986 amounted to 6,622,766,000 cigarettes, an increase of 9.0% over the December 1985 amount of 6,077,955,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 totalled 55,436,969,000 cigarettes, down 6.0% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 58,953,247,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 2, 1987. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

November 1986

Canadian firms produced 105 814 cubic metres of waferboard in November 1986, a decrease of 13.6% from the 122 496 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production totalled 92 302 cubic metres in November 1986, down 6.1% from 98 318 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for November 1986 is confidential, while hardboard production for November 1985 was 4 746 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (51,089 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Production of waferboard during January to November 1986 totalled 1 251 348 cubic metres, up 1.2% from the 1 236 467 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 041 410 cubic metres, up 8.0% from 964 467^r (revised figures) cubic metres in January to November

1985. Production of hardboard for January to November 1986 is confidential; production for January to November 1985 was 45 400 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (488,685 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 26. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodities

November 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for November 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of January 1987. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1985 and 1984

Updates to the per capita consumption of apples (fresh and juice) and unspecified fruit juice, as well as corresponding fruit totals are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 00190104-00190108 and 00190112.

Order *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II, 1985* (32-230, \$25), available in early February. Contact: L. Magahay (613-990-8727), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

**Production, Sales and
Stocks of Major Appliances,**
November 1986

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Cement, November 1986

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production and Shipments of
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles,**
Quarter Ended September 30, 1986

Catalogue number 47-006

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Imports by Commodities,
October 1986

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 21, 1987

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• Total sales of refined petroleum products declined 2.8% from October	
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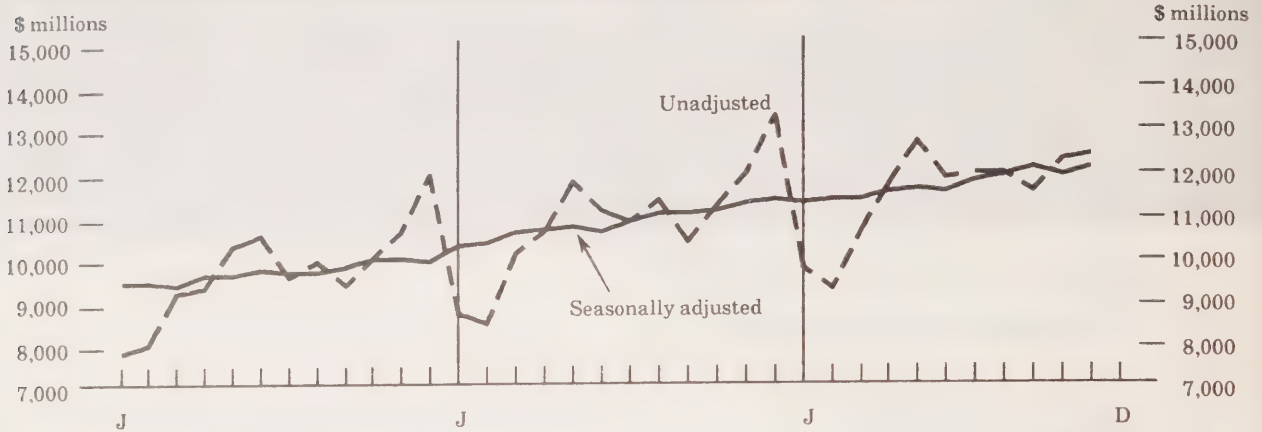
Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

November 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$12,027 million in November 1986, an increase of 1.2% from the previous month's revised total of \$11,882 million.
- The 1.2% increase in sales in November 1986 followed a 1.1% decrease in October and further extended the trend of fluctuating but generally increasing sales observed since the beginning of 1986.
- The following trade groups had the most significant impact on the overall increase (\$145 million) in retail trade in November: combination stores (\$61 million or +2.9%), general merchandise stores (\$21 million or +8.6%), and grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (\$21 million or +3.6%). Sales by department stores, which amounted to \$1,076 million in November 1986, increased for the second consecutive month. Partly offsetting the impact of these increases was the second consecutive monthly decline in motor vehicle dealer sales (\$95 million or -3.8%).
- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade actually increased by 2.6% in November 1986, following a marginal increase of 0.1% in October.

(continued on page 3)

- On a provincial basis, retail sales increases in Ontario (\$72 million or +1.6%), Alberta (\$37 million or +3.2%) and Quebec (\$20 million or +0.7%) had the largest impact on the increase at the national level. Sales declined in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-0.9%) and remained nearly the same in Manitoba.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for November 1986 rose 3.7% over the same month last year, totalling \$12,378 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first 11 months of 1986 amounted to \$125.4 billion, up 7.9% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Year-over-year comparisons indicated a moderate rise of 4.4% for all food stores and a marginal increase of 0.7% for motor vehicle dealers – the two largest groups within retail trade. Department store sales, which totalled \$1,356 million in November 1986, were down 0.2% from the same month a year earlier. Service station sales declined for the eighth consecutive month, on a year-over-year basis, to total \$887 million, down 8.4% from the November 1985 level.

- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in November 1986 was concentrated in Ontario (\$265 million or +5.7%), Quebec (\$101 million or +3.5%) and British Columbia (\$27 million or +2.1%). Newfoundland (+6.1%), Saskatchewan (+5.6%) and New Brunswick (+4.4%) posted gains that were higher than the national average. Sales declined in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-3.2%) and Alberta (-0.5%).

- At the metropolitan level, Toronto (+7.5%), Vancouver (+2.4%) and Montreal (+1.8%) recorded gains in sales. Winnipeg registered a decline of 0.4%.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the third week of February 1987. Contact: Lina Di Piétro (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				Nov. '86/ Oct. '86
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^p	Nov. '86/'85	Aug. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^p	
	(millions of \$)		%		(millions of \$)		%		
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,096.6	2,187.0	2,131.2	1.6	2,119.7	2,108.5	2,108.7	2,169.8	2.9
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	528.2	610.6	592.6	12.2	590.9	592.2	598.6	619.9	3.6
All other food stores	196.4	230.7	221.2	12.6	224.9	221.5	227.2	229.5	1.0
Department stores	1,359.4	1,084.1	1,356.4	-0.2	1,048.4	1,041.0	1,064.5	1,076.0	1.1
General merchandise stores	315.7	278.7	344.6	9.1	237.3	244.7	242.6	263.5	8.6
General stores	169.5	179.0	173.3	2.3	171.4	173.0	173.7	179.6	3.4
Variety stores	127.6	98.1	116.7	-8.5	101.2	100.2	101.3	102.5	1.2
Motor vehicle dealers	2,189.3	2,608.7	2,206.0	0.7	2,467.0	2,640.8	2,495.1	2,399.7	-3.8
Used car dealers	53.4	75.7	67.4	26.2	65.4	69.9	72.1	71.7	-0.5
Service stations	968.4	898.2	886.7	-8.4	884.6	871.1	871.7	882.2	1.2
Garages	132.7	140.6	138.4	4.2	132.9	136.4	131.5	134.8	2.5
Automotive parts and accessories stores	289.4	260.7	320.1	10.6	257.6	265.1	258.4	276.7	7.1
Men's clothing stores	160.8	127.2	165.3	2.7	120.8	122.2	121.5	124.4	2.4
Women's clothing stores	270.1	277.8	297.2	10.0	266.5	263.3	264.0	272.6	3.3
Family clothing stores	191.8	180.6	203.1	5.8	177.1	177.9	176.9	179.4	1.4
Specialty shoe stores	21.8	22.5	26.2	20.0	20.9	20.7	19.9	22.6	13.4
Family shoe stores	134.4	108.4	133.6	-0.5	101.2	98.5	96.3	102.1	6.1
Hardware stores	103.5	119.3	115.8	11.9	114.4	113.7	116.5	117.6	1.0
Household furniture stores	144.4	164.7	165.4	14.5	146.4	151.2	155.2	152.3	-1.9
Household appliance stores	51.9	51.6	52.7	1.5	49.9	49.3	47.8	49.1	2.7
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	113.1	121.6	120.9	6.9	113.4	112.3	111.3	111.4	0.1
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cos- metics stores	474.6	523.6	518.6	9.2	506.3	513.5	514.3	525.4	2.2
Book and stationery stores	70.9	62.3	73.8	4.1	66.2	65.3	66.7	66.9	0.3
Florists	33.9	39.6	38.0	11.9	44.6	45.0	45.3	45.8	1.1
Jewellery stores	93.3	79.2	103.8	11.1	88.5	90.1	92.0	91.7	-0.4
Sporting goods and accessories stores	130.7	136.1	146.8	12.2	175.6	177.1	172.4	184.5	7.0
Personal accessories stores	166.2	165.1	178.5	7.3	166.4	175.1	171.2	170.1	-0.6
All other stores	1,347.3	1,389.9	1,483.2	10.0	1,378.7	1,378.1	1,365.5	1,405.0	2.9
All stores - Total	11,935.5	12,221.6	12,377.7	3.7	11,838.1	12,017.7	11,882.0	12,026.8	1.2

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

November 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in November declined 2.8% from October to 6 337 290 cubic metres. This marks the fourth decrease in the last five months.
- Despite the November decrease, cumulative sales of refined petroleum products are still at approximately the same level as those for the same period in 1985.
- The November decrease was broadly based across most of the main products. Sales of motor gasoline declined, for the third time in the last four months, 3.7% to 2 696 593 cubic metres. Light fuel oil sales continued their downward trend started in September, decreasing by 10.2% to a level of 582 227 cubic metres. Diesel fuel sales slipped marginally by 0.1% to 1 234 962 cubic metres. The only increase recorded in the main products was in heavy fuel oil where sales increased 7.3% to 523 759 cubic metres following the October decrease of 4.6%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in November increased marginally by 0.3% over the same month last year to 6 345 800

cubic metres. Cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1986 now stand at 70 580 283 cubic metres, down slightly from sales of 70 642 208 cubic metres for the same period in 1985.

- Only one of the main products contributed to the November increase. Heavy fuel sales rose 14.5% over November 1985 to reach 613 000 cubic metres. Light fuel sales dropped 14 200 cubic metres (-2.1%) while motor gasoline and diesel fuel sales declined marginally by 11 600 cubic metres (-0.4%) and 3 200 cubic metres (-0.3%), respectively.
- On a provincial basis, Ontario posted the largest increase over November 1985. Sales of all products in that province rose 118 700 cubic metres (5.8%). Partially offsetting this gain were decreases in Alberta of 46 300 cubic metres (-6.2%) and in Saskatchewan of 30 200 cubic metres (-9.9%).

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641, 644-647.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the third week of February. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products
(thousands of cubic metres)

	August 1986	September 1986	October 1986 ^r	November 1986 ^p	November 1986/ October 1986
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total - all products	6 340.4	6 608.8	6 521.2	6 337.3	-2.8
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 629.9	2 832.1	2 801.4	2 696.6	-3.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 180.6	1 220.0	1 236.1	1 235.0	-0.1
Light fuel oil	683.2	682.0	648.6	582.2	-10.2
Heavy fuel oil	419.5	512.1	488.3	523.8	7.3
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
	November 1986 ^p	November 1985	October 1986 ^r	Total Jan.-Nov. 1986	Total Jan.-Nov. 1985
Total - all products	6 345.8	6 325.2	6 832.6	70 580.3	70 642.2
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 585.4	2 597.0	2 914.2	30 079.5	29 940.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 278.3	1 281.5	1 399.6	13 184.8	13 882.2
Light fuel oil	675.3	689.5	503.3	5 962.7	6 330.7
Heavy fuel oil	613.0	535.5	487.6	5 417.1	5 166.1

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

ERRATUM

The Daily
Catalogue No. 11-001E

Wednesday, January 21, 1987

An error was made in the notice describing an article entitled "'Involuntary' Part-time Employment in Canada, 1975-1985". The correct statement, with the corrected figures underlined, is as follows:

"Over the decade ending in 1985, some 20% of the total growth in employment took the form of involuntary part-time work. From 1975 to 1981, this share was only 9% (of a total employment increase of 1.7 million) but it rose to more than 80% of the employment growth of 305,000 between 1981 and 1985."

ERRATUM

Le Quotidien
N° 11-001F au catalogue

Le mercredi 21 janvier 1987

Il y a une erreur dans la note décrivant l'article intitulé: "Personnes travaillant à temps partiel 'involontairement' au Canada, 1975-1985". La phrase contenant les chiffres corrigés (soulignés) se lit comme suit:

"Entre 1975 et 1985, 20% de la croissance totale du niveau de l'emploi a été attribuable au travail involontaire à temps partiel. De 1975 à 1981, cette proportion n'était que de 9% (d'une croissance totale du niveau de l'emploi de 1.7 million); entre 1981 et 1985 toutefois, elle a dépassé 80% de la croissance de l'emploi de 305,000."

"Involuntary" Part-time Employment in Canada 1975-1985

Over a half a million people worked part-time in 1985 because they could not find full-time employment. This group, sometimes called "involuntary" part-time workers, has grown nearly fivefold since 1975 (to 516,000 from 109,000).

A special article in the December 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* explores the growth in the number of people working part-time – fewer than 30 hours per week – not by choice but because of their inability to find a job which would provide more hours.

Highlights from "Involuntary" Part-time Employment in Canada, 1975-1985 include:

- In 1975, involuntary part-time employment accounted for 11% of total part-time employment but by 1985, its share had climbed to 29%.
- Over the decade ending in 1985, some 20% of the total growth in employment took the form of involuntary part-time work. During the first five years of the decade, this share was only 9% (of a total employment increase of 1.4 million) but it rose to more than 80% of the employment growth of 603,000 between 1981 and 1985.
- Involuntary part-time employment rose every year throughout the decade. The 42% increase between 1981 and 1982 (i.e., during the recession) was the largest year-to-year change.
- Involuntary part-time employment is concentrated among women aged 25-54 years and among youths 15-24 years old. Together they made up 81% of the total involuntary part-time workers in 1985.
- The probability of being an involuntary part-time worker is seven times higher in the community, business and personal services than in manufacturing. In 1985, seven out of 100 workers in the former group were employed part-time involuntarily, while only one out of 100 workers in manufacturing was identified as a part-time worker wanting to work full-time.
- Provincially, the relative incidence of involuntary part-time employment in 1985 was highest in British Columbia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland where almost seven out of every 100 workers were working part-time but wanted full-time work. On the other hand, it was lowest in Ontario and the Prairie provinces (four out of every 100 workers).
- Data for 1986, which have just become available, show that the number of involuntary part-time workers is virtually unchanged from 1985.

Order the December 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available today. Contact: Ernest Akyeampong (613-991-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

September 1986

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss from operations of \$14.3 million in September 1986. Operating revenues of \$563.6 million were down \$39.3 million from the 1985 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 3.9% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 2.6% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 2.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the second week of February 1987. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

November 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,044.1 million for November 1986, an increase of 8.2% over the \$965.3 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact: Services Division (613-991-3494).

Mineral Wool

December 1986

Manufacturers shipped 9 052 688 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in December 1986, up 41.7% from the 6 387 067 square metres shipped a year earlier but down 3.3% from the 9 362 493 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of December 1986 totalled 94 550 977 square metres, an increase of 11.8% from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,\$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 2. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

November 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for November 1986 are now available. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 56 929 tonnes in November 1986, a decrease of 9.1% from the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 655 152 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 26, 1987. Contact: Michel Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

November 1986

In November 1986, with corresponding revised figures for November 1985 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 140,709,000 (145,574,000) standard grocery bags, a decrease of 3.3% and 61,360,000 (83,999,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 26.9%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,867,726,000 (1,886,049,000), down 1.0% and shipments of checkstand sacks were at 806,763,000 (932,694,000), a decrease of 13.5%.

Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-9531), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

November 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during November 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Total wheat,	2 118.1;
● Oats,	54.0;
● Barley,	747.9;
● Rye,	24.1;
● Flaxseed,	139.1;
● Canola (rapeseed),	146.5.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of January 1987. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

November 1986

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during November 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour,	73.7;
● Malt,	8.4.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of January 1987. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

**Quarterly Shipments of Office
Furniture Products, Quarter**

Ended September 30, 1986

Catalogue number 35-006

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

**Corrugated Boxes and
Wrappers, November 1986**

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Railway Carloadings,
November 1986**

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

**Railway Carloadings,
10-day Period Ending**

December 31, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

**The Labour Force,
December 1986**

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215)

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**The
Daily**

**Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin
for Statistical Information**

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 22, 1987

Major Releases

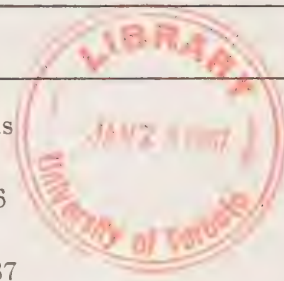
Interim Population and Dwelling Counts, 1986 Census	2
• Preliminary data on population and dwellings are now available from the 1986 Census	
Department Store Sales and Stocks, November 1986	3
• Following no overall growth in the first nine months of 1986, department store sales increased for the second consecutive month in November	
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, December 1986	5
• The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades rose 0.1% from November's level	
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Statistics
Canada

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Major Releases

Interim Population and Dwelling Counts

1986 Census

Preliminary data on the size of the population and the number of occupied dwellings, derived from the 1986 Census of Canada, are now available. These data, referred to as "interim population and dwelling counts", are incomplete measures of the population, which exclude certain small population groups for which data are not yet available. Final counts, incorporating the population not included in the interim counts, are scheduled for publication in April.

The interim counts exclude the following segments of the population:

- persons enumerated at a temporary address (at a hotel, motel, general hospital, etc.), and not at their usual place of residence;
- persons enumerated outside Canada (e.g., persons on military or diplomatic service outside Canada), instead of at their usual place of residence in Canada;
- persons not enumerated because their usual place of residence was erroneously classified as unoccupied;

- a number of persons in households where information could not be collected by the Census representative.

The interim population and dwelling counts provide close approximations of the final Census results, and are helpful to many data users in preparing for the final data to be released in April. At the national level, the final counts are not expected to be more than 2% greater than the interim counts, although larger differences may occur for smaller geographic areas.

In the following table, 1986 interim counts are presented, along with 1981 final counts for Canada, the provinces and territories. Interim counts for Census divisions (counties, regional municipalities, regional districts, etc.) and subdivisions (municipalities, Indian reserves, etc.), Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations may be obtained from any regional office of Statistics Canada. Addresses and phone numbers are shown on the final page of this edition of the *DAILY*.

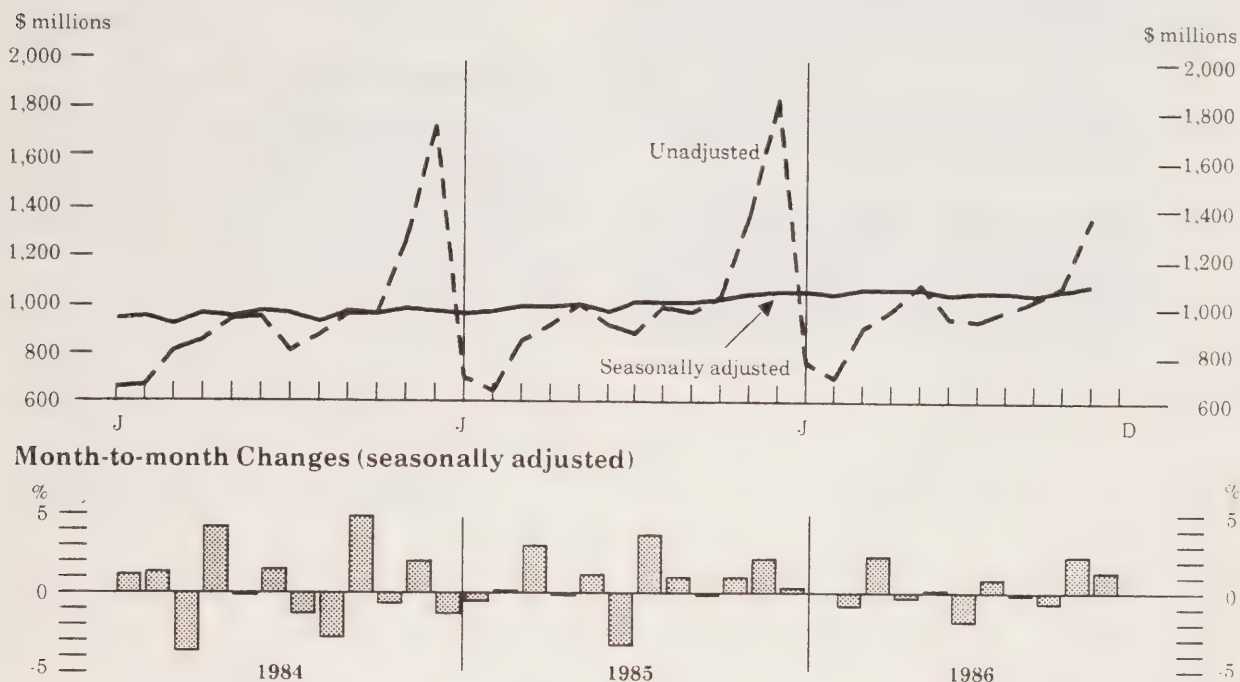
For further information on interim counts, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office, or the Communications Division (613-991-4636).

Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 (Final Counts) and 1986 (Interim Counts)

	1981 Final Population	1986 Interim Population
Canada	24,343,181	25,116,102¹
Newfoundland	567,681	564,360
Prince Edward Island	122,506	125,379
Nova Scotia	847,442	865,442 ¹
New Brunswick	696,403	703,474 ¹
Quebec	6,438,403	6,478,190 ¹
Ontario	8,625,107	9,042,433 ¹
Manitoba	1,026,241	1,054,909 ¹
Saskatchewan	968,313	1,000,227 ¹
Alberta	2,237,724	2,348,021 ¹
British Columbia	2,744,467	2,859,261 ¹
Yukon	23,153	23,022
Northwest Territories	45,741	51,384

¹ Contains one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Department Store Sales and Stocks November 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales increased for the second consecutive month to \$1,076 million in November 1986, an increase of 1.1% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,064 million. Higher sales were recorded in 26 of the 40 departments.
- In each of the last two months, department store sales increased 1.7% on average, while in the first nine months of 1986 they fluctuated significantly while experiencing no overall growth.

- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,129 million at the end of November, down 2.6% from the October 1986 revised value of \$4,239 million. This decline followed a decrease of 2.2% in October and an increase of 7.0% in September.

- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 3.84:1 in November 1986, down moderately from the average ratio of 3.96:1 observed in the first 10 months of the year.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,356 million in November 1986, down 0.2% from the November 1985 level of \$1,359 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to November 1986 totalled \$10,722 million, up 5.1% over the corresponding period in 1985.

(continued on page 4)

- Seven provinces posted decreases in November 1986 from the corresponding month in 1985, with declines ranging from 4.7% in Alberta to 0.3% in Manitoba. Increases were recorded in Nova Scotia (+3.1%), Prince Edward Island (+1.8%) and Ontario (+1.4%). Sales declined in five of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in November 1986 totalled \$846 million, down 2.1% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$511 million, up 3.1% over the same period last year.
- Unadjusted department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,749 million, up 9.7% over the level reached in November 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of March 1987. Contact: Lina Di Piétro (613-991-3551) or Emma MacPhail (613-990-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 1986

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (1981=100) for construction trades (including supplements) advanced 0.1% in December from November's level of 136.7. This increase was attributable to wage rate settlements in Saint John which registered an increase of 3.0%.

Comparing December 1986 with December 1985, the Canada total union wage rate index rose 3.5%. By city, the largest 12-month increase was reported in St. John's (9.0%), followed by Saint John (6.1%) and Halifax (5.8%). Cities in Quebec and Ontario recorded increases of about 4.1% on average while Winnipeg registered an increase of 1.3%. Cities in British Columbia showed no change.

The Canada total average annual increase of 2.8% observed for 1986 is the second smallest increase in the last 25 years, following 1985's increase of 2.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956, and 958.

Order the fourth quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes (including supplements) Canada Total

Annual Percentage Change, 1962-1986

Years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1962 to 1969			4.0	4.5	3.8	6.5	8.0	11.4	10.0	9.4
1970 to 1979	13.9	12.6	11.1	10.6	10.5	15.1	14.6	11.4	6.8	6.5
1980 to 1986	8.1	9.0	9.4	12.5	3.6	2.4	2.8			

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic plus Supplements

December 1986

(1981 = 100)

	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Dec. '85	% change	
				Dec. '86/ Nov. '86	Dec. '86/ Dec. '85
Canada	136.8	136.7	132.2	0.1	3.5
St. John's	136.4	136.4	125.1	-	9.0
Halifax	160.6	160.6	151.8	-	5.8
Saint John	142.5	138.3	134.3	3.0	6.1
Quebec City	136.8	136.8	131.5	-	4.0
Chicoutimi	136.2	136.2	131.0	-	4.0
Montreal	136.5	136.5	131.2	-	4.0
Ottawa	141.6	141.6	135.0	-	4.9
Toronto	137.6	137.6	131.7	-	4.5
Hamilton	138.1	138.1	132.1	-	4.5
St. Catharines	138.7	138.7	133.8	-	3.7
Kitchener	141.8	141.8	136.4	-	4.0
London	141.4	141.4	136.2	-	3.8
Windsor	138.4	138.4	133.3	-	3.8
Sudbury	140.0	140.0	134.9	-	3.8
Thunder Bay	139.0	139.0	134.0	-	3.7
Winnipeg	133.2	133.2	131.5	-	1.3
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.

Errata - "Involuntary" Part-time Employment in Canada

A paragraph in the *DAILY* release of January 21, 1987 carried incorrect figures. The correct statement, with the corrected figures underlined, is as follows:

- Over the decade ending in 1985, some 20% of the total growth in employment took the form of involuntary part-time work. From 1975 to 1981, this share was only 9% (of a total employment increase of 1.7 million) but it rose to more than 80% of the employment growth of 305,000 between 1981 and 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

Science and Technology Statistics: Changes in Definitions

Statistics Canada has changed some of the definitions used in its science and technology statistics. Gross domestic expenditures on research and development (GERD) will now include research and development in the social sciences and humanities and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will be used for comparisons to national production rather than the Gross National Product (GNP). Historical statistics will be published so that trends may be presented.

The changes are explained in the January 1987 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, Vol. 11, No. 1, \$6/\$60), now available.

Oil Pipeline Transport

October 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during October 1986 increased 2.4% to 13 287 365 cubic metres (m³) from October 1985. Year-to-date receipts, at 83 388 495m³, were also up 2.4%.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 866 450m³, bringing the year-to-date total to 27 128 300m³, up 20.9% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 213 998m³, were down 5.1% from October 1985. Year-to-date deliveries reached 52 397 262m³, down 6.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the second week of February. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

October 1986

Highlights from the October issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* were as follows:

- Preliminary year-to-date operational data for October 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 4.3% over the same period in 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Charter passenger traffic between Canada and Europe dropped 22.4% during the second quarter of 1986 relative to the previous year.
- Air passenger origin and destination data for the first quarter of 1986 indicate that 1.7 million passengers travelled on scheduled services between Canada and the United States, up 9.1% from the same period in 1985.
- Scheduled passenger traffic at the top 30 Canadian airports increased by 2.1% in January 1986 as compared to January 1985.
- The volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services at the top 30 Canadian airports showed a slight increase of 0.2% for 1985 compared to 1984.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 12 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), or contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ended January 17, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 17, 1987 totalled 299 767 tonnes, an increase of 7.0% from the preceding week's total of 280 125 tonnes and up 10.0% from the year-earlier level of 272 624 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 826 425 tonnes, an increase of 7.2% from 770 895 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending January 7, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending January 7, 1987 totalled 3.29 million tonnes, an increase of 0.9% from the 1986 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 0.9% and increased in the West by 2.4%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 8.9% and increased in the West by 5.9%; there was an over-all national decrease of 4.7%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 1 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of January 26. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

December and Annual 1986

December and annual 1986 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

The Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contracting Industry

1984

Highlights

- With an increase of 11% in total operating revenue, to a 1984 level of \$3.7 billion, the industry resumed its growth pattern after a decrease in 1983. Operating revenues declined by 8% in 1983 following a growth period from 1978 to 1982 during which industry volume expanded from \$2.1 billion to \$3.6 billion – an annual average growth rate of 12%.
- Although aggregate profits for 1984 remained low at 1% of total operating revenue, there was nonetheless a strong increase in capital expenditures (24%), mainly due to a 35% increase in spending on new machinery and equipment.
- At the Canada level, construction output for 1984 increased by 12% from the previous year to \$3,442 million. Significant increases in construction revenue were noted in the provinces of New Brunswick (66%), Manitoba (45%) and Ontario (35%). On the other hand, construction activity declined in the provinces of Alberta (-14%), British Columbia (-13%) and Newfoundland (-3%).

Complete census data will be available in the 1984 issue of *The Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contracting Industry* (64-206, \$15), to be released in February. Contact: S. St-Amour (613-991-3499), Construction Census Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

Farm Cash Receipts,
January-November 1986.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$7/\$70; Other Countries: \$8/\$80).

Farm Wages in Canada (last issue),
November 1986.
Catalogue number 21-002
(Canada: \$7/\$28; Other Countries: \$8/\$32).

Farm Product Price Index ,
November 1986.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin,
Vol. 11, No. 1,
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

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**The
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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily


Statistics Canada

Friday, January 23, 1987

Major Release

- Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity,
September 1986** 2
- The leading indicator reached a record level (107.7)

Data Availability Announcements



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Publications Released

Major Release Dates, Week of January 26-30



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

September 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981 = 100) increased 1.0% in September to 107.7 from a revised index of 106.6 in August. This is the highest level ever registered by the leading indicator. The gain reflects advances in both the residential and non-residential sectors.

The filtered index of residential construction rose 1.4% in September to 120.6. Both the single dwelling sector, and more particularly, the multi-family dwelling sector were responsible for this increase. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued rose in the Atlantic region, Quebec and in Ontario, while it remained relatively stable in Western Canada.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) increased 0.6% to 94.2 in September. The commercial component recorded a gain (+1.0%) while the industrial (0%) and public (-0.2%) sectors remained relatively stable. The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued was up in Ontario, down in the Atlantic region and showed little change in all other regions.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 9-15).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/200), scheduled for release the second week of February 1987. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

(1981 = 100)

	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	July 1986	June 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	July 1985	June 1985	% Variation	
									Sept.'86/ Aug.'86	Sept.'86/ Sept.'85
Total index	107.7	106.6	105.3	103.7	91.6	90.9	89.9	88.4	1.0	17.6
Residential	120.6	118.9	117.2	115.3	102.5	100.5	98.0	95.1	1.4	17.7
Non-residential	94.2	93.6	92.8	91.6	80.1	80.9	81.3	81.3	0.6	17.6
Industrial	78.4	78.4	78.2	78.0	78.8	79.4	79.8	80.1	0.0	-0.5
Commercial	95.7	94.7	93.3	91.5	75.8	75.7	75.1	74.2	1.0	26.2
Public	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.3	91.5	93.1	94.4	95.3	-0.2	12.1

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

November 1986

Steel ingot production for November 1986 totalled 1 202 277 tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from 1 227 937 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production, at 12 800 463 tonnes, was down 4.1% from 13 352 995 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 2, 1987. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

November 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for November 1986 totalled 91 964 tonnes, a decrease of 11.7% from the 104 201^r tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 103 240 tonnes, down 18.7% from the 1 356 623^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 26. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat

January 2, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of January amounted to 28 366 tonnes, down from 28 766 tonnes the previous month and 36 061 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the January issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on February 6. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Imports by Commodities

November 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for November 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the second week of February 1987. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending December 20, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending December 20, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Anna Brencker (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Pulp Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pulp industry (SIC 2711) totalled \$3,544.8 million, down 5.2% from \$3,740.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5483 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250B 2711. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-990-9837), Industry Division.

Metal Valve Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal valve industry (SIC 3092) totalled \$203.5 million, up 0.6% from \$202.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5538 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3092. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Railroad Rolling Stock Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled \$1,199.8 million, up 34.9% from \$889.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3261. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other petroleum and coal products industries (SIC 3699) totalled \$152.1 million, up 6.8% from \$142.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6868 and to be released shortly in catalogue 45-250B 3699. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lubricating oil and grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled \$277.9 million, up 17.8% from \$235.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6867 and to be released shortly in catalogue 45-250B 3612. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Other Instruments and Related Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other instruments and related products industry (SIC 3912) totalled \$548.6 million, down 3.1% from \$566.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6885 and to be released shortly in catalogue 47-250B 3912. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**National Income and Expenditure
Accounts, Third Quarter 1986.**

Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

**Food Industries – Dry Pasta Products
Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**

Catalogue number 32-250B 1092

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Textile Products Industries – Natural
Fibres Processing and Felt Products
Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**

Catalogue number 34-251B 1911

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Clothing Industries – Men's and
Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures.**

Catalogue number 34-252B 2432

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Printing, Publishing and Allied
Industries – Other Combined
Publishing and Printing Industries,
1985 Census of Manufactures.**

Catalogue number 36-251B 2849

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Other Manufacturing Industries –
Clock and Watch Industry,**

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 47-250B 3913

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Surface and Marine Transport
Service Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 3.**

Catalogue number 50-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85).

**Security Transactions with
Non-residents, October 1986.**

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

**Community Colleges and Related
Institutions: Postsecondary**

Enrolment and Graduates, 1984.

Catalogue number 81-222

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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Major Release Dates

Week of January 26 - 30

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

January

26	Building Permits	October 1986
26	Wholesale Trade	November 1986
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	November 1986
27	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	October 1986
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1986
29-30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1986
30	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1986
30	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1986
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1986

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 26, 1987

Major Release

Wholesale Trade, November 1986

2

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 8.8% over November 1985

Data Availability Announcements

Microdata Tapes on Household Income (1984), Facilities and
Equipment, 1985

4

Shipments of Rolled Steel, November 1986

4

Publications Released

5



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Wholesale Trade

November 1986

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for November 1986 were up 8.8% above the November 1985 level. On a year-over-year basis, wholesale sales have registered an increase in every month in 1986; the November and October increases were somewhat lower than the 11.9% average registered in the first nine months of this year.
- In November 1986, all major trade groups except tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (-5.1%) registered increased sales from a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+13.2%) and lumber and building materials (+22.4%).
- Except for the Prairie provinces (-2.1%), wholesale trade increases between November 1985 and November 1986 were posted in all regions.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in November 1986 were 8.2% higher than those reported in November 1985. In each of the first 11 months of 1986, the inventory levels reported have been higher than those for the corresponding months of 1985.
- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of November 1986 stood at 1.54:1, identical to the ratio recorded a year earlier. For the first 11 months of 1986, this ratio has averaged 1.57:1, down slightly from the 1.60:1 registered for the corresponding months in 1985; this decline in the ratio is due to the higher relative increases in sales as compared to those for inventories during this period.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of February. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for November 1986/1985

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Oct. 1986/85 ^r	Nov. 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-Nov. 1986/85 ^p	Oct. 1986/85 ^r	Nov. 1986/85 ^p	Nov. 1985 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^p
Total all trades	8.9	8.8	11.3	9.5	8.2	1.54	1.54
Food	--	3.4	1.5	-0.3	0.2	0.75	0.73
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	3.1	-5.1	9.4	9.6	7.2	0.85	0.96
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	10.9	4.3	11.7	4.1	2.8	2.09	2.06
Motor vehicles and accessories	13.4	9.5	14.7	13.2	9.9	1.77	1.77
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-4.9	2.2	18.7	-5.2	-2.1	3.58	3.43
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	14.5	13.2	15.1	17.0	15.2	1.76	1.79
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	14.5	13.1	6.0	8.4	4.4	1.65	1.52
Lumber and building materials	19.3	22.4	23.9	5.4	8.2	1.53	1.35
Other wholesalers ²	4.1	5.8	9.0	11.1	8.7	1.51	1.56
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	8.3	6.3	4.3	8.3	6.3	1.40	1.40
Quebec	9.5	7.2	7.9	13.3	11.3	1.37	1.42
Ontario	13.5	14.5	16.5	12.6	10.8	1.53	1.48
Prairie provinces	-0.1	-2.1	5.4	3.2	4.3	1.96	2.09
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	5.5	9.3	12.2	3.6	1.3	1.46	1.35

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Data Availability Announcements

Microdata Tapes on Household Income (1984), Facilities and Equipment 1985

The eighth in a series of analytic microdata tapes containing information on the facilities and equipment present in Canadian households in 1985 and the income received by the household in the preceding year is now available at a cost of \$500.

Dwelling characteristics including type and age of dwelling, number of rooms and bedrooms, heating equipment and fuel are provided for each household as well as information on the presence of such items as washing machines, dryers, microwave ovens, radios, televisions, VCRs and recreational equipment. In addition the file contains information on mortgage status, rent paid, dwelling condition and repairs and household mobility. For the purposes of analysing these dwelling characteristics and household facilities, information is also included on household income sources and characteristics such as number of adults and children.

These data were collected as part of the 1985 survey of consumer finances and household facilities and equipment survey. This microdata file contains approximately 34,000 household records. The tape has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow the identification of specific households.

Contact: the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-990-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

November 1986

Rolled steel shipments for November 1986 totalled 1 007 621 tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from the preceding month's total of 1 020 512 but an increase of 4.8% from the year-earlier level of 961 817 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 10 758 945 tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% compared to 10 883 742 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the first week of February. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

The Dairy Review, November 1986.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

Statistics, November 1986.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

The Crude Petroleum and Natural

Gas Industry, 1985.

Catalogue number 26-213

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in
Manufacturing Industries, October 1986.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1986.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Gas Utilities, September 1986.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
October 1986.

Catalogue number 61-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

International Travel – Advance
Information, November 1986.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 27, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics: Canada - United States Report, First Quarter 1986	2
Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending January 14, 1987	2
Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, November 1986 (Revised)	2
High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Third Quarter 1986	3

Publications Released

5



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics, Canada - United States Report First Quarter 1986

Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 1,734,500 passengers travelled between Canada and the United States on scheduled services during the first quarter of 1986, up 9.1% from the 1,589,420 passengers recorded for the first quarter of 1985.

The city-pair Montreal-New York, which ranked number two during the first quarter of 1986 following Toronto-New York, recorded 96,610 passengers. This represents a significant increase of 35.6% compared to the first quarter of 1985. The new scheduled service introduced by People Express Airlines between Montreal and New York in July 1985 is a major factor contributing to this increase.

Other significant gains were recorded for the city-pairs Toronto-San Juan, up 276.9% and Montreal-Los Angeles, up 32.7% from a year earlier. Wardair started a scheduled service to San Juan, Puerto Rico from Toronto and Montreal in November 1985.

Order the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*, Vol. 18, No. 12 (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available towards the end of January. Contact: A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending January 14, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending January 14, 1987 totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.0% from the 1986 figure. Loadings decreased by 3.0% in both the East and the West.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) were up in the East by 15.1% and rose in the West by 15.6%; there was an over-all national increase of 15.3%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 7.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 9.6%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 2 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

November 1986 (Revised)

In November 1986, with corresponding revised figures for November 1985 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 140,709,000 (152,318,000) standard grocery bags, a decrease of 7.6% and 61,360,000 (84,239,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 27.2%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,867,726,000 (1,886,049,000), down 1.0% and shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 806,763,000 (932,694,000), a decrease of 13.5%.

Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

Fourth Quarter 1986

For the quarter ending December 31, 1986, domestic shipments of 1/8-inch and less high pressure decorative laminate sheet totalled 1 942 702 square metres with a value of \$14,260,792. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 682 911 square metres with a value of \$12,063,702.

Cumulative shipments for 1986 amounted to 7 409 390 square metres, an increase of 7.2% from the 6 910 399 square metres for the January to December period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$3/\$12), to be released the week of February 9. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries, 1984.
Catalogue number 31-212
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, 1985.
Catalogue number 55-201
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Industry Price Indexes, November 1986.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, November 1986.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1986. Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$365).

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, April-June 1986.
Catalogue number 72-007
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 28, 1986

Major Release

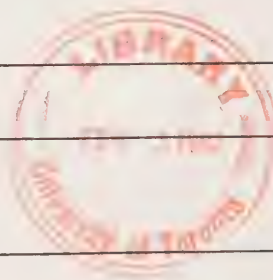
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1986** 2
- On a seasonally adjusted basis the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased slightly (-1.2%) from October

Data Availability Announcements

- Steel Ingots, Week Ending January 24, 1987 4
- Chain Store Stocks, November 1986 4
- Number of Census Families: Canada, the Provinces and Territories,
June 1, 1982-1986 4

Publications Released

Regional Offices



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Unemployment Insurance Statistics November 1986

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

The number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits¹ during the week ending November 15, 1986, was 1,029,000 – up 10.9% from the previous month, but down 1.9% from November 1985 (there is usually an increase in the number of beneficiaries between October and November). By sex, 54.1% of the beneficiaries were male and 45.9% were female. Between October and November 1986, the number of males who received unemployment insurance benefits increased by 15.3% to 557,000 while the number of female beneficiaries advanced by 6.0% to 472,000.

Benefits paid during November 1986 totalled \$736 million¹, down 2.1% from a month earlier, but up 3.3% from November 1985. For January-November 1986, unemployment insurance payments amounted to \$9,534 million, up 1.0% over the same period in 1985. The change in the year-to-date payments is the result of a 5.8% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$180.30 from \$170.40) which was partially offset by a 4.5% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 52.9 million from 55.4 million).

A total of 330,000 claims¹ for unemployment insurance benefits were received during November 1986, virtually unchanged from a month earlier, but down 6.5% from November 1985. Since January 1986, a total of 3.0 million claims have been received, almost unchanged from the same period a year earlier.

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the week ending November 15, 1986, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 960,000 – down 1.2% from the previous month. The number of beneficiaries has been relatively stable since the beginning of 1986.

Between October and November 1986, decreases in the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits were observed in Ontario (-2.9%), Quebec (-1.3%) and New Brunswick (-1.3%). Increases occurred in British Columbia (4.5%), the Northwest Territories (3.6%), Manitoba (2.9%), Alberta (2.1%) and Saskatchewan (1.1%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

(see table on page 3)

¹ The count of beneficiaries cannot be directly related to the benefit payments made during any one month. Whereas the latter figure covers all disbursements during a month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits during a specific week of a month. The number of days available during a month to process claims and to pay benefits influences the levels and trends of the benefits and claims data. However, the beneficiaries count is not affected since it relates to a single week. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between the beneficiaries data and the other data series.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5700-5717 and 26 (series 1.6).

Data for the months of September, October and November 1986 will be published in the November 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of February. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact: H. Stiebert (613-991-4044) or J.-P. Maynard (613-991-4045), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Nov. 1985	% change from	
					Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	736,053	751,714	764,563	712,420	-2.1	3.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,006	4,137	4,240	4,104	-3.2	-2.4
Average weekly benefit (\$)	183.53	181.31	179.94	173.27	1.2	5.9
Claims received (000)	330	331	289	353	-0.1	-6.5
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	1,029 ^p	928 ^p	902 ^r	1,048 ^r	10.9	-1.9
Regular benefits	898 ^p	821 ^p	792 ^r	920 ^r	9.4	-2.4
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	960 ^p	972 ^p	983 ^r	982 ^r	-1.2	

	January to November		% change
	1986	1985	1986/1985
Benefits¹			
Amount paid (\$000)	9,534,342	9,439,984	1.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	52,873	55,369	-4.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	180.30	170.40	5.8
Claims received (000)	2,995	3,000	-0.2
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,088 ^p	1,144 ^r	-4.9

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 24, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 24, 1987 totalled 293 914 tonnes, a decrease of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 299 767 tonnes but up 6.9% from the year-earlier level of 274 973 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 1 120 339 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from 1 045 868 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Chain Store Stocks

November 1986

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,961 million at the end of November 1986, up 5.1% from the level reached in November 1985.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.20:1 in November 1986, down marginally from the average ratio of 1.23:1 observed in the first 10 months of the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of February. Contact: Emma MacPhail (613-990-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Census Families – Canada, the Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1982-1986

The estimates of the number of census families as well as components of growth for Canada, the provinces and territories are now available. The information can also be obtained from all regional offices of Statistics Canada.

Please note that these data are estimates (based on the 1981 Census) and not 1986 Census figures.

Contact: Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada.

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Publications Released

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries, Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures

Catalogue number 44-250B 3561

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Refined Petroleum Products, October 1986.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, January 1987. Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, November 1986.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

Telephone Statistics, November 1986.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area,

November 1986. **Catalogue number 63-004**

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, October 1986. Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Merchandising Inventories, October 1986.

Catalogue number 63-014

(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).

Direct Selling in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1986. Catalogue number 63-218

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Exports by Commodities, November 1986.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Quarterly Hospital Information System - Hospital Indicators, April 1986 - June 1986.

Catalogue number 83-002

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

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Maritime Provinces

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3rd floor
Sir John Thompson Building
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Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Local calls: 666-3691.
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suite 412 East Tower
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Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

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Statistics Canada
Lobby
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 29, 1987

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, November 1986 2

- Real GDP declined 0.2% from October

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, November 1986 4

- Japanese investment in outstanding Canadian bonds continued to climb to record levels, accounting for \$1.3 billion of the \$1.5 billion net sales to non-residents

Trusteed Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1986 6

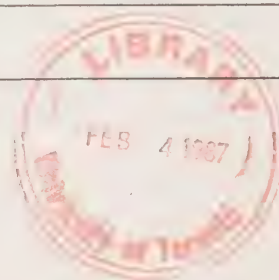
- The book value of assets held in trustee pension funds reached \$118 billion

Data Availability Announcements

Air Charter Statistics, Second Quarter 1986 8

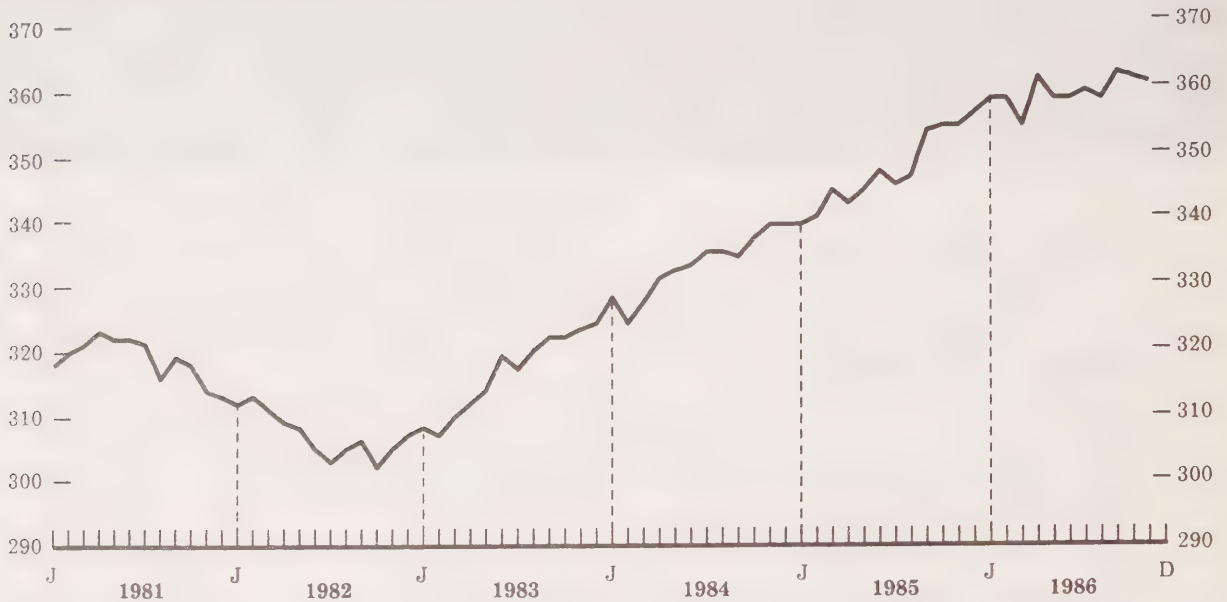
Electric Lamps, December 1986 8

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Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry in 1981 Prices
(Millions of dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry
(seasonally adjusted data)
November 1986

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, declined 0.2% in November following a similar decrease in October. Output of goods-producing industries declined 0.3%, while that of services-producing industries was unchanged from October.

The October-November average level stood 0.1% above the third quarter, whereas the quarterly growth rate averaged 0.5% in the first three quarters of 1986. GDP in November 1986 was 1.9% above that of November 1985.

Goods-producing Industries

The November decrease among goods-producing industries was primarily due to significant production declines in mining, manufacturing and public utilities.

- An 8% cutback in production of crude petroleum accounted for most of the decrease in the mining industry; offsetting to some extent was a 35% increase in oil and gas drilling activity.
- In November, manufacturing output declined for the first time since August. Notable production decreases were recorded by manufacturers of paper and allied products, motor vehicle parts and accessories, motor vehicles and electrical products.
- A drop in electric power generation accounted for all of the decline in public utilities.
- The most significant gain during November occurred in construction where output advanced 1.5% mainly due to increased non-residential building construction.

(continued on page 3)

Services-producing Industries

Within services-producing industries declines in the finance, insurance and real estate industry were offset by gains in transportation and storage, communications, and wholesale and retail trade.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-February. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices

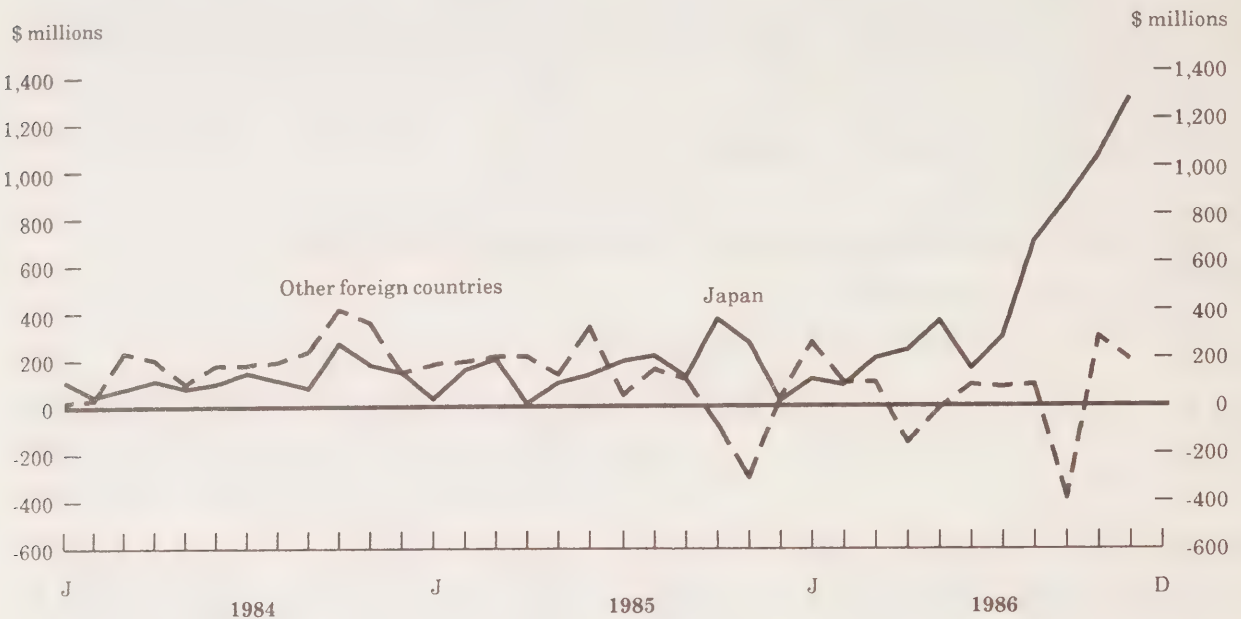
Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1985	1986			
	November	August	September	October	November
Total Economy	354,156.0	359,442.0	362,148.0	361,437.6	360,882.0
Business sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,759.2	11,654.4	11,632.8	11,672.4	11,696.4
Fishing and trapping industries	541.2	506.4	510.0	516.0	540.0
Logging and forestry industry	2,370.0	2,542.8	2,659.2	2,256.0	2,210.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	19,765.2	18,877.2	18,400.8	18,495.6	18,069.6
Manufacturing industries	66,090.0	64,515.6	64,705.2	65,719.2	65,442.0
Construction industries	24,541.2	23,689.2	23,392.8	23,605.2	23,966.4
Transportation and storage industries	16,156.8	16,047.6	16,150.8	16,018.8	16,329.6
Communication industries	9,901.2	10,303.2	10,454.4	10,479.6	10,568.4
Other utility industries	10,995.6	10,914.0	11,074.8	11,077.2	10,950.0
Wholesale trade industries	16,867.2	17,619.6	18,152.4	17,733.6	17,853.6
Retail trade industries	23,066.4	23,578.8	23,851.2	23,480.4	23,625.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	53,097.6	55,184.4	56,798.4	56,348.4	55,686.0
Community, business and personal services	37,294.8	40,197.6	40,438.8	40,105.2	39,960.0
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	48.0	19.2	55.2	38.4	51.6
Manufacturing industries	63.6	63.6	60.0	62.4	60.0
Forestry services industry	277.2	266.4	246.0	253.2	266.4
Transportation industries	1,554.0	1,545.6	1,537.2	1,569.6	1,550.4
Communication industries	52.8	51.6	49.2	50.4	51.6
Water systems industry	528.0	552.0	555.6	548.4	549.6
Insurance and other finance industry	308.4	338.4	331.2	339.6	339.6
Government service industries	23,245.2	23,200.8	23,247.6	23,203.2	23,274.0
Community and personal services	36,632.4	37,773.6	37,844.4	37,864.8	37,840.8
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	291,446.4	295,630.8	298,221.6	297,507.6	296,898.0
Goods	135,062.4	132,699.6	132,375.6	133,341.6	132,874.8
Services	156,384.0	162,931.2	165,846.0	164,166.0	164,023.2
Non-business sector:	62,709.6	63,811.2	63,926.4	63,930.0	63,984.0
Goods	639.6	634.8	670.8	649.2	661.2
Services	62,070.0	63,176.4	63,255.6	63,280.8	63,322.8
Goods-producing industries	135,702.0	133,334.4	133,046.4	133,990.8	133,536.0
Services-producing industries	218,454.0	226,107.6	229,101.6	227,446.8	227,346.0
Industrial production	97,490.4	94,941.6	94,851.6	95,941.2	95,122.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	30,680.4	30,805.2	30,807.6	31,164.0	30,938.4
Durable manufacturing industries	35,409.6	33,710.4	33,897.6	34,555.2	34,503.6

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With Japan and All Other Foreign Countries
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

November 1986

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In November, Japanese investment continued to dominate foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds, accounting for \$1.3 billion of the record \$1.5 billion of net sales to non-residents. Largely led by Japanese investment, foreign investment in Canadian bonds has averaged \$1 billion a month since August, compared to less than \$300 million earlier in the year 1986.

The gross value of bonds traded (sales and purchases) declined by one-third from the high level in October. Trading in the current month, however, remained high by historical standards.

Net sales of outstanding Canadian stocks, largely to the United States, amounted to \$119 million, in line with net sales the previous three months.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

Canadian residents (notably mutual funds) purchased in November a net \$145 million of foreign stocks (mostly overseas stocks). Residents have been net buyers of overseas stocks throughout the year, unlike the more erratic pattern of investments in United States stocks.

Net purchases of foreign bonds amounted to \$100 million, compared to over \$200 million in October.

(see table on page 5)

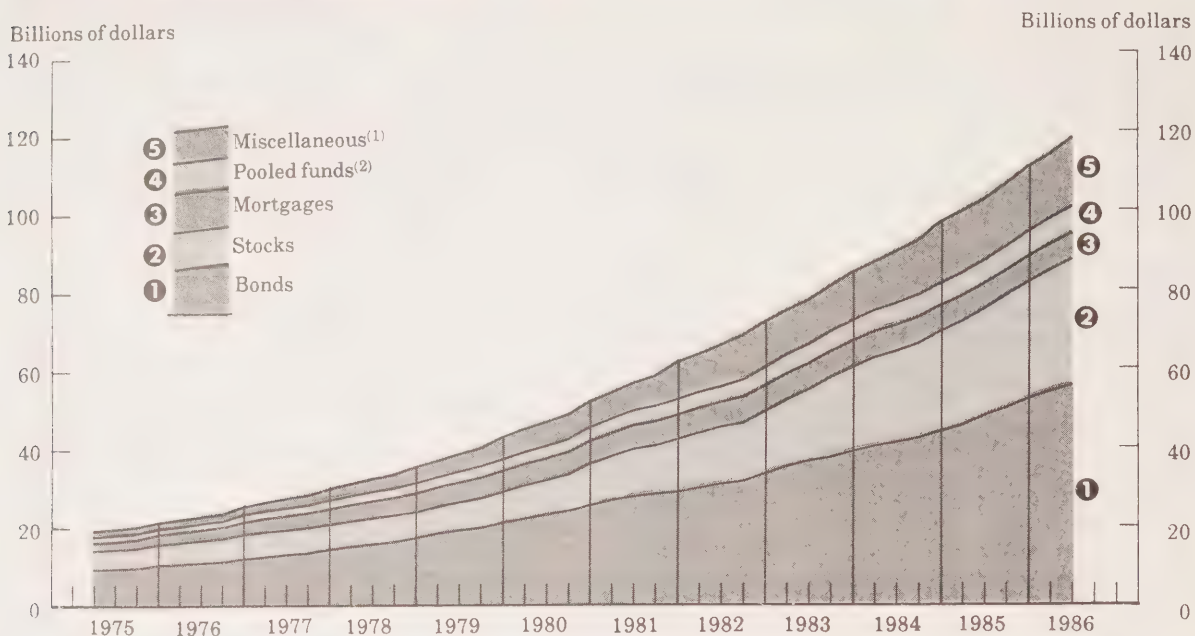
Order the November 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in February. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

November 1986

Type of security	Sales to non-residents	Purchases from non-residents	Net sales (+)
	(\$ millions)		
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,845	2,367	+1,479
Common and preferred stocks	946	827	+119
Total - November 1986	4,791	3,194	+1,597
Total - October 1986	6,266	4,893	+1,373
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	3,529	3,629	-100
Common and preferred stocks	1,431	1,576	-145
Total - November 1986	4,960	5,205	-245
Total - October 1986	4,821	5,144	-323

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1975-1986



(1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

(2) Includes mutual and segregated funds.

Trusteed Pension Funds

Second Quarter 1986

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the second quarter of 1986 amounted to \$118.0 billion, up 3.6% from the previous quarter and a gain of 15.3% from the amount held one year earlier. Year-to-year increases in assets have ranged between 15% and 21% since the second quarter of 1975, resulting in an overall growth of just over 500% during that period.
- Investment patterns of these funds have remained relatively unchanged over the past few years. Bonds and stocks continued to be the two most prominent investment vehicles, accounting for 47.1% and 26.9%, respectively, of total assets. Cash, deposits,

short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 11.9% of the total while mortgage holdings accounted for another 5.5%. The remaining 8.5% was divided between investments in real estate and in pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

Income and Expenditures

- The total income of these funds for the second quarter of 1986 amounted to \$5.6 billion, while total expenditures were nearly \$1.6 billion. Net cash flow, the difference between income and expenditures, was 29.6% higher than for the same quarter of 1985. This is the largest second quarter increase recorded since 1979.

(Continued on page 7)

- Profit on the sale of securities, at \$1.5 billion, was almost three times greater than that of the same quarter of 1985. For the first time, these profits contributed more to total income than did either employer or employee contributions and were exceeded only by investment income as the largest source of income. Together, profit on sale of securities and investment income accounted for 72.4% of the total income in the second quarter of 1986, compared with 63.1% a year earlier.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40), available in February. For information about the data, contact: Jessica Dunn (613-991-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-991-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Air Charter Statistics

Second Quarter 1986

The number of passengers travelling on both domestic and international charter services during the second quarter of 1986 fell from the same period the previous year. There were 57,158 fewer passengers (-54.7%) travelling within Canada and 126,452 fewer passengers (-15.1%) flying internationally.

The decrease in traffic both domestically and internationally is largely due to changes in services offered by Wardair. In effect, Wardair went from being a primary charter carrier to one which offers both charter and scheduled services.

The city pair Mirabel-Vancouver recorded the only increase in domestic traffic. All other domestic city pairs fell substantially.

Both European and American destinations showed marked declines in charter traffic this quarter. Europe recorded a decrease of 22.4% (75,864 fewer passengers) and the United States a decrease of 18.7% (67,124 fewer passengers).

Order the Vol. 18, No. 12 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available early in February. For data contact: C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Electric Lamps

December 1986

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 28,426,082 light bulbs and tubes in December 1986, an increase of 3.3% from the 27,524,533 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1986 amounted to 256,424,633 light bulbs and tubes, down 6.7% from the 274,743,251 sold during the January-December period in 1985.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of February 9. Contact: J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Quarterly Economic Summary,
January 1987. **Catalogue number 13-006**
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:
\$26/\$104).

Quarterly Economic Summary:
Statistical Supplement, January 1987.
Catalogue number 13-007E
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:
\$26/\$104).

Electric Power Statistics, October 1986.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Financial Institutions: Financial
Statistics, Third Quarter 1986.
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: \$40/\$160; Other Countries:
\$41.50/\$166).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 30, 1987

Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index, December 1986	2
● The IPPI was unchanged from November and showed a year-over-year drop of 0.2%	
Raw Materials Price Index, December 1986	4
● The annual average of the RMPI for 1986 decreased 17.7% from 1985, the first decline on record	
Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 1986	5
● Industrial aggregate employment rose by an estimated 245,000 (+2.7%) from November 1985	

Data Availability Announcements

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Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index December 1986

Preliminary estimates show there was no change in the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) in December 1986, after posting a slight decrease the previous month. Decreases in the wood and the primary metals indexes were offset by price increases for petroleum and food products.

The IPPI declined 0.2% from December 1985, the second year-over-year drop registered in 1986 (the IPPI also decreased 0.2% in May 1986). These were the first year-over-year decreases since March 1960. However, with the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the annual rate of change would have been 4.0% in December. With an advance of only 0.8% over 1985, the annual average for 1986 showed the smallest increase since 1964.

Largely as a result of a price decrease for spruce sold on the export market (-6.0%), the index for softwood lumber went down 2.0% in December 1986, but remained 10.0% higher than in December 1985. The index for primary metals declined 0.3%, largely due to price decreases of 6.7% for refined zinc, 6.1% for silver and lesser decreases for the other precious metals. Increases for primary copper products (1.8%) and nickel products (1.3%) helped moderate the overall decline in the metal group.

According to preliminary estimates, the petroleum and coal products index rose 0.3% in December, but was down 30.3% from a year earlier. The change in the food sector was mainly attributable to price increases for feeds (0.8%), breakfast cereal and bakery products (0.5%) and fish products (0.9%). Notably, prices were up for complete feeds (1.6%), bran, shorts and middlings (10.6%), as well as breakfast cereal (1.5%) and prepared cake and similar mixes (2.5%). Prices were up for fish (fillets, steaks, blocks, sticks), 1.6%, and fish (smoked, salted, dried), 0.7%. Lower prices for refined sugar (-0.5%) and oil meals and cakes (-2.1%) tempered the overall increase.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of February. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² Dec. '86	% Change	
			Dec. '86/ Nov. '86	Dec. '86/ Dec. '85
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.8	-	-0.2
Intermediate goods	61.6	114.9	-0.1	-0.9
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	104.0	-	1.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.3	-0.1	-1.4
Finished goods	38.4	127.5	0.1	0.6
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	131.1	0.1	6.2
Capital equipment	10.2	129.9	-0.1	2.8
All other finished goods	17.9	124.1	0.2	-3.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	126.0	-	7.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	116.9	0.3	3.1
Beverages	1.9	139.8	-0.1	4.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	150.5	-	7.9
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	117.8	0.2	2.0
Textile products	2.4	112.0	0.3	1.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	118.0	0.3	3.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	120.1	-1.0	9.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	128.8	0.4	3.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	123.0	0.1	8.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	135.8	0.1	5.7
Primary metal products	8.8	107.1	-0.3	3.2
Metal fabricated products	5.3	123.5	-	2.9
Machinery and equipment	4.8	123.5	-	2.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	134.9	-0.2	3.1
Electrical and communication products	5.0	123.7	-	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	131.0	-0.1	4.1
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	95.8	0.3	-30.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	114.9	0.1	-0.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	128.1	-0.1	4.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	97.1	-0.1	1.8

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

- Nil or zero.

Raw Materials Price Index

December 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) increased 0.2% in December 1986 from its November level. This increase was mainly the result of an estimated 1.7% increase for the mineral fuels component and a 2.2% increase in the index for the wood component. These increases were partially offset by a 2.2% decrease in the index for the animal and animal products component. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI decreased 0.8% over the month to a level 3.2% higher than in December 1985. Of the seven components making up the Raw Materials Price Index, four showed decreases, two registered increases and one remained unchanged.

Despite its monthly increase, the RMPI is still 19.6% below its level of December 1985. A comparison of annual averages shows the rate of increase of the RMPI had been decelerating every year since 1981, from a high of 19.2% in 1981 to 1.1% in 1985. However, the 1986 annual average was 17.7% lower than in 1985, the first decrease registered since calculation of the RMPI began in 1977.

Despite an increase of 1.7% in December, the mineral fuels component index was still 40.0% lower than its level of a year ago. Even though the price of crude oil increased 2.3% over the month, according to preliminary estimates, the crude mineral oil index was still 45.8% below its year-earlier level.

The wood component index increased 2.2% in December to a level 9.3% higher than a year ago. This monthly increase was mainly the result of a 3.2% increase in the index for logs and bolts.

Lower prices for hogs (-6.7%) and for cattle and calves (-2.7%) were the principal reasons for the 2.2% decrease for the animal and animal products component index in December. Despite the monthly decrease, the component index remained 4.4% higher than its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of February. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Dec. '86 ¹	%Change	
			Dec. '86/ Nov. '86	Dec. '86/ Dec. '85
Raw materials total	100	95.0	0.2	-19.6
Mineral fuels	45	83.0	1.7	-40.0
Vegetable products	11	85.8	-0.8	-5.2
Animal and animal products	20	115.6	-2.2	4.4
Wood products	8	114.8	2.2	9.3
Ferrous materials	2	109.6	-0.3	-0.9
Non-ferrous metals	11	90.0	-0.3	5.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.5	0.0	1.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	104.9	-0.8	3.2

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1986 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for November 1986 showed an estimated 9,361,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, little changed (-0.5%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This left industrial aggregate employment 2.7% above the estimate of a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$433.63 for November, little changed from October and 2.0% above the level of November 1985 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in November in the goods-producing industries was 2.4% lower than in October, a decrease similar to that observed between these months in previous years. The estimated number of employees in forestry decreased less than usual between October and November while employment in manufacturing declined more than usual for this time of year. The number of employees in the service-producing industries remained virtually unchanged from October, similar to the pattern observed in previous years.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 245,000 (+2.7%) from November 1985. Employment in the goods-producing industries declined by 0.9% from November 1985, continuing the generally declining trend in the year-to-year growth rates observed since January 1986. The yearly growth rate in manufacturing remained low in November compared to the growth rates in the first half of the year. The year-over-year growth rate in the service-producing industries was 3.9% in November, the highest it has been in 1986. The

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

year-to-year growth rate in trade has been increasing steadily since March while community, business and personal services showed its highest growth rate of the year.

At the provincial level, estimated employment declined less than usual between October and November in Newfoundland and New Brunswick and decreased more than usual in Prince Edward Island. Decreases were noted in Ontario at a time of year when employment usually shows little change. The year-to-year rate of change in November increased to its highest level of the year in New Brunswick and declined to its lowest level in Saskatchewan.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in both the goods-producing and service-producing industries remained virtually unchanged between October and November 1986. Average weekly earnings decreased slightly in mines, quarries and oil wells at a time of year when an increase is usually observed. Average weekly earnings decreased less than usual in construction between October and November and decreased more than usual in trade and commercial, business and personal services.

Compared to November 1985, total average weekly earnings increased by \$8.30, bringing the yearly growth rate to 2.0%, the lowest it has been in 1986. Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 2.6% from a year earlier while the yearly rate of change in the service-producing industries was 2.0%.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings declined more than usual between October and November in Manitoba and Alberta. A decrease was observed in Nova Scotia at a time of year when average weekly earnings usually increase. The yearly rate of change in average weekly earnings declined to its lowest level in 1986 in Manitoba and British Columbia.

(continued on page 6)

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 47% of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.1 hours in November 1986, little changed from October but down slightly from the level of a year earlier. The estimated average weekly hours in November remained unchanged from October at 39.1 in the goods-producing industries and declined slightly to 28.5 in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour, estimated at \$10.92 in November, remained virtually unchanged from October.

Average hourly earnings in November were estimated at \$12.79 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.60 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35\$350), available at the end of February. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-991-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	48.9	49.0	53.1	558.95	558.94	543.06
Mines, quarries and oil wells	139.6	138.8	142.5	720.18	721.02	702.06
Manufacturing	1,713.1	1,746.3	1,745.1	518.03	511.98	506.53
Durables	812.9	832.0	821.9	552.13	546.20	541.44
Non-durables	900.2	914.3	923.2	487.25	480.83	475.44
Construction	424.2	447.7	453.2	521.34	526.54	519.02
Building	351.9	367.4	373.9	499.33	501.00	492.89
Industrial and heavy	72.4	80.3	79.3	628.39	643.41	642.20
Goods-producing industries	2,325.9	2,381.9	2,393.9	531.63	527.86	521.34
Transportation, communication and other utilities	795.6	799.1	802.2	565.50	562.50	559.30
Transportation	452.6	454.1	455.2	520.87	517.74	514.17
Storage	11.2	11.8	10.9	566.05	563.22	544.80
Communication	218.0	218.4	219.5	589.64	586.07	586.60
Electric power, gas and water utilities	113.8	114.9	116.6	696.78	694.53	685.41
Trade	1,750.9	1,738.2	1,691.4	318.05	320.42	318.29
Wholesale	506.1	512.4	504.5	441.12	438.01	431.91
Retail	1,244.8	1,225.8	1,186.9	268.01	271.26	270.00
Finance, insurance and real estate	587.9	589.7	584.2	455.00	454.17	453.93
Community, business and personal services	3,241.3	3,243.1	3,197.7	363.99	365.34	367.38
Public administration	659.5	657.8	669.7	559.02	559.04	553.04
Service-producing industries	7,035.3	7,028.0	6,945.2	401.23	402.23	402.78
Industrial aggregate	9,361.1	9,409.8	9,339.1	433.63	434.03	433.17
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	127.5	129.6	132.6	418.44	417.46	402.43
Prince Edward Island	31.9	33.2	33.9	353.64	352.98	346.47
Nova Scotia	265.0	267.5	268.1	392.64	393.56	391.28
New Brunswick	200.3	202.4	205.5	401.72	400.37	397.79
Quebec	2,320.0	2,330.6	2,307.6	424.39	424.60	422.91
Ontario	3,903.3	3,915.4	3,870.3	443.76	442.24	442.85
Manitoba	373.6	377.0	375.7	401.73	409.24	408.63
Saskatchewan	280.4	283.3	284.3	405.22	409.13	407.70
Alberta	861.8	866.5	864.9	448.62	453.00	449.76
British Columbia	970.4	976.4	967.4	440.75	442.48	443.16
Yukon	9.1	9.3	9.7	545.51	544.38	534.34
Northwest Territories	18.0	18.6	19.0	583.80	596.69	599.51
Canada	9,361.1	9,409.8	9,339.1	433.63	434.03	433.17

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

November 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	37.6	38.4	38.5	15.52	15.24	15.16
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.3	40.5	39.8	16.24	16.11	15.78
Manufacturing	39.3	39.1	38.9	12.13	12.06	11.97
Durables	40.8	40.5	40.3	12.62	12.60	12.51
Non-durables	37.7	37.6	37.4	11.59	11.47	11.40
Construction	38.3	39.2	38.3	14.28	14.13	14.04
Building	37.3	37.8	37.2	14.03	13.89	13.79
Industrial and heavy	43.1	45.0	43.5	15.33	14.99	15.00
Goods-producing industries	39.1	39.1	38.8	12.79	12.72	12.62
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.7	38.6	38.2	14.11	13.96	13.94
Transportation	38.5	38.4	37.8	13.59	13.43	13.46
Storage	39.5	39.0	37.5	14.30	13.91	13.37
Communication	37.0	36.7	37.1	14.47	14.33	14.40
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.0	41.0	40.7	16.07	15.94	15.65
Trade	28.8	29.0	28.9	8.34	8.36	8.32
Wholesale	36.2	35.7	35.5	9.94	9.77	9.70
Retail	27.3	27.5	27.3	7.89	7.95	7.91
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.5	26.8	27.3	9.29	9.21	8.98
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.5	28.8	29.0	9.60	9.55	9.42
Industrial aggregate	32.1	32.4	32.4	10.92	10.88	10.76
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	35.1	35.2	34.2	9.57	9.52	9.55
Prince Edward Island	31.0	31.7	32.5	7.50	7.46	7.16
Nova Scotia	32.9	33.0	33.2	9.42	9.46	9.36
New Brunswick	33.8	34.1	34.1	9.81	9.67	9.65
Quebec	33.2	33.3	33.5	10.69	10.68	10.46
Ontario	32.6	32.7	32.7	11.00	10.96	10.84
Manitoba	31.3	32.4	32.4	10.08	10.15	10.09
Saskatchewan	29.0	29.8	29.4	10.47	10.51	10.41
Alberta	30.2	30.7	30.5	10.93	10.91	10.88
British Columbia	29.4	29.9	29.9	12.45	12.34	12.36
Yukon	35.6	35.7	34.2	14.01	14.05	14.07
Northwest Territories	32.3	34.3	35.1	13.67	14.22	14.18
Canada	32.1	32.4	32.4	10.92	10.88	10.76

^p Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

November 1986

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in November 1986 increased to 41 066 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 2.6% from the corresponding month in 1985. Exports decreased 9.1% to 3 043 gwh, while imports climbed from 202 gwh to 360 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 411 042 gwh, up 2.3% over the previous year's period. Exports at 35 542 gwh were down 10.3%, and imports at 4 652 gwh were up 85.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the second week of February. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Oilseed Crashings

December 1986

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed, December 1986: 147 983 tonnes of crashings, with 60 197 tonnes of oil and 86 410 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, December 1986: 104 380 tonnes of crashings, with 17 410 tonnes of oil and 80 073 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of February. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

September-December 1986

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, 1981=100, are now available for the September 1986 to December 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available at the end of February. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Other Rubber Products Industries (including Tire and Tube Industry)

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rubber products industries - including the tire and tube industry - (SIC 1598) totalled \$2,340.4 million, up 2.2% from \$2,290.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5412 and to be released shortly in catalogue 33-250B 1598. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Brewery Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the brewery products industry (SIC 1131) totalled \$1,985.4 million, up 4.2% from \$1,904.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5404 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-251B 1131. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled \$372.7 million, up 8.2% from \$344.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5414 and to be released shortly in catalogue 33-250B 1611. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the carpet, mat and rug industry (SIC 1921) totalled \$781.6 million, up 12.4% from \$695.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5431 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-251B 1921. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Paperboard Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled \$1,325.3 million, down 1.2% from \$1,341.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5485 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250B 2713. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-990-9837), Industry Division.

Business Forms Printing Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business forms printing industry (SIC 2811) totalled \$730.6 million, up 8.0% from \$676.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5497 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-251B 2811. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Asbestos Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asbestos products industry (SIC 3592) totalled \$49.4 million, down 20.2% from \$62.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6861 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250B 3592. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Refined Petroleum Products Industry (excluding Lubricating Oils and Greases)

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refined petroleum products industry (SIC 3611) totalled \$23,990.8 million, up 4.5% from \$22,958.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6866 and to be released shortly in catalogue 45-250B 3611. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Mixed Fertilizer Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mixed fertilizer industry (SIC 3722) totalled \$246.1 million, up 2.6% from \$239.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6873 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250B 3722. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Current Economic Indicators,
Vol. 2, No. 12, January 1987.
Catalogue number 13-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

Agriculture Economic Statistics,
Supplement 2,
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6).

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 1,
Stocks of Canadian Grains, December 31,
1986 and Area and Yield of Major Crops
Sown on Summerfallow and Stubble,
Prairie Provinces, 1986.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).

Food Industries – Potato Chip,
Pretzel and Popcorn Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 32-250B 1093
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Leather and Allied Products
Industries – Other Leather
and Allied Products Industries,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 33-251B 1719
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Clothing Industries – Men's and
Boys' Pants Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 34-252B 2433
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre and
Mineral Products), November 1986.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Paper and Allied Products – Other Paper
Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 36-250B 2719
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Primary Metal Industries - Copper
and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting
and Extruding Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-250B 2971
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Non-metallic Mineral Products
Industries – Refractories Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 44-250B 3591
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Non-metallic Mineral Products
Industries – Gypsum Products Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 44-250B 3593
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Asphalt Roofing, November 1986.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production and Sales of Phonograph
Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in
Canada, November 1986.
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day
Period Ending January 7, 1987.
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Major Release Dates: February 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
4	New Housing Price Index	December 1986
4-5	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1987
6	Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1986
6	Housing Starts	December 1986
6	Labour Force Survey	January 1987
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1986
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1986
10	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1986
10	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1986
10	Farm Product Prices Index	December 1986
10-11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1986
11-12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1986
12	Help-wanted Index	January 1987
13-17	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1986
16	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1986
17-18	Retail Trade	December 1986
17-20	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	December 1986
18-19	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
20	The Consumer Price Index	January 1987
20-23	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1986
24-25	Wholesale Trade	December 1986
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1986
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	December 1986
26	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1986
26	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1986
27	Gross Domestic Product	Fourth Quarter 1986
27	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1986
27	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1986
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1986
27	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1987
27	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1987
27	Major Release Dates	March 1987

The March 1987 release schedule will be published on February 27, 1987. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 2, 1987

Major Releases

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|---|---|
| Building Permits, October 1986 | 2 |
| • The total value of building permits issued amounted to \$2.2 billion | |
| Federal Government Business Enterprises: Financial Statistics, 1985 | 3 |
| • Federal government business enterprises reported an after-tax loss of \$1.1 billion | |

Data Availability Announcements

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|---|---|
| Major Appliances, December 1986 | 5 |
| Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1986 | 5 |
| Gypsum Products, December 1986 | 5 |
| Cement, December 1986 | 5 |
| Oils and Fats, November 1986 | 6 |



Publications Released

Index to Data Releases, January 1987



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Canada

Major Releases

Building Permits

October 1986

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$2,176.6 million in October, down 0.2% from \$2,180.2 million in September. The residential sector recorded gains while declines were noted in the non-residential sector.

The seasonally adjusted value of residential permits increased 3.5% in October to \$1,312.5 million from \$1,268 million in September. Both the single-family dwelling sector and the multi-family sector were responsible for this increase. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of units approved in October was up 1.3% to 19,466 units (10,629 single detached and 8,837 multiple dwellings) from 19,215 units in September (10,454 single detached and 8,761 multiple dwellings).

In annual terms, the number of units authorized was 233,800 in October and 230,500 in September. On a regional basis, the value of residential building permits rose in the Atlantic region, Quebec and Ontario while it declined in western Canada.

The seasonally adjusted value of non-residential projects, although remaining relatively strong, slipped to \$864.1 million in October, down 5.3% from \$912.2 million in September. The commercial component (-17.4%) dropped while the industrial (+21.5%) and the public (+11.8%) components recorded gains. The value of non-residential permits registered increases in all regions of the country but British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the third week of February 1987. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

(Millions of Dollars)

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1986 ¹	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. '86/ Sept. '86	Oct. '86/ Oct. '85
Residential	1,226.4	1,364.8	1,116.7	1,103.7	1,312.5	1,268.0	1,020.1	1,116.4	3.5	28.7
Industrial	170.8	168.6	229.9	110.2	176.7	145.4	196.8	96.9	21.5	-10.2
Commercial	530.0	613.2	541.3	379.0	481.5	582.7	437.9	392.5	-17.4	10.0
Institutional and governmental	238.5	174.2	209.8	232.8	205.9	184.1	163.4	223.6	11.8	26.1
Total	2,165.9	2,320.9	2,097.8	1,825.9	2,176.6	2,180.2	1,818.2	1,829.4	-0.2	19.7

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Federal Government Business Enterprises: Financial Statistics 1985

Federal government business enterprises, including their foreign subsidiaries, reported a net loss after provision for income tax of \$1,068 million for the year 1985. This was the largest loss registered since the record \$1,752 million set in 1982 and followed a loss of \$209 million in 1984.

Industry Highlights

Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells

Federal government business enterprises in this industry recorded a loss of \$833 million in 1985, after a profit of \$100 million in 1984.

- Declining world oil prices and changes in the energy outlook led Petro-Canada to write down the carrying value of Canadian frontier oil and gas properties by \$865 million. The unamortized costs of these properties together with provisions for anticipated losses on contracted offshore drilling vessels and ancillary equipment were charged against earnings.

Transportation and Storage

Enterprises in this industry posted a loss of \$74 million, following the previous year's profit of \$118 million.

- Crown corporations such as the Canadian National Railways, VIA Rail, Air Canada and the St. Lawrence Seaway faced intense competition and changes in the transportation environment. Rising equipment maintenance costs, fewer rail passengers, a downturn in seaway traffic and staff reduction programs all had major impacts on the enterprises concerned.

Wholesale Trade

Operations in this industry resulted in a profit of \$394 million in 1985, down from the previous year's level of \$676 million.

- The volatile and competitive nature of the international grain market along with the severe drought conditions reduced the Canadian Wheat Board exports of western grains, notably wheat and barley. Expanded production in other regions of the world – especially the United States and the European Economic Community – increased competition among the world's major grain exporting regions and countries and drove down prices.

Manufacturing

Federal government business enterprises posted a loss of \$311 million in 1985, compared to a loss of \$192 million in 1984. Specific financing and other related charges plus unusual expense charges affected the profitability of this industry division.

- The deferrable charges relating to the Dash 8 development and excess production costs incurred during 1985 were expensed by de Havilland.
- Increased financing costs, writedowns of fixed assets, losses on foreign exchange along with increased provincial mineral royalties placed Eldorado Nuclear Limited in a substantial loss position for the year.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

This industry showed a loss of only \$89 million in 1985, compared to \$587 million in 1984, despite the heavy pressure placed on certain enterprises.

- The financial difficulties of the Canadian Commercial Bank and Northland Bank resulted in a loss in 1985 for the insurance fund of the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- Relatively high interest rates, weak commodity prices and low land values led the Farm Credit Corporation to significantly increase its provision for loan losses.

(continued on page 4)

- Improved results for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation's mortgage insurance fund (profit of \$58 million) dramatically offset the major setbacks of this industry division. This fund had recorded a \$581 million loss in 1984 due to its losses incurred on the Assisted Home Ownership Program and the Assisted Rental Program.

An historical synopsis (1975-1985) on the operations and financial position of federal government business enterprises (including text, tables and charts) is an added feature in this edition.

Available on CANSIM: income and expense - matrices 3214-3222; unappropriated surplus - matrices 3223-3231 and assets, liabilities and net worth - matrices 3232-3240.

Order the 1985 issue of *Federal Government Enterprise Finance* (61-203, \$20/\$21), available in February. Contact: Waneta Featherstone (613-991-1838), Assets, Liabilities and Enterprises Section or Richard Sauriol (613-991-1832), Public Institutions Division.

Federal Government Enterprises

Net Income (Loss) after Provision for Income Taxes
(millions of dollars)

Year	Transportation and Storage	Communication	Electric Power	Manufacturing	Mines Quarries and Oil Wells	Wholesale Trade	Finance Insurance and Real Estate	Government Services	Total
1975	(281)	45	(4)	8	-	383	89	(9)	231
1976	(207)	43	(6)	2	18	216	113	-	179
1977	(223)	24	-	(10)	32	236	245	(7)	297
1978	30	40	-	19	25	174	154	63	505
1979	154	25	-	103	41	430	67	28	
1980	115	43	-	156	83	719	(245)	(14)	857
1981	179	62	-	(8)	65	528	(168)	(12)	646
1982	(359)	(240)	7	(1,634)	4	565	(82)	(13)	(1,752)
1983	63	(231)	6	(544)	(12)	397	(329)	(14)	(664)
1984	118	(316)	6	(192)	100	676	(587)	(14)	(209)
1985	(74)	(132)	(6)	(311)	(833)	394	(89)	(17)	(1,068)

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

December 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 199,327 major appliances during December 1986, a decrease of 11.7% from the 225,700 units produced in the previous month but an increase of 12.7% from the 176,821 units produced in December 1985.

Year-to-date production to December 1986 amounted to 2,435,458 units versus 2,102,070 for the same period in 1985, a 15.9% rise.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms increased to 181,701 units in December 1986, up 3.1% from 176,310 units in November 1986 and up 8.0% from the 168,279 units sold in the same month of 1985.

Year-to-date domestic sales to December 1986 amounted to 2,171,169 units compared to 1,998,683 units for the same period of 1985, an 8.6% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 9. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

November 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1 844 700 cubic metres (781.7 million board feet) of lumber and ties in November 1986, a decrease of 28.9% from the 2 593 100 cubic metres (1,098.9 million board feet) produced in November 1985.

January to November 1986 production was 29 028 900 cubic metres (12,301.7 million board feet), a decrease of 5.2% from the 30 627 700 cubic metres (12,979.3 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of February 9. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Gypsum Products

December 1986

Manufacturers shipped 26 291 356 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December 1986, up 13.9% from the 23 074 187 square metres shipped in December 1985 and up 3.5% from the 25 407 960 square metres shipped in November 1986.

Year-to-date shipments were 295 986 276 square metres, an increase of 22.3% over the January to December 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 9. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Cement

December 1986

Manufacturers shipped 625 370 tonnes of cement in December 1986, an increase of 11.8% from the 559 294 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 25.9% from the 843 820 tonnes shipped in November 1986.

January to December 1986 shipments reached 10 264 021 tonnes, an increase of 7.5% from the 9 552 239 tonnes (revised figures) shipped during 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of February 9. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

November 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in November 1986 totalled 54 674 tonnes, an increase of 10.1% from the 49 681 tonnes produced in October 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 525 798 tonnes, up 4.2% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 504 838 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 835 tonnes in November 1986, up from the 8 902 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986

were 88 172 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 93 455 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 918 tonnes in November 1986 from 5 966 tonnes in October. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 61 690 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 62 597 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 2. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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January 1987.

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 3, 1987

Major Releases

Women's Work Interruptions, 1984 Family History Survey 2

- Some 86% of women have worked regularly at some point in their lives, and more than half of these women report having interrupted work for a year or more.

Local Government Employment, Third Quarter 1986 3

- There were 300,512 employees in local government services, an increase of 1.2% from September 1985.

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Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1986 5

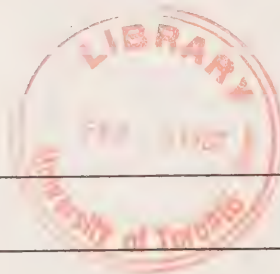
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Major Releases

Women's Work Interruptions

1984 Family History Survey

Some 86% of women have worked regularly at some point in their lives and more than half of these women report having interrupted work for a year or more.

Women's Work Interruptions, prepared for Statistics Canada by Patricia Robinson of the University of Western Ontario, shows that family considerations are the primary reason for the first work interruption, with marriage, pregnancy, child care or moving to be with a partner as the most frequent causes for interrupting work.

There is evidence of shorter first interruptions for younger women. More than one-third of the women in the 45-64 age bracket reported a first work interruption that lasted

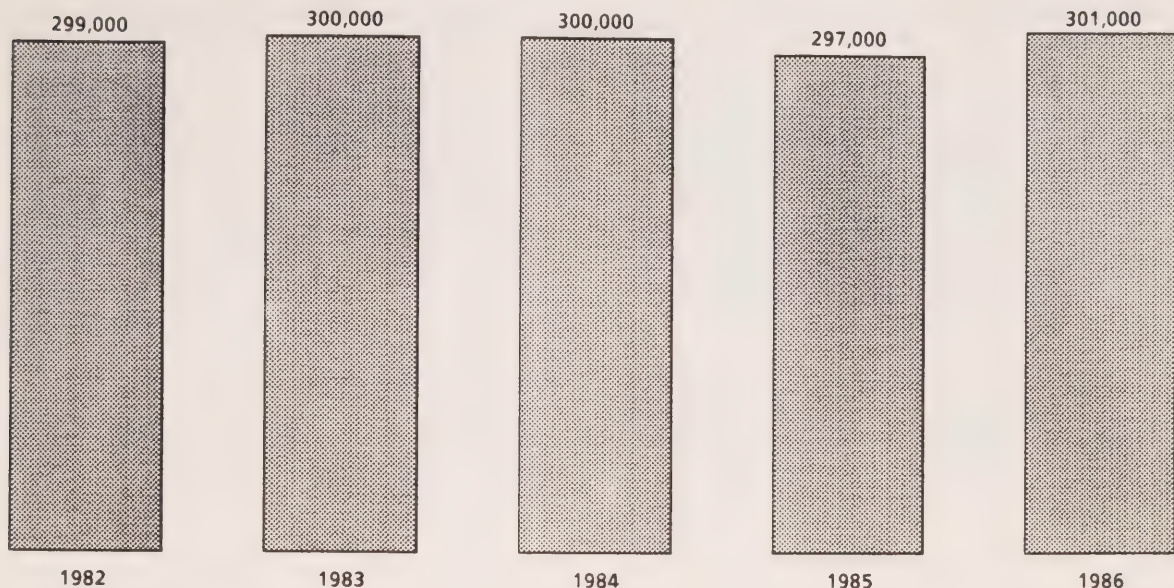
10 years or more. In contrast, almost two-thirds of women in the 25-34 age group who returned to work after the first work interruption, left work for two years or less.

Women with a university degree appear to work more continuously in the labour force than women without a university education but the difference is small.

One in a series of three publications based on the 1984 Canadian Family History Survey, *Women's Work Interruptions* also discusses the changing pattern of women in the labour force and provides insight into some of the major reasons for their work interruptions.

Order *Women's Work Interruptions* (99-962, \$16/\$17), now available. Contact: Boriss Mazikins (613-991-2542), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Local Government Employment, September 1982-1986



Note: Employment figures do not include the number of employees pertaining to hospitals, schools or government enterprises.

Local Government Employment Third Quarter 1986

Highlights

Local Government Services

- Employment in September 1986 increased slightly from a year earlier. This is in keeping with a relatively stable trend which has been noted for the last four years.
- There were 300,512 employees in local government services, an increase of 1.2% or 3,469 employees from 297,043 in September 1985.
- The provinces which showed significant changes in employment from a year earlier were as follows: Ontario 2,639 (2.0%); Alberta 842 (2.6%); Manitoba 575 (5.5%); Quebec -389 (-0.6%) and Newfoundland -349 (-11.1%).

- The increase in Ontario occurred mainly in metropolitan areas – Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines-Niagara, Oshawa, Kitchener, Kingston, Guelph and Peterborough – with workers hired for fall recreation programs, public works and winter programs. The increase of 2.0% in Ontario in September 1986 reflects sustained growth which started in January 1986.
- The increases in Alberta and Manitoba were province-wide with increases in recreation services, protection services and public works. The increase of 2.6% in Alberta continues a nine-month growth (which started in January 1986) in employment. The increase also marks the first year-to-year increase for September in three years.

(continued on page 4)

- Manitoba's 5.5% rate of increase in September 1986 marks a significant reversal from declining growth reported in the past three years.
- Most of the decrease in Quebec can be attributed to a decline in employment for recreation services, public works and a reduction in staff through attrition in Montreal. Other decreases were reported in Trois-Rivieres, Shawinigan and Quebec City. Quebec's rate of decrease of -0.6% marks the second smallest year-to-year decrease for September since 1978.
- The decrease in Newfoundland was due to a decline in local government employees across the province.

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 only are also available from CANSIM.

Order the July-September 1986 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$10/\$40), to be released near the end of February. Contact: M. Fathy (613-991-1843), or C. Doucet (613-991-1846), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas

September 1986

General government employees working in the 24 census metropolitan areas numbered 240,437 in September 1986 compared to 242,137 in September 1985, a decrease of 1,700 or -0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2719.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas* (72-205, \$20), to be released in mid-March. Contact: T. Moore (613-990-8306) or M. Fathy (613-991-1843), Public Institutions Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

December 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 158 611 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in December 1986, an increase of 14.1% from the 138 997 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1986 shipments totalled 2 116 439 thousand square metres, up 3.7% from 2 041 536 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 9. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

December 1986

Soft drink production for December 1986 was estimated at 1 872 358 hectolitres, an increase of 1.7% from 1 840 894 hectolitres a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was estimated at 21 433 857 hectolitres, compared to the corresponding 1985 amount of 19 844 529 hectolitres. These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released this week. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

November 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,286,393 pairs of footwear in November 1986, a decrease of 8.7% from the 3,597,977^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to November 1986 period totalled 40,684,154 pairs of footwear, down from 41,608,403^r pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the November issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 9. Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

December 1986

In December 1986, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 925 tonnes, an increase of 1.5% from a year earlier. The December 1986 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 8 976 tonnes, a decrease of 8.2% from December 1985.

An estimated 531 069 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in November 1986, a decrease of approximately 0.9% from November 1985. This brought the

total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1986 to 6 684 645 kilolitres, an increase of 0.4% over the January-November period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5663, 5666 and 5667.

Order the December 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on February 18. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Air Carrier Operations in Canada,
July-September 1985.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).

**Annual Report of the Minister
of Supply and Services Canada
under the Corporations and
Labour Unions Returns Act, 1984.**
Catalogue number 71-202.
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

**Women's Work Interruptions -
Results from the 1984 Family
History Survey, 1984.**
Catalogue number 99-962
(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$17).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 4, 1987

Major Releases

New Housing Price Index, December 1986 2

- New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.5% from November and 12.3% year over year.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, October 1986 4

- Imports of crude oil increased 40.1% from October 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport, November 1986 5

Steel Ingots, Week Ending January 31, 1987 5

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending January 21, 1987 5

Deliveries of Major Grains, December 1986 5

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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

New Housing Price Index

December 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 110.3 in December, up 0.5% from November. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 12.3% higher than the year-earlier level. Between November and December 1986 the estimated house only index increased 0.7%, while the estimated land only index showed no movement.

The largest monthly increases in new housing prices were recorded for Kitchener-Waterloo and Saskatoon, both up 1.2%. The Prairie cities, with the exception of Calgary, exhibited modest gains for December. In Victoria, the index declined by 1.3%, as contractors continued to lower prices.

Throughout 1986 large monthly and yearly gains have generally prevailed in southwestern Ontario cities. These increases can be attributed, in large part, to higher costs of building materials and labour and increased overhead costs due to longer construction periods. Demand for houses remains high, due to lower interest rates and the continuing vigor of the local economy. In Quebec, price increases have also been quite substantial, but outside of Central Canada gains have been more modest.

Based on annual averages, the New Housing Price Index for 1986 was up 8.5% from 1985 at the Canada total level. The largest increases between 1985 and 1986 were recorded for Toronto (16.6%), followed by Kitchener-Waterloo (14.5%), London (13.8%), St. Catharines-Niagara (12.5%), Windsor (10.3%) and Hamilton (10.2%). Smaller gains were recorded for Calgary (8.4%), Montreal (7.4%), Edmonton (7.3%), Quebec City (6.7%), Winnipeg (6.4%), Saskatoon (4.5%), Saint John-Moncton (3.6%), Regina (3.4%), Ottawa-Hull (2.8%), St. John's (2.3%), Halifax (2.0%) and Vancouver (0.5%). On an annual average basis, only Victoria registered a decrease (-5.1%).

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in February. Contact: Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

December 1986

(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	% Change		Annual Average 1986/85
					Dec. '86/ Nov. '86	Dec. '86/ Dec. '85	
Canada Total²	100.0	110.3	109.7	98.2	0.5	12.3	8.5
Canada (House only)		116.1	115.3	101.1	0.7	14.8	10.1
Canada (Land only)		99.8	99.8	93.6	-	6.6	5.7
St. John's	0.94	108.9	108.9	105.7	-	3.0	2.3
Halifax	2.42	125.6	125.4	123.9	0.2	1.4	2.0
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.7	127.7	123.7	-	3.2	3.6
Quebec City	2.38	138.1	138.1	127.7	-	8.1	6.7
Montreal	9.97	139.6	138.5	126.2	0.8	10.6	7.4
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	132.1	132.1	127.0	-	4.0	2.8
Toronto	30.44	130.4	129.1	103.4	1.0	26.1	16.6
Hamilton	2.75	146.8	146.8	128.3	-	14.4	10.2
St. Catharines- Niagara	1.06	148.7	148.7	129.6	-	14.7	12.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	148.3	146.6	131.8	1.2	12.5	14.5
London	1.26	137.9	137.0	115.8	0.7	19.1	13.8
Windsor	0.49	115.3	115.6	107.9	-0.3	6.9	10.3
Winnipeg	2.92	130.3	129.6	121.8	0.5	7.0	6.4
Regina	1.10	115.0	114.9	110.5	0.1	4.1	3.4
Saskatoon	1.50	108.6	107.3	103.1	1.2	5.3	4.5
Calgary	5.29	90.8	91.2	86.7	-0.4	4.7	8.4
Edmonton	5.79	87.0	86.7	81.3	0.3	7.0	7.3
Vancouver	19.53	74.4	74.3	73.1	0.1	1.8	0.5
Victoria	2.54	66.9	67.8	72.6	-1.3	-7.9	-5.1

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated cityweights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil or zero.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

October 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada in October amounted to 8 059.3 thousand cubic metres, a 3.3% increase from October 1985. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 76 027.5 thousand cubic metres, up 1.0% from the January-October 1985 period.
- Crude oil exports for the January-October period reached 28 123.0 thousand cubic metres, an increase of 20.9% over the same period last year, while imports rose by 33.5% to reach 17 214.3 thousand cubic metres. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipe-line systems, while imports are primarily by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)
- Marketable production of natural gas declined by 3.4% from October 1985, while year-to-date production was off 7.1%. Sales in Canada decreased 12.2% for the current month but the year-to-date period showed little difference from last year's levels. Export deliveries, however, were down 9.4% for the month and 20.9% for the January-October period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the third week of February. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

		% Change from		% Change from	
	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1985	Jan.-Oct. 1986	Jan.-Oct. 1985	
Crude oil and equivalent					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
Production	8 059.3	3.3	76 027.5	1.0	
Exports	3 077.2	23.7	28 123.0	20.9	
Imports	2 077.0	40.1	17 214.3	33.5	
Refinery Receipts	6 775.1	-4.8	65 512.3	0.1	
Natural gas					
	(millions of cubic metres)				
Marketable Production	6 030.7	-3.4	57 028.8	-7.1	
Exports	1 884.1	-9.4	16 585.8	-20.9	
Canadian Sales	3 284.3	-12.2	38 064.6	-3.3	

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

November 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during November 1986 decreased 4.1% from November 1985 to 12 310 487 (cubic metres) m³. Year-to-date receipts, at 82 425 406 m³, were up 1.4%.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 840 849 m³, bringing the year-to-date total to 27 102 699 m³, up 21.6% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 080 865 m³, were down 11.1% from the same month in 1985. Year-to-date deliveries totalled 52 264 129 m³, down 7.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the fourth week of February. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 31, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 31, 1987 totalled 283 134 tonnes, a decrease of 3.7% from the preceding week's total of 293 914 tonnes but up 4.0% from the year-earlier level of 272 229 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 1 403 473 tonnes, an increase of 6.5% from 1 318 097 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending January 21, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending January 21, 1987 totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the 1986 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 4.8% but decreased in the West by 0.1%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 6.0% but increased in the West by 10.1%; there was an overall national decrease of 1.4%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 12.6 million tonnes. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 7.3%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 3 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of February 9. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

December 1986

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during December 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Wheat (excluding durum),	2 619.9;
• Durum wheat,	305.2;
• Total wheat,	2 925.1;
• Oats,	46.1;
• Barley,	866.4;
• Rye,	14.7;
• Flaxseed,	47.7;
• Canola (rapeseed),	284.7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in late February. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, December 1986.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Paper and Allied Products – Pulp Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 36-250B 2711

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire

Products, November 1986.

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Primary Metal Industries – Steel Pipe and Tube Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 41-250B 2921

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries – Railroad Rolling Stock Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 42-251B 3261

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, December 1986.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries – Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 45-250B 3612

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, November 1986.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet,

Quarter Ended December 1986.

Catalogue number 47-005

(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending January 14, 1987.

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Consumption of Purchased Fuel and Electricity – by the Manufacturing, Mining, Logging and Electric Power Industries, 1984.

Catalogue number 57-208

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 5, 1987

Major Releases

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, January 1987 2

- Manufacturers note a substantial improvement in the level of finished product inventory, but remain concerned about the level of new orders.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, December 1986 5

- The index increased 0.1% from November and 7.6% year over year.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, December 1986 6

- The index remained unchanged from November, but was up 5.0% from December 1985.

Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1986 7

- Despite a 0.5% decline from the third quarter of 1986, the FIPI showed a 2.4% increase from the year-earlier level.

Data Availability Announcements

Financial Statistics of Education, 1982-83 9

Enumeration Area Reference Maps, 1986 Census of Canada 9

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Major Releases

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1987

Manufacturers' opinions concerning the level of finished product inventory show a substantial improvement from October 1986, according to the seasonally adjusted results of the January 1987 business conditions survey. Notwithstanding this improvement, manufacturers remain concerned about the level of orders.

Highlights

- Manufacturers' opinions concerning the level of **finished product inventory** improved dramatically to -9 in the January survey from a negative balance¹ of -20 in the April, July and October 1986 surveys. This was the best result recorded since January 1981.
- A lower proportion of manufacturers reported declining **new orders received**. However, the situation remained less positive than that observed in the first half of 1986.

¹ The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with a positive-type response (e.g. too low) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. too high).

- Manufacturers reported a lower than normal **backlog of unfilled orders**, a situation very similar to that registered in the October 1986 survey.
- Expectations for **the volume of production** during the next three months, with a balance of +2, remained unchanged from the October survey, following the slight downward trend observed in the previous two quarters.

(see table on page 2 and charts on page 3)

Data users should note the October 1986 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only):
matrices 2843-2845.

Contact: M. Labonté (613-991-3508),
Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section,
Industry Division.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1987

All manufacturing industries	Jan. 1986	Apr. 1986	July 1986	Oct. 1986	Jan. 1987
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same (s.a.)	44	47	45	44	46
Higher (s.a.)	26	29	29	29	28
Lower (s.a.)	30	24	26	27	26
Balance (s.a.)	-4	+5	+3	+2	+2
Balance (raw)	-10	+25	-10	-1	-4
Orders received are:					
About the same (s.a.)	62	61	60	52	54
Rising (s.a.)	22	19	22	21	21
Declining (s.a.)	16	20	18	27	25
Balance (s.a.)	+6	-1	+4	-6	-4
Balance (raw)	+4	+7	+2	-10	-6
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal (s.a.)	70	69	73	59	65
Higher than Normal (s.a.)	14	13	9	13	10
Lower than Normal (s.a.)	16	18	18	28	25
Balance (s.a.)	-2	-5	-9	-15	-15
Balance (raw)	-5	-5	-6	-16	-17
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right (s.a.)	76	69	71	74	81
Too Low (s.a.)	5	5	4	3	5
Too High ¹	19	26	25	23	14
Balance (s.a.)	-14	-21	-21	-20	-9
Balance (raw)	-15	-22	-21	-18	-10
Sources of production difficulties					
Working Capital Shortage (raw)	3	4	4	3	3
Skilled Labour Shortage (raw)	4	5	5	5	4
Unskilled Labour Shortage (raw)	0	0	0	1	1
Raw Material Shortage (raw)	3	4	4	5	3
Other Difficulties (raw)	2	2	2	3	2
No Difficulties (raw)	88	87	87	85	88

¹ No evident seasonality.

Note: Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

Chart 1

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared with Last Three Months

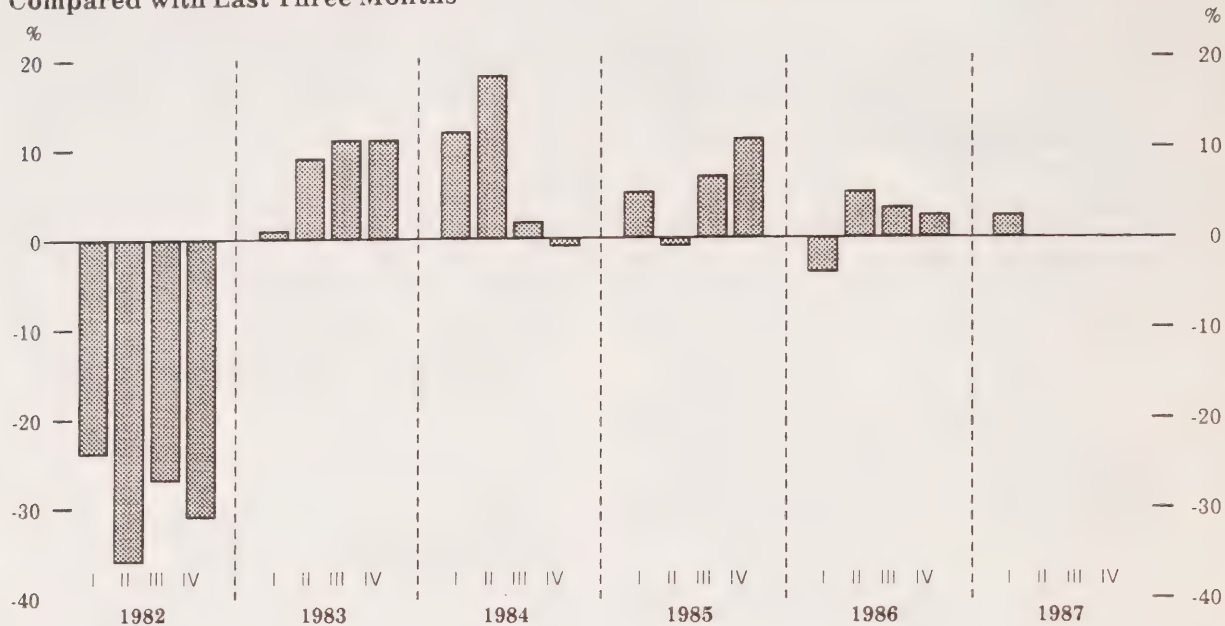
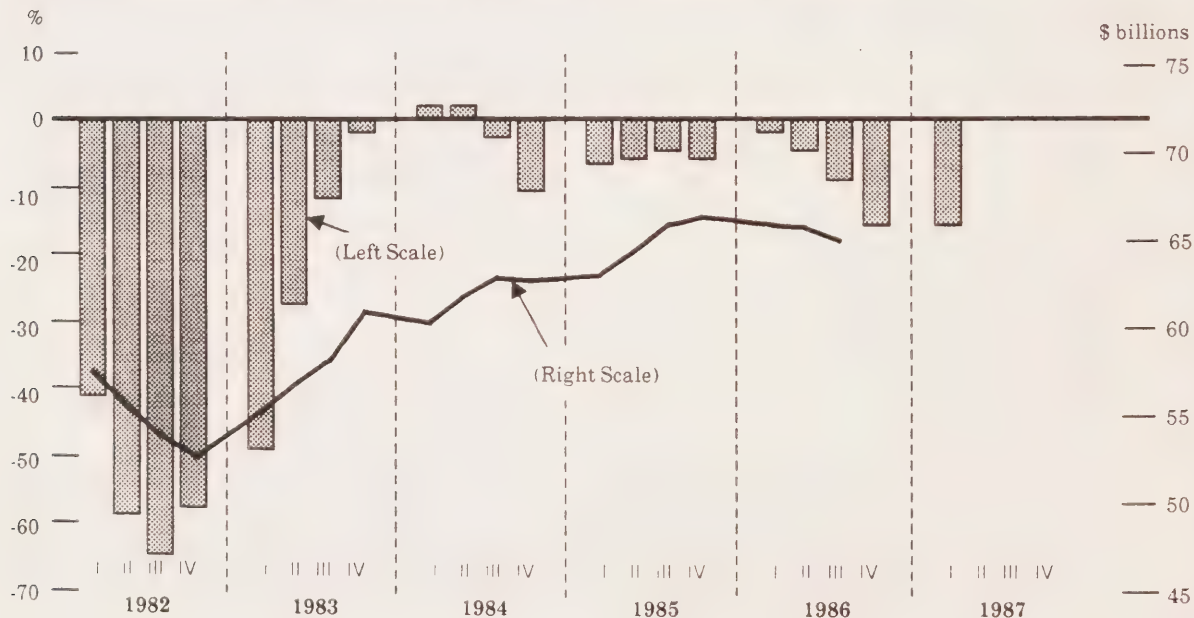


Chart 2

Comparison Between Balance of Opinion For Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale) and The Real Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost in 1981 Prices (Right Scale) For All Manufacturing Industries, Adjusted For Seasonal Variation



Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

December 1986

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 131.2 in December, up 0.1% from the previous month and an increase of 7.6% from a year earlier.

Between November and December 1986, the main price increases were for plywood and carpets, which more than offset decreases recorded for particleboard and polyethylene film sheets.

Between December 1985 and December 1986, prices for structural materials rose 12.6%, due primarily to increases for lumber and roof trusses. This was followed by an increase in prices of architectural materials

(6.7%) due mainly to gypsum wallboard, plywood and metal roofing and siding. Increases were also noted for mechanical (5.1%) and electrical materials (2.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

December 1986

(1981 = 100)

	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Dec. '85	% Change	
				Dec. '86/ Nov. '86	Dec. '86/ Dec. '85
Total materials	131.2	131.1	121.9	0.1	7.6
Architectural materials	131.4	131.1	123.1	0.2	6.7
Structural materials	134.8	135.3	119.7	-0.4	12.6
Mechanical materials	128.6	128.6	122.4	-	5.1
Electrical materials	118.5	118.5	115.6	-	2.5

- Nil or zero.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

December 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index showed no change in December from the previous month and was 5.0% higher than the year-earlier level of 121.0.

Between November and December 1986, there were several minor changes. The most significant decreases were for polyethylene film sheets and particleboard, which offset increases in prices for plywood and carpets.

Between December 1985 and December 1986, prices for structural materials increased 6.8%; architectural materials 4.8%; mechanical materials 4.5% and electrical materials 2.5%. Price increases which had a notable impact on the total index were observed for ready-mix concrete, concrete bricks and blocks and metal roofing and siding.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

December 1986
(1981 = 100)

	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Dec. '85	% Change	
				Dec. '86/ Nov. '86	Dec. '86/ Dec. '85
Total materials	127.0	127.0	121.0	-	5.0
Architectural material	128.8	128.7	122.9	0.1	4.8
Structural materials	126.3	126.5	118.3	-0.2	6.8
Mechanical materials	128.9	128.6	123.4	0.2	4.5
Electrical materials	119.6	119.6	116.7	-	2.5

- Nil or zero.

Farm Input Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1986

The Farm Input Price Index (1981=100) for Canada for the fourth quarter of 1986 stood at a preliminary level of 108.7, down 0.5% from the previous quarter but up 2.4% from a year earlier.

The largest contribution to the quarterly movement came from a 1.2% decrease in the animal production index, as a consequence of lower prices for feed (-4.3%) and for piglets (-6.8%). Also declining were the indexes for machinery and motor vehicles (-0.1%), crop production (-1.0%) and for interest (-2.3%). An offsetting effect came from the index for building and fencing which increased by 1.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, it was also the animal production index (up 8.7%) which contributed principally to the total change. While prices rose strongly for calves (12.3%) and piglets (33.6%), a decline of 3.4% in feed

prices partially offset these increases. The largest downward impact on the total came from a decrease of 2.7% in the machinery and motor vehicles index, due to a 20.1% decline in petroleum products. The interest index was down by 2.4%.

Regionally, the Eastern Canada total index was down 0.8% from the third quarter of 1986 but still stood 3.0% above its year-earlier level. In Western Canada, the total index was down 0.4% from the third quarter but was up 2.0% over the year.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$10/\$40), available at the end of February. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

	4 th Quarter 1986	3 rd Quarter 1986	4 th Quarter 1985	% Change	
				4 th Quarter 1986/ 3 rd Quarter 1986	4 th Quarter 1986/ 4 th Quarter 1985
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input ^p	108.2	109.1	105.0	-0.8	3.0
Building and fencing	134.3	132.4	127.5	1.4	5.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.3	117.0	119.5	-0.6	-2.7
Crop production	105.0	104.3	104.8	0.7	0.2
Animal production	105.5	107.9	97.9	-2.2	7.8
Supplies and services	126.9	126.1	126.5	0.6	0.3
Hired farm labour	131.0	129.3	125.3	1.3	4.5
Property taxes ^p	129.1	129.1	122.1	0.0	5.7
Interest ^p	74.9	76.8	76.9	-2.5	-2.6
Farm rent ^p	78.5	78.5	76.1	0.0	3.2
Western Canada					
Total farm input ^p	109.1	109.5	107.0	-0.4	2.0
Building and fencing	125.5	124.0	117.8	1.2	6.5
Machinery and motor vehicles	115.9	115.8	119.2	0.1	-2.8
Crop production	100.7	102.8	101.1	-2.0	-0.4
Animal production	112.3	112.7	102.6	-0.4	9.5
Supplies and services	122.7	121.9	122.7	0.7	0.0
Hired farm labour	121.7	121.9	119.7	-0.2	1.7
Property taxes ^p	143.7	143.7	139.1	0.0	3.3
Interest ^p	76.9	78.5	78.6	-2.0	-2.2
Farm rent ^p	100.7	100.7	99.5	0.0	1.2
Canada					
Total farm input ^p	108.7	109.3	106.2	-0.5	2.4
Building and fencing	130.0	128.4	122.8	1.2	5.9
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.1	116.2	119.3	-0.1	-2.7
Crop production	102.3	103.3	102.5	-1.0	-0.2
Animal production	108.9	110.2	100.2	-1.2	8.7
Supplies and services	124.6	123.8	124.5	0.6	0.1
Hired farm labour	127.0	126.1	122.9	0.7	3.3
Property taxes ^p	138.6	138.6	133.2	0.0	4.1
Interest ^p	76.0	77.8	77.9	-2.3	-2.4
Farm rent ^p	95.7	95.7	94.2	0.0	1.6

^p Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Financial Statistics of Education

1982-83

In 1982-83, total expenditures on education in Canada increased 11.5%, reaching \$28.3 billion. This was the first time since 1979-80 in which the annual rate of increase did not exceed that of the previous year. Annual growth started to accelerate in 1979-80 (9.9%) and peaked in 1981-82 (14.3%). During the same period, the Consumer Price Index had a similar pattern to that of education expenditures but had a growth rate averaging approximately one percentage point less. Meanwhile, full-time student enrolment dropped 1.6% to 5.7 million.

Over the last 10 years, Canadian incomes have risen faster than education spending. For example, in 1973-74, expenditures as a proportion of personal income were 9.8%, compared to 8.9% in 1982-83. Estimates indicate that this proportion continued to decrease, falling to 8.4% by 1985-86. Also, the share of total governmental expenditures allocated to education declined to 14.6% in 1982-83 from a high of 22.1% in 1970-71.

Quebec and Nova Scotia posted the smallest percentage increases in education spending in 1982-83. Increases in all other provinces were approximately at, or above, the national average (11.5%) with Alberta recording the highest (21.4%). Provincial growth rates were as follows: Newfoundland 11.5%; Prince Edward Island 12.0%; Nova Scotia 6.1%; New Brunswick 12.7%; Quebec 4.8%; Ontario 11.4%; Manitoba 15.9%; Saskatchewan 15.0%; Alberta 21.4% and British Columbia 16.7%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590103, 00590203, 00590206 and 00590208.

Order *Financial Statistics of Education*, 1982-83 (81-208, \$35), now available. Contact: François Gendron (613-991-1509), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Enumeration Area Reference Maps

1986 Census of Canada

Several series of reference maps showing the boundaries of enumeration areas of the 1986 Census of Canada are now available. Users of data from the 1986 Census will find these maps useful if they wish to relate census data to the geographic area known as the enumeration area.

An enumeration area refers to the area canvassed by one census representative and ranges in size from a minimum of about 125 households in a rural area to a maximum of about 375 households in urban areas. Enumeration areas form the building blocks of all geographic areas for which census data are produced. They respect the boundaries of all such areas.

The map series available are:

The G86-12: Rural Enumeration Areas Series which shows the boundaries of enumeration areas, census divisions, census subdivisions and federal electoral districts in the rural areas of Canada.

The G86-13: Census Tracts/Enumeration Areas Series shows boundaries of census tracts and enumeration areas, street names, block numbers and identifies other physical features in urban centres of 50,000 population and over.

The G86-14: Urban Enumeration Areas Series shows the boundaries of enumeration areas located in small urban centres of less than 50,000 population.

The G86-18: Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Area Series provides one federal electoral district per map sheet, showing the boundaries of census divisions, census subdivisions, census tracts, and enumeration areas.

Further information on the definitions of geographic units used in the 1986 Census can be found in the *1986 Census Dictionary* (99-901E).

Reference maps may be ordered from the regional offices of Statistics Canada or Central Inquiries Services at a cost of \$5 each on ozalid paper, \$10 each on mylar, and \$15 each on ozapaque film.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds Review,
November 1986.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

**Production and Stocks of Eggs
and Poultry, November 1986.**

Catalogue number 23-003

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

Air Charter Statistics, 1985.

Catalogue number 51-207

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).

Labour Force Survey, January 1987.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Available February 6, 1987 at 7:00 a.m.

Financial Statistics of Education, 1982-83.

Catalogue number 81-208

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

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**The
Daily**

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Toll free service: 1-800-222-6400
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 6, 1987

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Labour Force Survey, January 1987	2
• The unemployment rate jumped 0.3 to 9.7 in January.	
New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1986 and Annual Review	4
• New motor vehicle sales decreased by 4.3% from the December 1985 level.	

Data Availability Announcements

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Canada

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

January 1987

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for January 1987 indicate that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose by 0.3 to 9.7 following several months of little change. The increase in the unemployment rate was the result of a strong increase in the labour force. While employment levels increased by 31,000 there were also 41,000 more persons looking for work.

Employment

For the week ended January 17, 1987, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,747,000 – up 31,000 from December. This is the sixth consecutive month of employment gains since July 1986, totalling 191,000. The January increase was concentrated among persons aged 15 to 24, for whom employment advanced by 28,000 to 2,415,000, with an increase of 21,000 for females. Employment remained virtually unchanged at 9,332,000 among persons aged 25 and over.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of full-time employment increased by 12,000 to 9,892,000. The number of persons employed part-time was estimated at 1,857,000 – an increase of 14,000 which was concentrated among females (+13,000).

The level of employment rose by an estimated 50,000 in community, business and personal services, 14,000 in transportation, communication and other utilities and 14,000 in public administration. Employment declined by 20,000 in manufacturing and 15,000 in finance, insurance and real estate. There was little change in employment in the other sectors of the economy.

A gain of 32,000 was recorded in the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment for

Ontario, the sixth consecutive month of employment growth for this province. There was little change in the overall level of employment elsewhere in Canada.

Unemployment

In January 1987, the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment was 1,255,000 – an increase of 41,000 from the estimate for December 1986. The rise in unemployment was concentrated among females aged 25 and over (+39,000). Overall, unemployment climbed to 850,000 among persons aged 25 and over (+45,000), while it declined to 405,000 among those aged 15 to 24.

The estimated level of unemployment rose by 7,000 in Alberta and by 13,000 in Quebec. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose by 0.3 in January 1987, reaching 9.7. The increase is attributable to a rise of 0.4 among persons aged 25 and over, causing the rate for that age group to increase to 8.3. Women in this age group contributed largely to this increase. The rate declined for young people aged 15 to 24, to 14.4 this month.

The unemployment rate rose by 0.3 in Newfoundland (19.2), 0.3 in Nova Scotia (14.3), 0.2 in New Brunswick (13.9), 0.4 in Quebec (10.8), 0.5 in Alberta (10.8) and 0.2 in British Columbia (13.6). It fell by 0.5 in Prince Edward Island (14.6) and 0.2 in Ontario (6.6). The rate remained unchanged at 7.9 in Manitoba and 7.3 in Saskatchewan.

Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted participation rate for January 1987 was 65.9, a rise of 0.2. The rate advanced by 0.7 among persons aged 15 to 24 (68.7) and 0.2 among those aged 25 and over (65.2).

(continued on page 3)

Employment/Population Ratio

The seasonally adjusted employment/population ratio rose by 0.1 from the December 1986 estimate, reaching 59.6 in January. The increase was the result of an advance of 0.9 observed among persons aged 15 to 24 (58.9) which offset the decline of 0.1 among persons aged 25 and over (59.8).

Unadjusted Data

For January 1987, the unadjusted estimate of employment was 11,333,000 – an increase of 137,000 (1.2%) from the level in January 1986. Over the year, the number of unemployed persons declined by 5,000 (-0.4%), resulting in a slight decrease of 0.1 in the unemployment rate. For January 1987, the number of unemployed persons was estimated at 1,342,000 and

the unemployment rate was 10.6. While the participation rate remained stable at 64.3, the employment/population ratio rose by 0.1 over the year and was estimated at 57.5 for January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

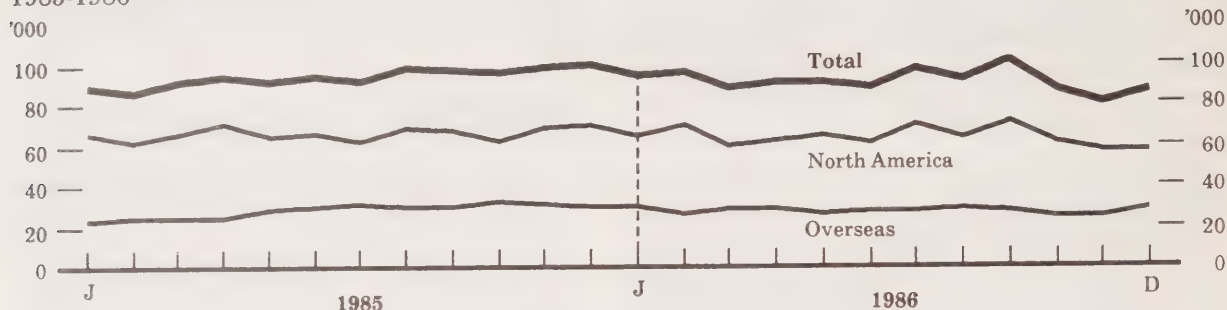
Order the January 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of February. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

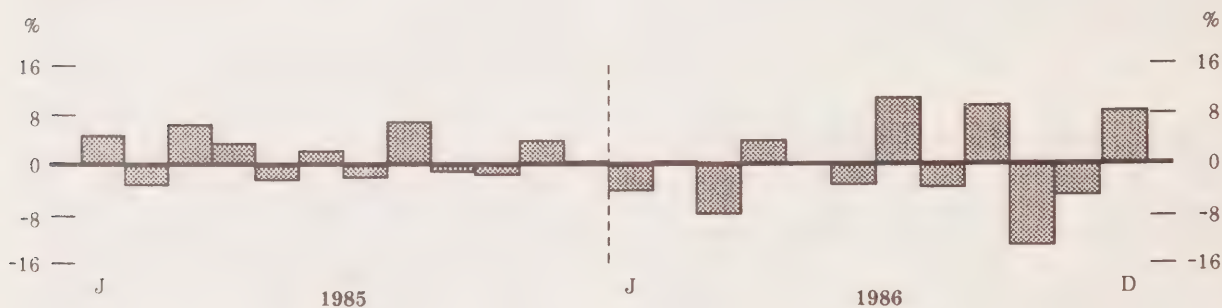
Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	January 1987	December 1986	January 1986
Seasonally adjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	13,002	12,930	12,882
Employment ('000)	11,747	11,716	11,622
Unemployment ('000)	1,255	1,214	1,260
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	9.4	9.8
Participation rate (%)	65.9	65.7	66.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.6	59.5	59.6
Unadjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,675	12,725	12,543
Employment ('000)	11,333	11,545	11,196
Unemployment ('000)	1,342	1,180	1,347
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	9.3	10.7
Participation rate (%)	64.3	64.6	64.3
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.5	58.6	57.4

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1986



Month to Month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales Seasonally Adjusted



New Motor Vehicle Sales

December 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 125,645 units in December 1986, an increase of 8.1% from the revised November level of 116,229 units. This significant increase in December followed declines of 10.7% in October and 4.9% in November. In December, higher sales were posted for both passenger cars (8.5%) and commercial vehicles (7.1%).

- On an origin basis, sales of imported passenger cars increased by a very strong 23.9% in December 1986 to a level of 30,955 units, while sales of North American built passenger cars were up a modest 1.7% to a level of 57,908 units. The increase in December for imported passenger cars followed three consecutive monthly declines while North American built passenger car sales increased for the first time since September 1986.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 99,675 units in December 1986, down 4.3% from the December 1985 level of 104,176 (continued on page 5)

units. Passenger car sales fell by 7.9% to a level of 66,813 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded an increase of 3.9% to 32,862 units.

- The 7.9% decrease in passenger car sales comprised a decrease of 16.0% for North American built passenger cars and an increase of 9.4% for imported passenger cars. The year-over-year increase in imported passenger cars, which followed eight consecutive declines, was mainly attributable to a 19.7% increase in sales of Japanese cars. Partly offsetting the impact of the increase in Japanese car sales was a 15.9% decline in sales of South Korean built passenger cars.
- With the exception of Newfoundland where unit sales increased by 6.2% and Quebec where sales were up 0.9%, all other provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in December 1986 compared to December 1985. The decreases ranged from 20.0% in Alberta to 1.5% in Ontario.

Annual 1986

- In 1986, total new motor vehicle sales were at a level of 1,510,950 units, down 1.3% from the record level of 1,530,410 units sold during 1985. Passenger car sales were down 4.1% as both domestic and imported car sales decreased. On the other hand, commercial vehicle sales were strong throughout 1986, reaching a record 419,833 units, 6.8% higher than in 1985.
- Of the 1986 total, passenger cars manufactured in North America accounted for 761,867 units, down 4.2% from the previous year, while overseas-built passenger cars accounted for 329,250 units, a decline of 3.8% from a year earlier. The decrease in imported passenger cars was mainly attributable to an 11.4% decrease in South Korean car sales and to a 4.9% drop in European car sales. Japanese passenger car sales decreased by a marginal 0.4% from the 1985 level.

- A total of 368,419 North American built commercial vehicles were sold in Canada in 1986, a gain of 6.8% from a year earlier, while sales of imported commercial vehicles rose 6.4% to 51,414 units.
- North American manufacturers held 69.8% of the Canadian passenger car market in 1986 (based on unit sales), virtually unchanged from 1985. The Japanese market share rose to 18.2% from 17.5% a year earlier. Manufacturers from countries other than North America or Japan held 12.0% of the passenger car market, down from 12.6% in 1985. This decline was attributable to a decrease in the market share held by South Korea to 6.4% in 1986 from 7.0% in 1985.
- The retail sales value of all units sold during 1986 totalled \$21,791.6 million in current dollars, an increase of 9.6% over 1985.

(see table on page 6)

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the December 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the second week of March. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Canada

December 1986

	December 1986	Change 1986/85	Jan.-Dec. 1986	Change 1986/85
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	99,675	-4.3	1,510,950	-1.3
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,410	-16.0	761,867	-4.2
Japan	16,679	19.7	198,410	-0.4
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	8,724	-6.1	130,840	-8.5
(South Korea)	(4,057)	(-15.9)	(70,024)	(-11.4)
Total	66,813	-7.9	1,091,117	-4.1
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	27,723	-0.4	368,419	6.8
Overseas	5,139	34.9	51,414	6.4
Total	32,862	3.9	419,833	6.8
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	1,589,378	9.4	21,791,565	9.6
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	550,191	-10.3	9,868,101	3.4
Japan	247,044	42.4	2,771,680	19.2
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	143,998	3.2	2,001,558	9.0
(South Korea)	(34,580)	(-16.6)	(596,025)	(-10.2)
Total	941,233	1.6	14,641,339	6.8
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	567,471	17.9	6,441,602	14.2
Overseas	80,674	78.0	708,624	31.0
Total	648,145	23.1	7,150,226	15.7

Data Availability Announcements

Trucking in Canada

1985

Preliminary results on motor carrier freight and household goods movers show there was an increase in the number of establishments reporting, to 6,270 in 1985 from 5,221 in 1984.

Highlights

- Operating revenues of \$8,210 million, an increase of 15.4% from 1984.
- Operating expenses of \$7,845 million, an increase of 15.8% over 1984 expenses.

Order *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, \$32), scheduled for release in June. Contact: the Surface and Marine Transport Section (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Electrical Appliances

December 1986

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 98,864 kitchen appliances in December 1986, down 15.6% from the 117,125 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 35,702 – a rise of 31.9% from 27,069 in December 1985. Production of home comfort products totalled 45,859 in December 1986, an increase of 65.6% from the previous year's level of 27,686.

Year-to-date production in December 1986 amounted to 2,496,884 units (revised figure). (Corresponding data for December 1985 are confidential.)

Order the December 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 16. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

December 1986

Production of process cheese in December 1986 totalled 5 196 679 kilograms, up 2.5% from November 1986 and up 4.6% from December 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 69 067 235 kilograms, down from the corresponding 1985 amount of 71 789 453 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 354 987 kilograms, a decrease of 33.5% from November 1986 but an increase of 8.5% from December 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 5 832 92 kilograms, down from the 6 402 208 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released mid-February. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hygiene products of textile materials industry (SIC 1994) totalled \$341.3 million, down 0.7% from \$343.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5436 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-251B 1994. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Metal Office Furniture Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal office furniture industry (SIC 2641) totalled \$482.3 million, up 27.1% from \$379.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5477 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-251B 2641. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Iron Foundries Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the iron foundries industry (SIC 2941) totalled \$777.2 million, up 2.0% from \$762.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-250B 2941. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2961) totalled \$1,343.7 million, down 6.8% from \$1,442.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5512 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-250B 2961. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled \$317.6 million, up 9.6% from \$289.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6863 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250B 3594. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3521), Industry Division.

Printing Ink Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the printing ink industry (SIC 3791) totalled \$241.0 million, down 1.7% from \$245.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6880 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250B 3791. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products,
January 1987. Catalogue number 32-012
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks
on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,**
October 1986. Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Particleboard, Waferboard and
Hardboard,** November 1986.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe,
Tubing and Fittings,** November 1986.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1986.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Other Manufacturing Industries -
Other Instruments and Related
Products Industry,**
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 47-250B 3912
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Railway Operating Statistics,
September 1986.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105).

Housing Starts and Completions,
November 1986.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics,
November 1986.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries:
\$13/\$130).

**Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time
Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities,**
1986-1987. Catalogue number 81-258P
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

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Major Release Dates

Week of February 9 - 13

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date of
release**

Title

Reference period

February

9	Housing Starts	December 1986
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1986
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1986
10	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1986
10	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1986
10	Farm Product Prices Index	December 1986
10-11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1986
12	Help-wanted Index	January 1987
13-17	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1986

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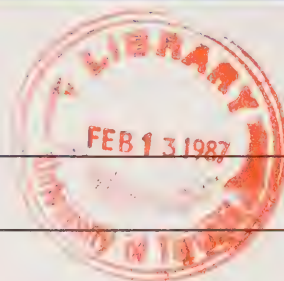
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 9, 1987



Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, December 1986 2

- The number of long-term foreign visits to Canada reached the highest levels since 1972 for both December and the year 1986.

Canadian Renal Failure Registry, 1985 4

- The number of patients under care for chronic renal failure continued to increase in 1985.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1986 7

- The index advanced 0.7% from the third quarter and showed a year-over-year increase of 3.0%.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, December 1986 8

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, December 1986 8

Railway Carloadings, December 1986 9

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1986 9

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1986 10

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Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December 1986

Total Travel

The number of visits to Canada by both residents of the United States and residents of countries other than the United States reached the highest December total since 1980.

Other highlights for December include:

- Visits by residents of countries other than the United States exceeded 100,000 for the first time in a month of December.
- A second consecutive monthly increase was posted in the number of re-entries by Canadian residents returning from visits to countries other than the United States. This follows a period of six consecutive months of decline.
- Canadian visits to the United States outnumbered United States visits to Canada by a smaller margin than in the previous four years in December.

Long-term Travel

Long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States and of other countries reached the highest December level since 1972. With the success of Expo 86 in Vancouver, the volume of foreign tourists into Canada in 1986 was the highest recorded since 1972.

- Long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States exceeded half a million for the first time in the month of December since present enumeration methods were put in place in 1972.
- Long-term travel by Canadian residents to the United States decreased for the third consecutive December.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for December 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the December 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-February. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

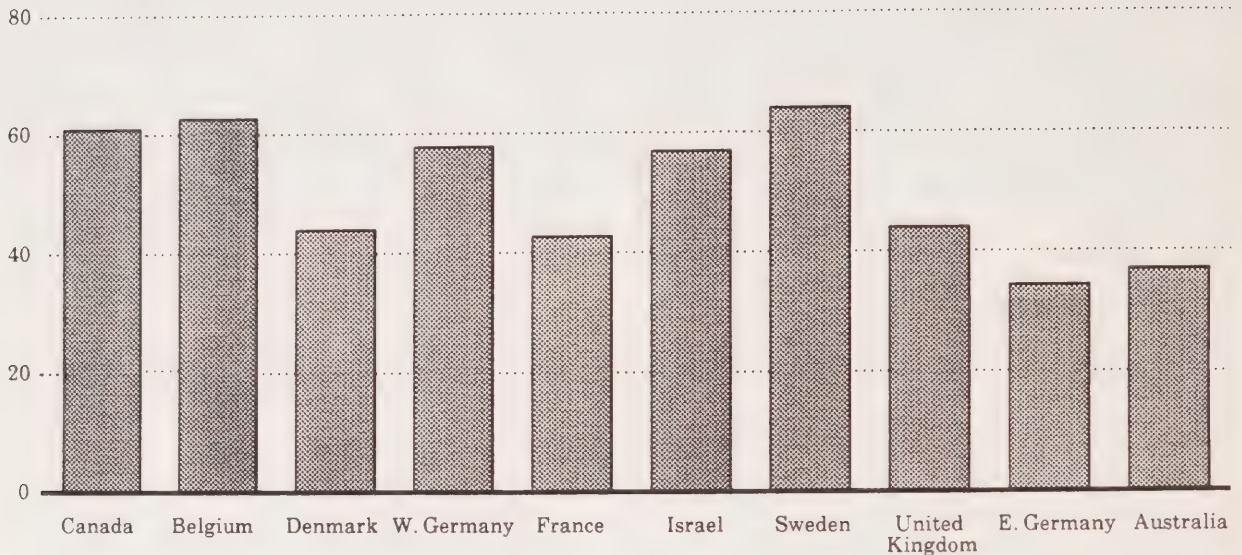
International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December 1986

Residence of Travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	December		January-December		December		January-December	
	Number 1986	% change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85
Non-residents								
All countries	2,211,911	18.8	40,459,341	12.6	623,472	12.0	16,184,518	17.8
United States	2,096,348	18.6	38,199,514	12.0	516,191	10.6	14,134,369	16.8
Other countries	115,563	23.6	2,259,827	25.0	107,281	19.3	2,050,149	24.7
Residents of Canada								
All countries	2,712,960	6.2	40,403,597	1.7	713,957	1.2	13,227,462	0.4
United States	2,577,111	6.1	38,118,906	1.8	578,108	-0.4	10,942,771	0.6
Other countries	135,849	8.7	2,284,691	-0.7	135,849	8.7	2,284,691	-0.7

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

New Patients Starting Treatment in Canada and Selected Countries, 1985
(rate per million population)



Canadian Renal Failure Register
1985

All Patients

The number of patients under care for chronic renal failure continued to increase in 1985. The 72 renal failure treatment centres across Canada reported a total of 7,774 patients at year-end 1985, an increase of 7.7% over 1984, and of 36% over 1981, the first year of operation of the present Renal Failure Register. The rate per million population (RPM) of patients under care rose 29%, to 306.6 in 1985 from 237.0 in 1981. This increase in patients under treatment has resulted both from more new patients being accepted for treatment, and from improved survival of patients under treatment.

New Patients

- The number of new patients entering treatment has increased annually, to 1,533 in 1985 from 1,189 in 1981. This increase has been in part due to the acceptance for treatment of more older patients and of more patients with diabetes.
- For patients entering treatment between 1981 and 1985, the RPM increased 30% for those aged 65-74, by 29% for those aged 75 or over, and 56% for patients with diabetes – compared to just 23% for all patients. These trends, combined with the aging Canadian population, suggest that the number of Canadians entering treatment for chronic kidney failure will continue to increase in future years.

(continued on page 5)

Treatment

- Of the 7,774 patients under treatment at year-end 1985, 4,272 or 55% were on dialysis, compared to 59% in 1981. Patients with a functioning transplant increased to 3,502 (or 45%) in 1985 from 2,362 (or 41%) in 1981.
- A minimal increase was observed in the number of patients waiting for transplants (1,027 patients in 1985, compared to 1,022 such patients in 1984). The number of transplant operations performed during the year did, however, increase to 737 in 1985 from 662 in 1984.

Survival

- Just over half (56%) of patients starting treatment in 1981 were still alive four years later. Patients in the older age groups and those with diabetes have the poorest survival record: the four-year survival rate for diabetics is just 38%, compared to 59% for non-diabetics.
- Patient survival at four years for non-diabetic patients for all treatments is over 80% for those aged less than 45 years; 60% for those aged 45-64 and 25% for those 65 and over.

International Comparison

- Treatment rates for renal failure in Canada compare very favourably with those reported by other countries. Canada has the third highest rate of new patients accepted for treatment: Canada's RPM of 60.5 falls just behind Sweden's 62.1 and Belgium's 61.9. For patients alive with a functioning transplant, Canada is ranked fifth with an RPM of 138.1, after Sweden (180.6), Norway (170.8), Switzerland (160.8) and Finland (160.1).
- When compared to European countries, Canada has the highest rates for children under 15 currently under care for chronic kidney failure, with an RPM of 44.9 compared to Belgium, the country with the next highest, 38.0.

(see table on page 6)

The *Canadian Renal Failure Register* is supported jointly by the Kidney Foundation of Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, and Statistics Canada. Copies of the *Canadian Renal Failure Register*, 1985 Report (\$5) can be obtained from the Kidney Foundation of Canada, Ottawa Valley Chapter, 1140 Morrison Drive, Suite 202, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 8S9, or contact Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1774), Health Division.

Canadian Renal Failure Register

Summary Statistics 1981-1985

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		% Change 1981-1985	
	Number	RPM*	Number	RPM*	Number	RPM*	Number	RPM*	Number	RPM*	Number	RPM*
Patients under care at year-end	5,719	237.0	5,971	242.4	6,816	273.8	7,219	287.3	7,774	306.6	35.9	29.4
Alive with func- tioning trans- plant	2,362	97.9	2,421	98.3	2,940	118.1	3,166	126.0	3,502	138.1	48.3	41.0
On dialysis	3,357	139.1	3,550	144.9	3,876	155.7	4,053	161.3	4,272	168.5	27.3	21.1
haemodialysis	2,331	96.6	2,318	94.1	2,564	103.0	2,635	104.9	2,768	109.2	18.7	13.0
peritoneal dialysis	1,026	42.5	1,232	50.0	1,312	52.7	1,418	56.4	1,504	59.3	46.6	39.5
Transplant operations during the year	482	19.9	501	20.3	649	26.1	662	26.3	737	29.1	52.9	46.2
New patients	1,189	49.1	1,249	50.7	1,316	52.9	1,455	57.9	1,533	60.5	28.9	23.2

* RPM = Rate per million population.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1986

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI, 1971=100) by industry of purchase stood at the preliminary level of 311.6 in the fourth quarter of 1986, up 0.7% from its level of the third quarter of 1986. The domestic prices component rose 0.7% in the latest quarter, while the more heavily weighted imported goods component of the total index advanced 0.9%.

The total index rose 3.0% between the fourth quarters of 1985 and 1986, down significantly from the 4.1% change registered in the previous quarter. Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment increased 3.7%, while imported goods rose 2.5%.

By industry division, price movements in the latest quarter ranged from a 0.3% rise for machinery and equipment purchased by the mining industry to a jump of 1.5% for goods

purchased by the agriculture sector. On a four-quarter basis, price movements varied from an increase of 1.2% for mining to a hike of 5.4% for the community, business and personal services.

Data users should note that following a review of the industry index ratings, some industry ratings rose to reflect a general strengthening of both the domestic and the imported goods price samples. These new ratings are applicable for the period December 1985 – December 1986. The next rating review will take place with the publication of the fourth quarter data of 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: L. Graham (613-990-9615), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1971=100)

	Relative importance ¹	4 th Q. 1986*	3 rd Q. 1986*	% Change	
				4 th Q. '86/ 3 rd Q. '86	4 th Q. '86/ 4 th Q. '85
Machinery and equipment price index:	100.0	311.6	309.3	0.7	3.0
SIC Divisions:					
1. Agriculture	10.3	293.6	289.4	1.5	4.8
2. Forestry	0.7	330.0	327.4	0.8	2.4
3. Fishing	0.6	332.6	331.1	0.5	2.9
4. Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.5	363.2	362.3	0.3	1.2
5. Manufacturing	30.4	347.0	344.5	0.7	3.0
6. Construction	4.1	300.4	298.1	0.8	2.2
7. Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.5	299.0	297.8	0.4	1.9
8. Trade	4.8	288.6	284.5	1.4	4.9
9. Finance, insurance and real estate	1.5	249.7	246.9	1.1	4.1
10. Community, business and personal services	9.4	245.3	242.1	1.3	5.4
11. Public administration	6.2	302.8	300.5	0.8	3.9

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971.)

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

December 1986

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,945 million in December 1986, up 6.1% over the December 1985 level of \$1,834 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to December 1986 totalled \$12,668 million, up 5.2% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Department store sales during December 1986, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from December 1985 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$26.1 million (8.1%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$11.5 million (22.0%);
- Nova Scotia, \$72.1 million (13.9%);
- New Brunswick, \$45.0 million (8.8%);
- Quebec, \$356.0 million (7.6%);
- Ontario, \$771.2 million (8.2%);
- Manitoba, \$91.4 million (2.3%);
- Saskatchewan, \$59.3 million (5.2%);
- Alberta, \$231.1 million (-1.4%);
- British Columbia, \$281.7 million (3.7%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$87.4 million (-3.3%);
- Edmonton, \$101.5 million (-2.5%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$40.3 million (15.3%);
- Hamilton, \$59.5 million (4.5%);
- Montreal, \$215.1 million (7.8%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$85.5 million (6.0%);
- Quebec City, \$46.4 million (11.5%);
- Toronto, \$313.7 million (7.9%);
- Vancouver, \$166.2 million (3.3%);
- Winnipeg, \$81.3 million (1.6%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *DAILY* during the week of February 16, 1987.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of February 1987. Contact: Lina DiPietro (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

December 1986

In December 1986, a total of 66 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 129,505,121 fare passengers, a decrease of 1.9% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$80,633,075, down 5.4% from November 1986.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,917,456 fare passengers, up 8.7% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$21,593,837 - a 29.9% increase from November 1986 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the fourth week of February. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

December 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.4 million tonnes in December 1986, an increase of 3.6% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 6.9% from December 1985.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 0.4% from the 1985 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 3.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the fourth week of February. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

0.9%, process instruments and controls, 0.7%, other utilities equipment 0.7% and pumps and compressors 0.5%. Smaller increases were registered for fabricated equipment 0.3%, piping, valves and fittings 0.3%, and electric equipment 0.1%. Structural support, paint and insulation posted a decline of -0.5%.

Comparing the fourth quarter of 1986 with the same quarter of 1985, the total index rose 2.6%. The percentage changes for the major components ranged from a low of 0.2% for the field erection component to a high of 4.0% for the buildings component.

On an annual basis (1986/1985), the total index rose 2.9%. Increases for machinery and equipment (3.1%), buildings (4.2%) and engineering, design and administration (3.5%) were moderated by a 1.1% increase in the field erection component.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: Les Graham (613-990-9615), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1986

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 126.9 in the fourth quarter of 1986, up 0.5% from the revised third quarter level of 126.3.

Quarterly price increases of 0.8% for buildings and 0.9% for engineering, design and administration were moderated by lesser increases for the more heavily-weighted components of machinery and equipment, 0.5% and field erection, 0.1%. Within the machinery and equipment component, process machinery rose

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1986

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) rose to a preliminary level of 126.5 in the fourth quarter of 1986, up 0.3% from the revised third quarter level of 126.1.

The main contributor to the quarterly increase was a 0.2% increase for the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component. The contributions of stronger price increases for buildings (0.8%) and engineering, design and administration (0.9%) were somewhat offset by no change in the construction labour component. Within the machinery and equipment component there were increases for fabricated equipment (0.2%), process machinery (0.6%), pipe, valves and fittings (0.4%) and process instruments and controls (0.7%); declines were recorded for electric equipment (-0.3%) and structural support, paint and insulation (-0.5%).

Comparing the fourth quarter of 1986 with the corresponding quarter of 1985, the total index rose 2.7%. The percentage changes for the major components ranged from a low of no price increase for construction labour to a high of 4.0% for buildings.

On an annual basis (1986/1985) the total index rose 3.0%. Increases for the machinery and equipment component (3.7%) and buildings (4.2%) were moderated by smaller increases for construction labour (0.9%), construction indirects (1.0%) and engineering, design and administration (3.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: Les Graham (613-990-9615), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Publications Released

Footwear Statistics, November 1986.

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Preliminary Statement – Canadian
International Trade**, December 1986.

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

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**The
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 10, 1987

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, December 1986 2

- Canada's trade with Japan and the EEC countries deteriorated further in 1986.

Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1986 7

- Farm cash receipts increased 3.3% from the 1985 level.

Farm Product Price Index, December 1986 9

- The index decreased 2.0% from November 1986.

Estimates of Labour Income, November 1986 10

- Labour income rose 4.6% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

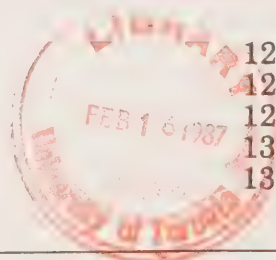
Housing Starts, December 1986

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, November 1986

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, December 1986

Rigid Insulating Board, December 1986

Export and Import Price Indexes, December 1986



Publications Released 14



Statistics
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Canada

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

December 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Following five successive months of growth, preliminary estimates put total exports for December 1986 at \$10.4 billion, a slight decrease of \$67 million (-0.6%) from November. Imports declined \$172 million (-1.8%) to \$9.4 billion. As a result, the December trade surplus increased \$105 million to \$964 million. This rise was mainly attributable to a weakening of Canadian imports from the United States.

Quarter-to-Quarter Overview

Fourth quarter 1986 total exports increased by 4.4% and reached \$31.3 billion. Imports, 1.8% higher than in the preceding quarter, totalled \$28.6 billion. As a result, the fourth quarter trade surplus, the largest in 1986, stood at \$2.8 billion, \$832 million higher than in the third quarter. This recent turnaround in the trade surplus was mainly attributable to the motor vehicle sector.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

Total Exports

After continuous decreases in the first half of 1986, total exports turned around and showed continuous increases. Major commodities contributing to the advance in the monthly trend were exports of wheat which have been rising since September, machinery and equipment and automotive products, notably passenger cars for which an upward trend was recorded since July. However, exports of industrial goods and materials were dropping for the first time in the past five months while the trend of exports of lumber products and trucks and other motor vehicles continued to decline.

Imports

The import trend has been increasing since May as a result of upward movements in machinery and equipment, motor vehicle parts

and, since October, in chemicals, plastics and fertilizers.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

The decline in exports for December was largely attributable to a \$518 million drop in precious metals which stood at its lowest monthly level (\$34 million) during 1986. Other important declines were in industrial machinery (-\$141 million) and other crude minerals (-\$68 million) which were near their lowest monthly level. Increases were posted for exports of coal (\$67 million) which have fluctuated from a high of \$210 million in May to a record low in November. Crude petroleum which has been hovering around \$300 million per month since February 1986 closed at \$336 million (+\$40 million). The increase in December of \$152 million in automotive products represents a strengthening of automobile exports during the second half of the year, contrasted by a weakening of truck exports during the same period. Motor vehicle parts have remained fairly stable during the year.

Imports

The major contributors to the drop in imports were automotive products (-\$428 million). Passenger autos recorded their second lowest level at \$812 million while motor vehicle parts decreased to the October level of \$1.4 billion. In addition, precious metals registered their lowest level in 1986 at \$99 million, a decrease of \$238 million from November. The largest gains were recorded in imports of machinery and equipment (\$167 million) representing a high for the year, and of crude petroleum (\$104 million) in an unsettled market. Imports of other consumer goods, up by \$72 million, reflected a fluctuating trend.

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

The decrease in total exports was shared by exports to "Other OECD Countries" (-\$52 million) from a November high of \$251 million, (continued on page 3)

and to "Other EEC Countries" (-\$41 million) whose level had been fluctuating around \$450 million since April. The slight decrease of \$20 million for the United States represented the third consecutive fall in exports. Exports to all other Canadian trading partners increased marginally: Japan (+\$30 million), "All Other Countries" (+\$15 million) and the United Kingdom (+\$1 million).

Imports

The most pronounced decline in imports in December (-\$372 million) was recorded for those originating in the United States which counterbalanced the November upsurge. Imports from "Other OECD Countries" decreased by \$86 million to their lowest level since March 1986. The United Kingdom registered its second highest level of imports at \$413 million (+\$197 million), with "Other Countries" increasing by \$80 million and "Other EEC Countries" up by \$39 million.

Summary of 1986 Results

Preliminary estimates for the whole year 1986 show total exports with a marginal increase of 0.7% over the previous year to \$121.1 billion and imports with a much bigger increase - 8.5% -- to \$111.5 billion. As a result, the trade surplus declined to its lowest level since 1982 - from \$17.5 billion in 1985 to \$9.6 billion in 1986.

The performance of Canadian exports in 1986 seems to have been affected by the important slide in energy prices that was so marked in the first half of 1986. While all major commodity groupings showed increased exports in 1986 over 1985, with gains ranging from \$162 million for agricultural and fish

products to \$1.6 billion for forestry products, a \$5.2 billion drop in energy products offset all increases and resulted in only a modest rise in Canadian exports.

Higher imports of machinery and equipment (+\$3.2 billion), industrial goods and materials (+\$1.8 billion) and automotive products (+\$1.7 billion) provided most of the upward pressure for total imports. As in the case of exports, imports of energy products were lower this year than last year, the only commodity group showing a decline.

On a geographical basis, Canada's trade surplus with the United States was reduced to \$16.2 billion in 1986 from \$20.7 billion in 1985 as a result of lower exports and higher imports. The \$1.0 billion rise in exports to "Other EEC Countries" was offset by the \$2.0 billion increase in imports and resulted in a further deterioration of the trade deficit with "Other EEC Countries" at \$3.7 billion. The deficit with Japan increased to \$1.5 billion in 1986 from \$128 million in 1985.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of February 1987 or contact G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9787), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Merchandise Trade of Canada

December 1986

Balance of Payments Basis

						Period-to-period change ²		
	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
	\$ millions					%	%	\$ millions
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,529
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,560	27,276	30,611	28,271	2,339	-1.8	4.2	-1,675
Second quarter	31,404	29,235	29,182	26,631	2,551	-4.7	-5.8	212
Third quarter	28,535	27,219	29,977	28,057	1,920	2.7	5.4	-631
Fourth quarter	31,579	27,786	31,309	28,557	2,752	4.4	1.8	832
1985								
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296
1986								
January	10,202	9,145	10,919	9,760	1,159	6.0	7.5	-61
February	9,521	9,481	10,082	9,923	159	-7.7	1.7	-1,001
March	9,838	8,650	9,610	8,588	1,022	-4.7	-13.5	864
April	10,766	10,253	10,142	8,832	1,310	5.5	2.8	287
May	10,337	9,387	9,637	8,780	857	-5.0	-0.6	-452
June	10,301	9,595	9,403	9,019	384	-2.4	2.7	-473
July	9,242	9,685	9,730	9,785	-55	3.5	8.5	-439
August	8,722	8,502	9,841	9,237	604	1.1	-5.6	659
September	10,570	9,032	10,406	9,035	1,371	5.7	-2.2	768
October	10,855	9,763	10,455	9,527	928	0.5	5.5	-444
November	10,694	9,351	10,460	9,601	859	0.0	0.8	-69
December	10,030	8,672	10,393	9,429	964	-0.6	-1.8	105
Year-to-date								
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1986	121,079	111,516	121,079	111,516	9,562	0.7	8.5	-7,913

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

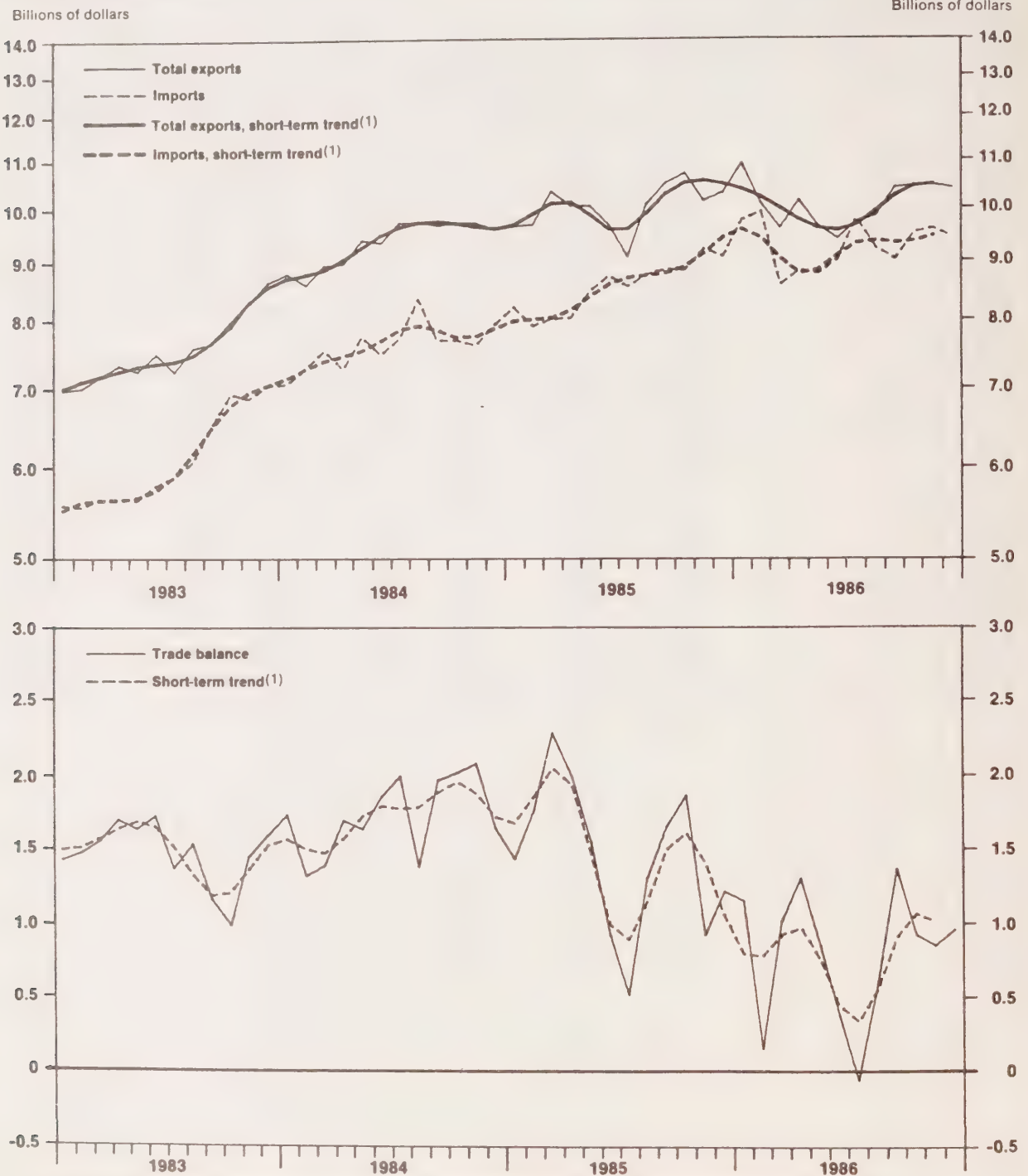
December 1986

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

			Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.			
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	8,041.1	8,021.3	-1.4	-0.2	-115.5	-19.8	94,043.2	-0.3	-302.4
Japan	448.8	479.2	-7.1	6.8	-34.3	30.4	6,057.4	2.1	124.3
United Kingdom	238.1	238.7	-20.5	0.3	-61.5	0.6	2,727.6	15.0	356.3
Other EEC Countries	466.3	425.3	-4.9	-8.8	-24.0	-40.9	5,330.1	22.3	972.3
Other OECD Countries	250.9	198.7	35.5	-20.8	65.8	-52.3	2,183.1	-9.6	-230.7
Other Countries	1,015.0	1,029.9	20.7	1.5	174.4	15.0	10,737.3	-0.9	-98.9
Total	10,460.2	10,393.3	0.0	-0.6	5.0	-66.9	121,078.7	0.7	820.9
Imports from:									
United States	6,904.7	6,532.7	5.8	-5.4	379.7	-372.0	77,856.7	5.7	4,215.7
Japan	644.2	615.6	-4.5	-4.4	-30.2	-28.6	7,567.4	24.9	1,506.4
United Kingdom	216.6	413.2	-47.2	90.8	-193.7	196.6	3,622.1	16.7	517.8
Other EEC Countries	735.2	773.9	-12.4	5.3	-104.5	38.7	9,009.7	28.6	2,006.3
Other OECD Countries	268.7	182.4	9.7	-32.1	23.8	-86.3	2,766.8	-7.6	-228.8
Other Countries	831.4	911.0	-0.2	9.6	-1.5	79.6	10,693.4	7.2	716.0
Total	9,600.8	9,428.9	0.8	-1.8	73.5	-172.0	111,516.3	8.5	8,733.4
Balance with:									
United States	1,136.4	1,488.6			-495.2	352.2	16,186.5		-4,518.1
Japan	-195.3	-136.3			-4.1	59.0	-1,510.0		-1,382.1
United Kingdom	21.5	-174.5			132.2	-196.0	-894.6		-161.6
Other EEC Countries	-269.0	-348.5			80.5	-79.6	-3,679.6		-1,034.0
Other OECD Countries	-17.8	16.3			42.0	34.0	-583.8		-1.8
Other Countries	183.5	118.9			175.9	-64.6	43.8		-814.9
Total	859.4	964.4			-68.5	105.0	9,562.4		-7,912.6

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-December 1986

Farm cash receipts for the period January-December 1986 were estimated at \$20.6 billion, a 3.3% increase from the 1985 level of \$19.9 billion. Higher livestock and animal products receipts combined with higher federal and provincial program payments were responsible for the increase. Total crop receipts decreased slightly during this period.

Highlights

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal product receipts rose 4.6% to \$10.2 billion in 1986 on the strength of higher hog, dairy products and poultry receipts.

- Hog receipts increased \$295.0 million due to a 20% increase in the year-over-year average price. Hog marketings in 1986 were down almost 4% from the previous year's level.
- Increased fluid milk marketings along with higher overall dairy prices were responsible for the 3% gain in dairy receipts.
- Poultry receipts increased 4%, due largely to increased marketings of both chickens and turkeys.
- Cattle receipts remained virtually unchanged from the year-earlier level. Higher prices offset declines in marketings.

Crops

Crop receipts, which totalled \$9.4 billion, registered a small drop from the 1985 level despite large increases in Western Grain Stabilization Act payments, tobacco and barley receipts. These increases were offset by lower Canadian Wheat Board payments, lower liquidations of deferred grain receipts and declines in canola and corn receipts.

- Western Grain Stabilization Act payments were a record \$859.0 million in 1986, \$337.0 million higher than in the previous year.
- Tobacco receipts were 184% above the 1985 level. The large increase was due to the fact that virtually all of the 1985 tobacco crop was sold in 1986 in addition to the usual proportion of the 1986 crop.
- Barley receipts rose 41% on the strength of a 76% increase in marketings. Average annual prices were down 20% from the previous year.
- Canadian Wheat Board payments for wheat, oats and barley were \$415.8 million, a 42% decline from the 1985 level.
- Despite higher deliveries, canola receipts fell 24% because of a 28% drop in prices. Similarly, corn receipts fell 22% mainly as a result of a 19% decline in year-over-year prices.

Other Cash Receipts

Other cash receipts, which include forest and maple products receipts as well as some government program payments, peaked at \$1.0 billion, up 33% from \$759.9 million in 1985. This increase was mostly due to 1985 drought relief payments paid in 1986.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal and provincial programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

(continued on page 8)

Attention:

This is the last monthly release of *Farm Cash Receipts*. The data will now be available on a cumulative quarterly basis rather than on a cumulative monthly basis. The next release, *Farm Cash Receipts*, January-March 1987, will be available in May 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-December 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$7/\$70), scheduled for release February 19. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-December

	1985	1986	% change 1986/1985
(millions of dollars)			
Newfoundland	43.1	44.4	2.9
Prince Edward Island	176.4	197.3	11.8
Nova Scotia	256.6	267.3	4.2
New Brunswick	222.7	221.4	-0.6
Quebec	3,092.9	3,232.2	4.5
Ontario	5,161.6	5,531.2	7.2
Manitoba	1,997.9	2,114.9	5.9
Saskatchewan	4,100.7	4,111.8	0.3
Alberta	3,850.8	3,841.1	-0.2
British Columbia	1,010.5	1,016.9	0.6
Canada	19,913.2	20,578.4	3.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Farm Product Price Index

December 1986

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 90.6 in December, down 2.0% from the revised November level of 92.5. The decrease in December followed three consecutive monthly increases. The December 1986 index stood 3.3% lower than the year-earlier level of 93.7.

The percentage changes in the index from November to December for the provinces were as follows:

● Newfoundland	-3.8%;
● Prince Edward Island	-3.9%;
● Nova Scotia	-1.0%;
● New Brunswick	-0.5%;
● Quebec	-1.5%;
● Ontario	-1.2%;
● Manitoba	-2.6%;
● Saskatchewan	-3.8%;
● Alberta	-2.6%;
● British Columbia	-0.4%;
● Canada	-2.0%.

Crops

The crops index fell 3.1% in December 1986 and stood at 65.4. The index has risen only twice in 1986 and, since August, has been near an eight-year low. The decrease in December was mainly attributed to lower prices for cereals and oilseeds.

- The cereals index stood at 54.8, a 4.2% decrease from November 1986. A larger proportion of low quality wheat was delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in December, resulting in lower prices for this crop. The index, which has been relatively stable since August 1986, is now in the range set in July 1978.
- After rising in October and November, the oilseeds index fell 2.8% in December to reach a level of 73.9. Between January and December 1986 the index decreased 25.1%.

Prices dropped for canola and flaxseed in December while soybean prices were almost unchanged.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index fell 1.5% in December to 113.8. Lower hog and cattle prices offset higher prices for lambs. Milk, poultry and egg prices showed little change. Despite the decrease in December 1986, the livestock and animal products index rose 6.8% between January and December.

- Hog prices decreased 6.0% in December 1986, after rising 2.4% the previous month. The index rose over 40% between January and its peak in August and has fallen 14.7% since that time.
- Slaughter cattle prices fell in six provinces in December, resulting in a decline of 0.6% in the cattle index. The index rose 5.7% between January and December 1986.

User Note

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176 and table 00190202.

Order the December issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release February 23. Contact: Paul Murray (613-991-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Estimates of Labour Income

November 1986

The preliminary estimate of labour income for November 1986 was \$22,626 million, an increase of 4.6% from November 1985. This was lower than the average year-over-year growth of 5.9% for the first 10 months of 1986. The year-over-year growth rate in labour income has generally been declining since January 1986 when it was 6.9%.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the estimate of wages and salaries¹ for November was little changed (+0.3%) from the previous month. This monthly change was similar to the average monthly change for 1986 but was lower than the 1.5% recorded in December 1985 which accounted for a substantial proportion of the annual growth rate between November 1985 and November 1986.

Goods-producing Industries

Adjusted for seasonal variation, the estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries was marginally changed (+0.4%) in November from the previous month. Wages and salaries increased by 1.5% in construction in November 1986 while the remaining industries within this group were little changed.

On a yearly basis, the goods-producing industries in November 1986 increased by 1.6% from November 1985. The year-over-year growth rates for this group have been declining steadily since the January 1986 level of 8.4%. Wages and salaries declined in forestry for the fourth consecutive month and in mines, quarries and oil wells for the seventh consecutive month. The year-over-year growth rate in wages and salaries in manufacturing was 2.9% in November, the smallest increase observed throughout 1986.

Service-producing Industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries was virtually unchanged (+0.2%) in November

1986 from October. Wages and salaries in federal administration decreased by 4.0% in November, following the October level which contained large retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements. The estimate of wages and salaries in health and welfare services increased by 1.0% while the remaining industries in this group changed little from their October 1986 level.

On a year-over-year basis, the service-producing industries increased by 5.7% in November 1986. This rate of growth is similar to that observed in the previous 10 months of 1986. Compared to the first six months of 1986, wages and salaries have shown stronger rates of increase in trade and lower rates of increase in transportation, communication and other utilities. The remaining service-producing industries, with the exception of federal administration noted above, experienced marginal change in yearly growth in wages and salaries.

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries were little changed in November 1986 from October 1986 in each of the provinces.

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries decreased in Alberta for the sixth consecutive month and in British Columbia for the fourth consecutive month. The year-to-year rate of change in Prince Edward Island has been increasing since September compared to the first eight months of the year, while the annual rate of increase in wages and salaries in Ontario and Saskatchewan was lower in November than that observed in the first 10 months of the year. The remaining provinces experienced marginal change in yearly growth in wages and salaries.

(see table on page 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the October-December 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in April. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-991-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	November 1986 ^p	October 1986 ^r	September 1986 ^f	November 1985
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	153.2	192.7	241.3	148.0
Forestry	133.3	135.8	143.5	156.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	497.5	497.9	496.0	560.5
Manufacturing industries	4,223.8	4,256.0	4,233.6	4,105.2
Construction industry	1,194.7	1,303.0	1,309.6	1,136.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,154.6	2,162.3	2,160.7	2,112.2
Trade	2,858.8	2,846.7	2,800.8	2,618.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,597.5	1,599.1	1,609.9	1,462.3
Commercial and personal services	2,621.3	2,670.0	2,697.8	2,508.1
Education and related services	1,853.0	1,848.2	1,796.2	1,779.6
Health and welfare services	1,401.8	1,390.4	1,388.4	1,307.6
Federal administration and other government offices	741.8	773.5	763.8	693.1
Provincial administration	539.9	540.5	543.7	536.3
Local administration	451.9	445.4	444.1	434.2
Total wages and salaries	20,423.1	20,661.5	20,629.5	19,557.9
Supplementary labour income	2,203.2	2,228.1	2,223.9	2,075.2
Labour income	22,626.3	22,889.6	22,853.3	21,633.1
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	171.7	174.6	172.0	165.3
Forestry	122.8	118.4	117.2	154.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	493.3	490.9	488.3	556.2
Manufacturing industries	4,207.1	4,202.7	4,205.8	4,101.6
Construction industry	1,160.8	1,143.6	1,126.6	1,111.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,156.9	2,145.3	2,125.7	2,115.1
Trade	2,836.7	2,828.0	2,802.5	2,588.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,616.0	1,608.1	1,609.4	1,479.3
Commercial and personal services	2,642.0	2,638.6	2,660.2	2,519.1
Education and related services	1,768.0	1,769.6	1,770.8	1,702.6
Health and welfare services	1,408.9	1,394.7	1,397.1	1,314.6
Federal administration and other government offices	753.2	783.9	766.2	703.7
Provincial administration	544.8	539.3	531.2	541.1
Local administration	453.5	449.6	445.9	436.0
Total wages and salaries	20,338.7	20,276.9	20,166.4	19,453.2
Supplementary labour income	2,192.1	2,185.4	2,173.5	2,063.7
Labour income	22,530.8	22,462.3	22,339.9	21,516.9

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

The estimates of wages and salaries for the individual industries are seasonally adjusted independently from the Canada all industry aggregate. A difference may exist between the sum of the industries and the Canada all industry total. Please refer to the explanatory note in catalogue 72-005 or contact the Labour Income Section for further details.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

December 1986

The seasonally adjusted number of dwellings started in December dropped to 204,000 units from 213,000 in November. Gains in the single-family dwelling sector were more than offset by declines reported in the multi-family sector.

The 1986 total of 199,785 units was 20% above the 1985 figure of 165,826 starts. The increase was widespread among all types of dwellings.

On a regional basis, Quebec accounted for 52.5% of all multiple housing units, with starts of 32,011 units. Ontario, on the other hand, recorded strength in single-family dwellings – 56,448 units – comprising 47.0% of national totals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23-25, 29, 988, 4091 and 4092.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the second week of March. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

November 1986

Highlights from the November issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for November 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 3.8% over the same period of 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total aircraft movements at the Transport Canada tower controlled airports for the first nine months of 1986 showed an increase of 3.8% over the same period in 1985. Commercial movements at the towers for January to September of 1986 increased by 6.2% from the same period in 1985.

- Passenger traffic on local carriers' non-scheduled unit toll services increased by 29% in the first quarter of 1986 compared to the first quarter of 1985.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 1 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85). Contact: the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

December 1986

Roundwood production amounted to 4 437 826 cubic metres in December 1986, an increase of 19.9% from 3 700 781 cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue was reported at 7 703 959 cubic metres, an increase of 8.2% from the 7 121 636 cubic metres reported the previous year.

Receipts of wood residue totalled 3 839 748 cubic metres, up 17.4% from 3 271 838 cubic metres in December 1985. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 574 263 cubic metres, a decrease of 15.4% from 21 967 875 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of roundwood was 45 482 675 cubic metres, an increase of 1.9% from 44 618 787 cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue, at 93 506 095 cubic metres, was up 4.7% from 89 295 341 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 3.3% to 46 664 375 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 45 179 306 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of February 16. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

December 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 785 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1986, an increase of 23.9% compared to 3 054 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1985.

For January to December 1986, year-to-date shipments amounted to 53 944 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), compared to 49 033 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1985, an increase of 10.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 16. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

December 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to December 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to December 1986 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100, balance of payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of February. Contact: J. Butterill (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1986.

Catalogue number 61-003

(Canada: \$50/\$200; Other Countries: \$60/\$240)

Imports by Commodities, November 1986.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Federal Government Employment, July-September 1986.

Catalogue number 72-004

(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84)

Estimates of Labour Income, July-September 1986.

Catalogue number 72-005

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

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**The
Daily**

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Wednesday, February 11, 1987

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Publications Released

4



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Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending January 31, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the 10-day period ending January 31, 1987 totalled 6.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.2% from the 1986 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 8.1% and decreased in the West by 4.6%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 9.4% and decreased in the West by 4.3%; there was an overall national decrease of 7.9%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 18.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 2.2%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 4 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of February 16. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending February 7, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 7, 1987 totalled 280 403 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 283 134 tonnes and down 0.3% from the year-earlier level of 281 119 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 1 520 403 tonnes, an increase of 5.6% from 1 439 327 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

December 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,139,387 phonograph records in December 1986, down 24.1% from the 4,136,112 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 2,984,559 in December 1986, up 8.3% from 2,755,799 tapes in December 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 48,847,883 (revised figure), down 10.1% from the 54,354,775 records produced during the January to December 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 7.8% to 46,561,214 from 43,174,577 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 16. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3521), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

December 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,362,572 pairs of footwear in December 1986, a decrease of 11.8% from the 2,677,927 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to December 1986 period totalled 43,046,726^r pairs of footwear, down from 44,286,330^r pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the December issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 16. Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

December 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 110 692 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December 1986, an increase of 24.6% from the 88 813 tonnes (revised figures) produced in December 1985. January to December 1986 production totalled 1 128 961 tonnes (revised figures), up 17.3% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for December 1986, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of February 23. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

December 1986

Canadian egg production increased 0.6% to 42.1 million dozen in December 1986 from 41.8 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 0.1% from December 1985 to 1986, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,142 from 2,131.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release March 4. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

November 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 0.4% to 1 855 331 cubic metres (786,414,000 feet board measure) in November 1986 from 1 849 106 cubic metres (783,607,000 feet board measure) after revisions in November 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1986 totalled 2 143 197 cubic metres (908,236,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 8.3% compared to 2 336 137 cubic metres (989,999,000 feet board measure) in November 1985.

Year-to-date production amounted to 20 062 770 cubic metres (8,502,121,000 feet board measure), an increase of 4.4% from 19 208 174 cubic metres (8,139,964,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of February 16. Contact: Katherine Bais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Oils and Fats, November 1986.

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada - Part II, 1985.

Catalogue number 32-230

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1986. **Catalogue number 35-003**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1986. **Catalogue number 36-004**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Primary Iron and Steel, November 1986.

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending January 21, 1987. **Catalogue number 52-005**

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, October 1986.

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1986.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Wholesale Trade, November 1986.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Historical Labour Force Statistics - Actual Data, Seasonal Factors, Seasonally Adjusted Data, 1986.

Catalogue number 71-201

(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$60).

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 12, 1987

Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, January 1987

2

- The Help-wanted Index increased to 104 from 93 in December 1986.

The Changing Labour Market for Postsecondary Graduates, 1975-1984

4

- Throughout the 1975-1984 period, job creation was more rapid for the types of jobs that postsecondary graduates enter than for the labour force as a whole.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, January 1987

5

Electric Storage Batteries, December 1986

5

Construction Type Plywood, December 1986

5

Publications Released

6



Statistics
Canada

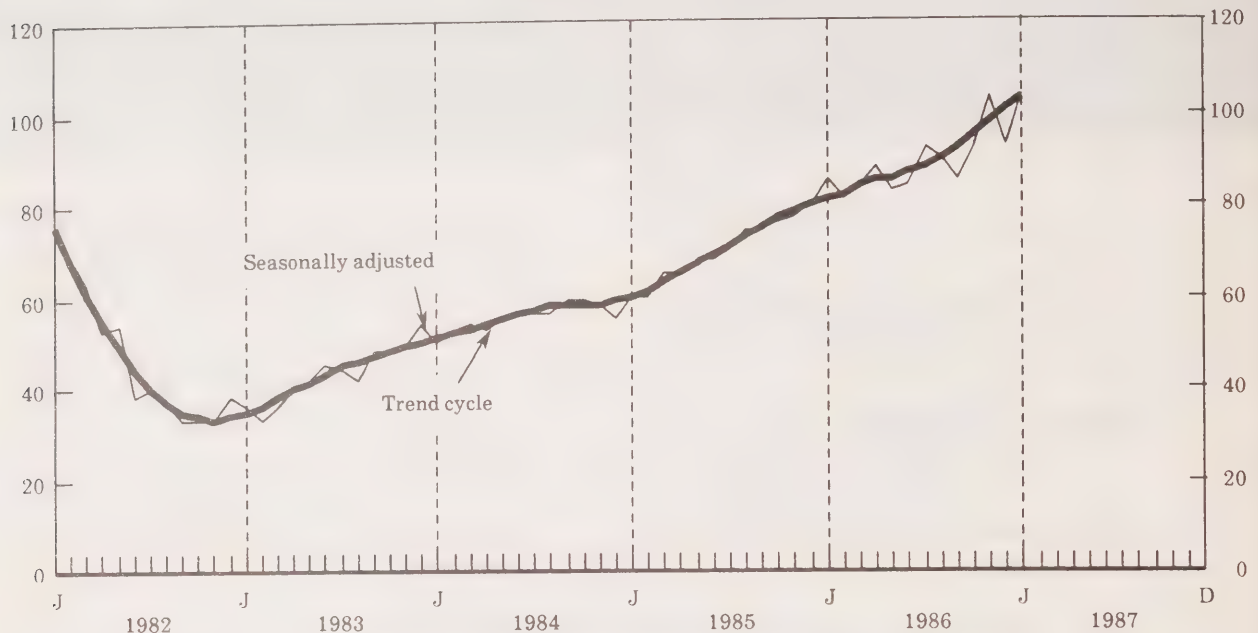
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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)

Jan. 1982 to January 1987



Help-wanted Index

January 1987

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased to 104 in January 1987 from 93 in December 1986. While the index has fluctuated throughout the past 12 months, the overall trend has been slightly upward.

Between December 1986 and January 1987, the Help-wanted Index increased in all regions. The most significant advances were observed in the Atlantic provinces (to 138 from 108), in Quebec (to 105 from 97) and in Ontario (to 145 from 130). For Ontario, the index reached its highest level since 1962, the first year for which data are available. Over the past 12 months the indexes in the Prairie pro-

vinces and in British Columbia have remained relatively stable.

The Canada trend-cycle¹, which has generally been increasing since December 1982, continued its advance in January 1987 (see chart). This was mainly the result of advances in the index in Ontario.

(see table on page 3)

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-991-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-991-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1986						
January	85	108	93	107	43	38
February	81	115	89	98	46	41
March	84	109	90	105	46	43
April	88	98	93	120	45	40
May	83	101	95	107	44	37
June	84	109	87	113	44	41
July	92	117	93	132	43	40
August	90	129	97	118	44	39
September	85	95	98	107	43	41
October	92	144	102	118	42	43
November	103	119	121	128	46	40
December	93	108	97	130	44	37
1987						
January	104	138	105	145	48	39

The Changing Labour Market for Postsecondary Graduates

1975-1984

College and university graduates, as a whole, had lower unemployment rates and higher salaries than their non-graduate counterparts in both 1978 and 1984. Furthermore, the unemployment gap between graduates and non-graduates increased over this period, even though unemployment among graduates increased and real earnings fell.

The report *The Changing Labour Market for Postsecondary Graduates (1975-1984)*, released today, provides a review of labour market changes for postsecondary graduates by examining two sources of data: employment trends during the 1975-1984 period in industries and occupations of importance to graduates, and follow-up surveys of postsecondary graduates conducted in 1978 and 1984.

Highlights:

- Throughout the 1975-1984 period, job creation was more rapid for the types of jobs that postsecondary graduates enter than for the labour force as a whole.
- Between 1975 and 1980, job creation was the fastest in occupations entered by computer science, engineering and social sciences graduates (employment grew an average 4.7% annually); the lowest growth (in the 3% range) was for graduates in the health sciences, humanities and forestry, mining and fishing.
- The 1981-82 recession negatively affected employment opportunities for graduates in many fields. The decline was particularly severe for engineering, mathematics and physical sciences graduates of universities.

The Supply of Graduates

- The total number of postsecondary graduates increased each year between 1976 and 1983.
- The number of community college graduates increased much faster (an annual average 4.9%) than the number of university graduates (average annual 1.8%).
- At the college level, the supply of new graduates increased fastest in business and commerce (increasing an average 11% annually) and data processing (18%). Health sciences was the only field where the number of graduates fell (by 16% over the period between 1976 and 1983).
- At the university level, mathematics, and physical science, including computer sciences (increasing 4.6% annually on average), social sciences (5.2%) and engineering and applied sciences (6.5%) experienced the most rapid growth in supply of new graduates between 1976 and 1983. The number of education, humanities, agriculture and biological science graduates fell slightly during this period.

Order *The Changing Labour Market for Postsecondary Graduates, 1975-1984* (89-518, \$26), now available. Contact: Garnett Picot (613-990-8214), Social and Economic Studies Division, or Doug Lynd (613-991-1524), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

January 1987

Preliminary steel ingot production for January 1987 totalled 1 240 000 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from 1 158 208 tonnes the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 870 000 tonnes in January, up 15.7% from 751 926 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 1 240 000 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from 1 158 208 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 870 000 tonnes, an increase of 15.7% compared to 751 926 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40). Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

December 1986

Canadian manufacturers sold 215,059 automotive replacement batteries in December 1986, a decrease of 20.4% from the 270,074^r (revised figure) batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 2,555,068 automotive replacement batteries in December 1986, down 9.5% from 2,823,108^r for the same period in 1985.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of February 16. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

December 1986

Canadian firms produced 148 525 cubic metres (167,843,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during December 1986, an increase of 0.7% from the 147 462 cubic metres (166,642,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during December 1985.

January to December 1986 production totalled 1 876 896 cubic metres (2,121,026,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 4.1% from the 1 957 887 cubic metres (2,212,537,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40) to be released the week of February 16. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publications Released

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports,
Second Quarter 1985.

Catalogue number 51-005

(Canada: \$38/\$152; Other Countries:
\$39/\$156).

Electric Power Statistics,

November 1986. **Catalogue number 57-001**

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Corporation Financial Statistics, 1984.

Catalogue number 61-207

(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).

Department Store Sales and Stocks,
October 1986. **Catalogue number 63-002**

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:
\$14/\$140).

Retail Trade, November 1986.

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries:
\$15/\$150).

**The Changing Labour Market for
Postsecondary Graduates, 1975-1984.**

Catalogue number 89-518

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27.50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 13, 1987

Major Release

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Sales of Natural Gas, December 1986 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the year 1986, sales of natural gas in Canada posted a decrease of 3.3% from the 1985 level. | |

Data Availability Announcements

Interim Household and Family Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1985-2006	3
Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1986	3
International Seaborne Shipping, January - June 1986	3
Production of Biscuits, Fourth Quarter 1986	4
Grain Marketing Situation Report, January 1987	4
1985 Census of Manufactures:	
Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry	4
Stationery Paper Products Industry	4
Book Publishing Industry	4
Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry	4
Ophthalmic Goods Industry	5



Major Release Dates, February 16-20	6
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Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas

December 1986

Sales of natural gas by main distributors during December 1986 amounted to 5 544 607 thousand cubic metres, a 5.2% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from December 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 1 839 127 thousand cubic metres (+3.6); commercial sales, 1 427 824 thousand cubic metres (-4.2) and industrial sales, 2 277 656 thousand cubic metres (-11.8).

Annual Data

For the year 1986, sales of natural gas in

Canada totalled 48 480 877 thousand cubic metres, a 3.3% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1985.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January to December 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 12 913 030 thousand cubic metres (+1.2); commercial sales, 10 428 188 thousand cubic metres (-2.3) and industrial sales, 25 139 659 thousand cubic metres (-5.8).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of March. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural Gas Sales

December 1986

	Rate structure				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	11	57	-	-	68
Quebec	113 209	159 472	271 438	-	544 119
Ontario	772 640	576 504	877 369	87 754	2 314 267
Manitoba	96 502	92 538	39 558	-	228 598
Saskatchewan	123 203	99 035	87 929	-	310 167
Alberta	547 766	342 433	736 009	-	1 626 208
British Columbia	185 796	157 785	177 599	-	521 180
Canada - December 1986	1 839 127	1 427 824	2 189 902	87 754	5 544 607
Canada - December 1985	1 775 869	1 491 038	2 581 533		5 848 440
% change	3.6	-4.2	-11.8		-5.2
Year-to-date					
Canada 1986	12 913 030	10 428 188	24 713 352	426 307	48 480 877
Year-to-date					
Canada 1985	12 762 512	10 668 759	26 690 853		50 122 124
% change	1.2	-2.3	-5.8		-3.3

Note: Revised figures will be available in *Gas Utilities* (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

° Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Interim Household and Family Projections

1985-2006

A set of household and family projections by type for Canada, the provinces and territories to the year 2006 is now available. These are interim projections and will be updated when the 1986 census data become available later this year.

To obtain copies of *Interim Household and Family Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories to 2006* (\$14), available the week of February 16, contact: S. Paulin (613-991-2306), Population Projections Section, Demography Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

November 1986

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 110 kilotonnes in November 1986, down 0.2% from the same month in 1985. Year-to-date production stood at 52 054 kilotonnes, down 7.0%.

Exports of coal in November rose 25.4% from November 1985 to 2 135 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 24 275 kilotonnes, 2.3% below last year's level.

Coke production decreased 4.2% to stand at 355 kilotonnes in November 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the **November** 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the fourth week of **February**. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

International Seaborne Shipping

January-June 1986

- Preliminary figures indicate that the total cargo tonnage handled at Canadian ports, in international shipping, reached 90.6 million tonnes during the first six months of 1986, down 2.1% from the corresponding period in 1985. At 74.1% of the total, cargo loadings accounted for virtually the same share as a year earlier.
- While containerized freight tonnage increased 16.2% over 1985, non-containerized cargo tonnes fell 2.9%.
- The four principal commodities (coal, iron ore and concentrates, wheat and crude petroleum) accounted for 51.0% of the total tonnage handled. Cargo tonnes handled with percentage changes from the corresponding 1985 period were as follows in millions of tonnes: coal, 18.3 (-8.0%); iron ore and concentrates, 15.5 (-9.6%); wheat, 6.5 (-12.6%) and crude petroleum, 5.9 (53.9%).
- The principal region of origin for inbound cargoes was the United States, representing 46.4% of the total tonnage unloaded, down from 53.3% a year earlier. This decrease can be mostly attributed to a 21.9% drop in cargo tonnes originating from U.S. Great Lake ports.
- Asia remained the principal destination region, accounting for 36.5% of outbound cargo tonnage - this share is virtually unchanged over 1985.

Contact: Gaston Levesque (613-990-8698), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Production of Biscuits

Fourth Quarter 1986

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 55 404 989 kilograms, up 11.0% from the 49 905 224 kilograms produced during the fourth quarter of 1985. The cumulative year-to-date production for 1986 was 187 342 581 kilograms, up from 184 069 326 kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$5/\$20), to be released mid-February. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

January 1987

The situation report for January is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's blouse and shirt industry (SIC 2444) totalled \$126.5 million, down 17.0% from \$152.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5448 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2444. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Stationery Paper Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the stationery paper products industry (SIC 2792) totalled \$403.0 million, up 10.2% from \$365.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5493 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250B 2792. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Book Publishing Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the book publishing industry (SIC 2831) totalled \$615.8 million, up 8.5% from \$567.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5500 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-251B 2831. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp (bulb and tube) industry (SIC 3333) totalled \$212.7 million, down 6.7% from \$227.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5572 and to be released shortly in catalogue 43-250B 3333. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: A. Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

Ophthalmic Goods Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the total value of shipments for the ophthalmic goods industry (SIC 3914) totalled \$241.0 million, up 1.2% from \$238.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6887 and to be released shortly in catalogue 47-250B 3914. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

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Major Release Dates: Week of February 16 - 20

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date(s) of
release**

Title

Reference period

February

16-17	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1986
16	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1986
17-18	Retail Trade	December 1986
17-20	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	December 1986
18-19	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1986
20	The Consumer Price Index	January 1987
20-23	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1986

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 16, 1987

Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator, November 1986

2

- The composite leading indicator grew by 0.5% for the second straight month.

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing, December 1986

4

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, February 1, 1987

4



Statistics
Canada

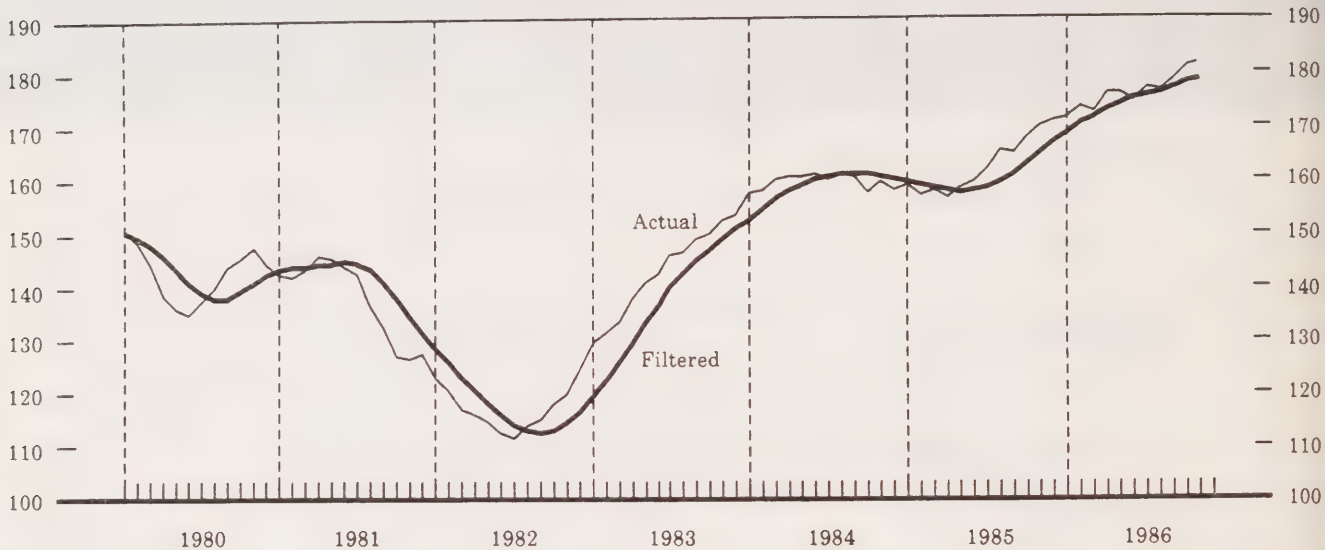
Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

Jan. 1980 to Nov. 1986



Composite Leading Indicator

November 1986

In November, the composite leading indicator grew by 0.5% for the second straight month, following a gain of 0.4% in August and September. The unfiltered version of the index posted a third consecutive increase (0.2%), after little change since last April.

As in October, seven of the 10 indexes registered gains. The manufacturing indicators improved once again, while the indicators of household demand lost some of their recent strength. Real output increased slightly in October and November from the average third quarter level, while employment was up 0.4% in December and 0.3% in January.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the Monthly Economic Review. The February issue of this publication will be released February 23. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact: L. Bussière (613-991-1789). For general information contact: P. Cross (613-990-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change						Level
	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	178.7
Unfiltered	-.5	1.3	-.2	.8	1.2	.2	180.8
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	128,833 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	-2.3	-.5	.7	1.4	.2	-1.0	713,308 ⁴
Residential construction index ¹	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.6	106.7
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	-1.0	-.3	-.9	-1.1	-.3	.1	3,383 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods) ²	-.002	.001	-.003	-.007	-.002	-.003	1.66
Average workweek (Hours)	-.2	-.2	-.2	-.1	0	.1	38.6
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.03	.14
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	.4	180.2
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	2.8	1.5	.7	-.1	-.3	-.4	3,144
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	-.6	-.2	0	.4	.5	.8	10,234 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the last month.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing

December 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 012 780 bundles in December 1986, an increase of 31.1% from the 772 391 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1986 shipments reached 33 643 532^r (revised figure) bundles, up 13.7% from the 29 590 387 bundles shipped during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 16. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

February 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at February 1, 1987 and revised figures for January 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release March 4. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 17, 1987

Major Release

Non-residential Construction Output Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1986

2

- Prices charged by contractors for non-residential construction rose 2.0% from the previous quarter – the largest increase in five years.

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock Report, January 1, 1987

3

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, December 1986

3

Residential General Contractors and Developers, 1984

3

Publications Released

4



Major Release

Non-residential Construction Output Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1986

Prices charged by contractors for non-residential building construction rose 2.0% in the fourth quarter of 1986, the strongest quarterly increase in five years. The non-residential construction output price index (1981=100) at 114.5 was up 5.8% from the fourth quarter of 1985, the largest four-quarter rise since the third quarter of 1982.

By city, the strongest quarterly increases in prices for non-residential building construction were observed in Toronto (3.0%) and Montreal (2.2%). In western Canada lesser increases

were recorded for Vancouver (0.6%), Calgary (0.5%) and Edmonton (0.4%). The smallest increase occurred in Halifax (0.3%).

For the year 1986 three western cities recorded their strongest annual increases since 1982, with 3.1% for Vancouver, 2.3% for Calgary and 0.8% for Edmonton.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

Order the fourth quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: the Prices Division (613-990-9608).

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction

Fourth Quarter 1986
(1981=100)

Seven cities and composite indexes								
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Composite
Quarterly indexes								
1985 Q4	116.7	119.2	122.4	124.5	91.8	92.4	105.9	108.2
1986 Q1	118.2	121.2	123.2	125.6	92.4	92.3	106.6	109.2
1986 Q2	119.7	123.0	123.7	128.1	93.1	92.1	107.0	110.7
1986 Q3	120.0	125.2	124.4	130.3	93.9	92.5	108.1	112.3
1986 Q4	120.4	127.9	125.8	134.2	94.4	92.9	108.7	114.5
% change								
Q2'86/Q1'86	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.8	-0.2	0.4	1.5
Q3'86/Q2'86	0.2	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.4
Q4'86/Q3'86	0.3	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.0
Q4'86/Q4'85	3.2	7.3	2.8	7.8	2.8	0.5	2.6	5.8

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock Report

January 1, 1987

Total pig numbers for Canada, at January 1, 1987 were estimated at 10,825,500 – up 2% from the January 1, 1986 total of 10,664,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,112,200 – an increase of 2% from the previous year's total of 1,086,600. Farrows increased by 2% during the fourth quarter of 1986 and are expected to increase by 2% during both the first and second quarters of 1987.

Total cattle and calves in Canada, at January 1, 1987 were estimated at 10,492,700 head compared to 10,590,700 at January 1, 1986, a decrease of 1%. Beef cows were estimated at 2,974,500 – 1% more than the year-earlier level of 2,948,200. Beef cows increased by 2% in the East and by 1% in the West. Dairy cows declined to an estimated 1,646,900 at January 1, 1987, down 2% from the year-earlier total of 1,674,300.

Sheep and lamb numbers in Canada, at January 1, 1987 were estimated at 498,800 – down 2% from 511,000 the year before. Sheep one year and over decreased by 1% and lambs under one year dropped by 6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1151, 1166 5645 and 9500-9510.

Order the January 1, 1987 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60), available the first week of March. Contact: Bernard E. Rosien (613-991-2509), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

December 1986

In December 1986, with corresponding revised figures for December 1985 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 139,774,000 (148,193,000) standard grocery bags, a decrease of 5.7% and 68,185,000 (83,380,000) checkstand sacks, down 18.2%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags amounted to 2,007,500,000 (2,034,242,000), a decrease of 1.3% and shipments of checkstand sacks totalled 874,948,000 (1,016,074,000), a decline of 13.9%.

Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Residential General Contractors and Developers

1984

Highlights

- Total operating revenues for 1984 increased by 6.6% over 1983 to a level of \$5.97 billion. The construction of single family dwellings dominated the industry's output at 75%, while multiple housing units accounted for 19%. Non-residential construction represented the balance at 6%.
- Net operating profit as a percentage of operating revenue increased to 3.6% in 1984 from 3.0% in 1983. Regionally, profit margins were as follows: Ontario 5.1%, Quebec 4.8%, Atlantic provinces 3.8%, British Columbia 0.9 and the Prairies 0.8%.

Complete census data will be available in the 1984 issue of *Residential General Contractors and Developers* (64-208, \$15), to be released in April. Contact: P. Zylstra (613-991-3502), Construction Census Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, October 1986.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Beverage and Tobacco Products

Industries – Brewery Products

Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 32-251B 1131

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries –

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products

Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 33-250B 1611

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Textile Products Industries –

Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-251B 1921

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Textile Products Industries – Hygiene

Products of Textile Materials Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-251B 1994

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Printing, Publishing and Allied

Industries – Business Forms Printing

Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 36-251B 2811

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Electric Lamps, December 1986.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, December 1986.

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Cement, December 1986.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Gypsum Products, December 1986.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Industries – Asbestos Products

Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 44-250B 3592

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products

Industries – Refined Petroleum Products

Industry (Except Lubricating Oil and Grease), 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 45-250B 3611

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, February 1987.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:

\$9.50/\$95).

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period
Ending January 31, 1987.

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 18, 1987

Major Releases

Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1986 and Annual Review 2

- Following two consecutive monthly increases, seasonally adjusted department store sales remained unchanged from the November 1986 level.

Labour Market Developments in Canada, 1986 4

- The number of persons employed increased by 323,000 to an all-time annual high of 11.6 million.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, December 1986 5

- Seasonally adjusted, total sales of refined petroleum products increased 4.1% from November.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, Week Ending February 14, 1987 7

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending February 7, 1987 7

Publications Released 8



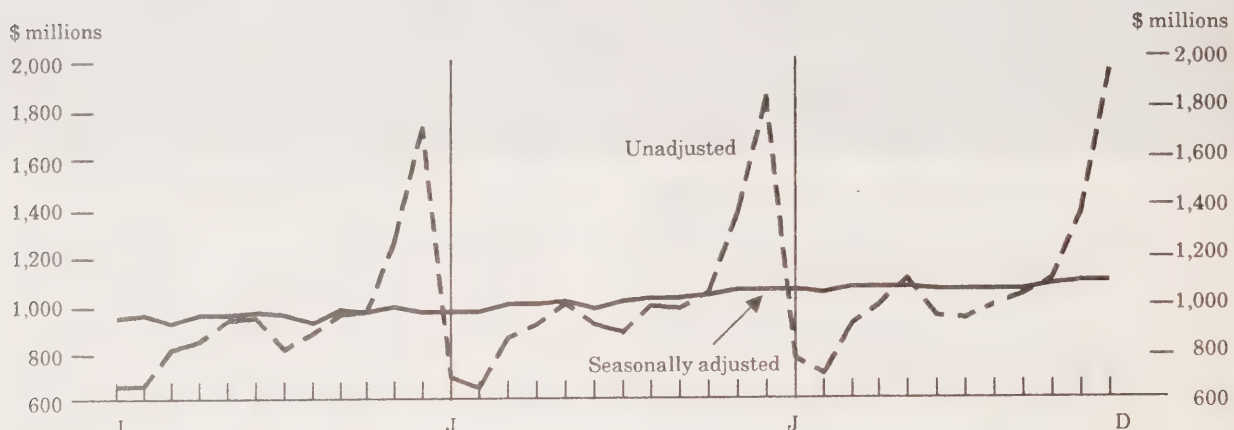
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Major Releases

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Department Store Sales and Stocks

December 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,077 million in December 1986, unchanged from the previous month's revised level. This followed gains of 1.1% in November and 2.3% in October.
- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,577 million at the end of December, up 11.1% over the November 1986 revised value of \$4,119 million. This significant increase in December followed declines of 1.7% in October and 3.3% in November.

- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 4.25:1 in December, considerably higher than the average ratio of 3.97:1 observed during 1986.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,945 million in December 1986, up 6.1% from the December 1985 level of \$1,834 million.
- With the exception of Alberta, which recorded a decrease of 1.4% from the corresponding month in 1985, all other provinces registered higher sales in December 1986. The increases ranged from 22.0% in Prince Edward Island to 2.3% in Manitoba. Sales rose in eight of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.

(continued on page 3)

- Sales by major department stores in December 1986 reached \$1,163 million, up 3.5% over the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$783 million, up 10.2% over the same period last year.
- Unadjusted, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,282 million, a sharp increase of 21.2% over the level reached in December 1985.
- Major department store organizations reported sales of \$7,761 million in 1986, an increase of 3.8% over 1985. Junior department stores recorded sales of \$4,906 million, up 7.5% over 1985.
- Major department store sales accounted for 61.3% of total department store sales, as compared to 62.1% in 1985 and 63.1% in 1984. Over the last five years, their market share has gradually declined.

Annual 1986 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Department store sales rose 5.2% in 1986 to a level of \$12,668 million, a slight deceleration from the 5.7% growth recorded in 1985. This marks the fourth consecutive year in which department store sales have increased.
- The growth in 1986 was broadly based as 31 of the 40 departments covered by the survey recorded higher sales. The largest increases were in women's and misses' sportswear (+14.1%), repairs and services (+13.7%) and women's, misses' and children's footwear (+12.5%). Decreases ranged from 14.7% for millinery to 0.4% for hardware, paints and wallpaper.
- At the provincial level, when compared to 1985, total department store sales rose in all provinces with increases ranging from 7.6% in Ontario to 1.4% in both Alberta and Manitoba. Sales also advanced in all 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, with gains ranging from 9.1% in Toronto to 0.6% in Calgary.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of April. Contact: Lina Di Piétro (613-991-3551) or Emma MacPhail (613-990-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Labour Market Developments in Canada 1986

In 1986, the annual unemployment rate fell below 10% for the first time since 1981. Moreover, 1986 employment was a substantial 3% higher than the 1985 level.

Highlights of Labour Market Developments in Canada, 1986, a review of last year's labour market performance include:

- The level of employment increased by 323,000 to an all-time annual high of 11.6 million in 1986. However, most of the employment gains made last year occurred in the first quarter.
- The rise in employment last year in turn pushed up the employment/population ratio by one full percentage point to 59.4%. This ratio, which shows the employed as a proportion of the population 15 years and over, had peaked at 59.9% in 1981, before the recession.
- At nearly 4%, British Columbia registered the largest employment increase by province; above-average gains were also recorded in Ontario and New Brunswick. The employment/population ratio rose in every province, with British Columbia exhibiting the largest change.
- Full-time and part-time employment both increased approximately 3% in 1986, following more than a decade of uneven growth. From 1976 to 1985, part-time employment rose on average 5.9% each year, compared to only 1.4% for full-time work.
- Between 1985 and 1986, employment growth was greater in the service sector (3%) than in the goods-producing sector (2%), continuing a trend of the past decade. In 1986, the goods-producing sector accounted for only 29% of the employed compared to 34% a decade earlier.
- The number of "long-term" unemployed (persons unemployed more than 52 weeks) dropped by 18% to 109,000 in 1986. This percentage decrease was much greater than the 7% decline in the overall level of unemployment between these two years (to 1,236,000 from 1,328,000). Nevertheless, the long-term unemployed still accounted for 9% of the total unemployed last year compared to less than 3% in 1976.
- The largest unemployment declines in 1986 occurred in Ontario and British Columbia. In fact, these two provinces accounted for nearly 70% of the overall drop in unemployment.

The above highlights are from Labour Market Developments in Canada, 1986, the feature article in the January issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. Contact: Maryanne Webber (613-991-6894), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

December 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in December rose to 6 611 553 cubic metres, up 4.1% from November. This marked the first increase since September.
- Despite the December increase, cumulative sales of refined petroleum products in 1986 stood at approximately the same level as those in 1985.
- The December increase was broadly based across most of the main products. Sales of motor gasoline increased for the first time during the last three months, up 3.1% to 2 774 428 cubic metres. Diesel fuel oil sales continued the upward trend started in September, increasing by 5.4% to a level of 1 312 390 cubic metres. Heavy fuel sales rose 6.4% to 567 254 cubic metres. The only decrease recorded in the main products was in light fuel oil where sales declined for the fourth consecutive month, down 0.7% to 569 734 cubic metres.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in December increased to 7 228 600 cubic metres, up 2.6% from the same month a

year earlier. Cumulative sales for 1986 stood at 78 005 300 cubic metres, up slightly from sales of 77 683 200 cubic metres for the same period in 1985.

- Most main products contributed to this increase. Motor gasoline sales rose 1.4% over December 1985 to reach 2 828 500 cubic metres. Increases were posted for light fuel sales, up 1.7% to 1 058 800 cubic metres and for heavy fuel sales, up 13.6% to 797 700 cubic metres. Diesel fuel sales showed the only decline in the main products, dropping to 1 238 400 cubic metres (-1.2%).
- On a provincial basis, Ontario and New Brunswick posted the largest increases from December 1985. Sales of all products increased by 96 800 cubic metres (4.0%) in Ontario and 94 900 cubic metres (31.8%) in New Brunswick. Offsetting these increases were decreases in Saskatchewan of 27 400 cubic metres (-9.8%) and in Manitoba of 19 900 cubic metres (-8.2%).

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of March. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

(thousands of cubic metres)

	September 1986	October 1986	November 1986 ^r	December 1986 ^p	December 1986/ November 1986
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				% change
Total - all products	6 615.3	6 529.2	6 350.2	6 611.6	4.1
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 830.1	2 800.1	2 691.9	2 774.4	3.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 226.0	1 243.5	1 244.9	1 312.4	5.4
Light fuel oil	683.9	644.9	573.5	569.7	-0.7
Heavy fuel oil	528.4	498.3	533.2	567.3	6.4
	December 1986 ^p	December 1985	November 1986 ^r	Total Jan.-Dec. 1986	Total Jan.-Dec. 1985
	Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Total - all products	7 228.6	7 040.0	6 386.5	78 005.3	77 683.2
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 828.5	2 789.7	2 584.9	32 906.6	32 730.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 238.4	1 253.4	1 230.7	14 975.6	15 142.6
Light fuel oil	1 058.8	1 041.6	672.9	7 019.1	7 372.3
Heavy fuel oil	797.7	702.0	575.1	6 307.9	5 868.1

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending February 14, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 14, 1987 totalled 283 303 tonnes, an increase of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 280 403 tonnes and up 1.2% from the year-earlier level of 279 867 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 1 803 706 tonnes, an increase of 4.9% from 1 719 194 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending February 7, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending February 7, 1987 totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 2.0% from the 1986 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 0.8% and increased in the West by 4.2%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 9.9% and in the West by 3.1%; there was an overall national increase of 7.7%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 23.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 2.9%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 5 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of February 23. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

**The
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Publications Released

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1986.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries – Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 44-250B 3594

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Second Quarter 1986.

Catalogue number 57-003

(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:

\$26.50/\$106).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, November 1986.

Catalogue number 61-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Building Permits, October 1986.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

The Labour Force, January 1987.

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 19, 1987

Major Release

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, Third Quarter 1986 2

- General government employees totalled 507,216, an increase of 1.9% from the third quarter of 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, January 1987 3

Sugar Sales, January 1987 3

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, December 1986 3

Publications Released 4



Major Release

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

Third Quarter 1986

Highlights

General Government

Provincial and territorial general government employees totalled 507,216 in the third quarter of 1986, an increase of 1.9% or 9,652 from September 1985, continuing the gradual increase in general government employment since March 1985.

- Employment in government departments remained relatively stable. The slight decrease of 0.6% or 1,868 employees continued the year-over-year decreases begun in the previous quarter.
- Government institutions posted an increase of 4.5% or 5,859 employees. This was due mainly to earlier hiring of part-time staff by Ontario's Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology as compared to the previous year.
- Government special funds registered a large increase of 14.6% or 5,661 employees. This was due to the one-time hiring in early 1986 of temporary staff by the Expo 86 Corporation of British Columbia.
- Seven provinces and territories had significant general government employment variations when compared to September 1985: British Columbia 6,008 employees (11.0%); Alberta 3,874 (5.3%); Manitoba 630 (3.3%); Prince Edward Island 441 (8.7%); Yukon Territory 330 (15.4%); Northwest Territories 241 (5.6%); Nova Scotia -1,047 (-4.6%).
- The increase in British Columbia was largely the result of one-time hiring of temporary help by the Expo 86 Corporation.

- The increases for both Alberta and Manitoba were due to a later layoff of summer help compared to the previous year.
- The Department of Education for the Yukon Territory reported higher employment due to an expansion of services and the conversion of contract employees to permanent staff. The Northwest Territories reported a general increase for several departments.
- Increased employment at Holland College and the P.E.I. Energy Corporation were the main reasons for the increase for Prince Edward Island.

Government Enterprises

Employment in government enterprises decreased slightly by 0.3% or 422 employees from September 1985.

Total Government Employment

Compared to September 1985, total provincial and territorial government employment increased 1.4% or by 9,230 employees. This follows the trend of year-over-year increases since March 1985.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series .1 to .1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series .2 to .2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series .3 to .3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series .4.12.

The July-September 1986 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$15/\$60), will be released at a later date. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to Terry Moore (613-990-8306) or to Peter Dudley (613-991-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

January 1987

Canadian tobacco products firms produced 5,002,673,000 cigarettes in January 1987, an 11.1% decrease from the 5,625,475,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1986.

Domestic sales in January 1987 amounted to 2,656,111,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 10.1% from the January 1986 amount of 2,952,967,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 2. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

January 1987

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 73 948 839 kilograms for all types of sugar in January 1987, comprising 67 915 752 kilograms in domestic sales and 6 033 087 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 81 525 000 kilograms in January 1986, of which 75 648 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 5 877 000 kilograms were export sales. The cumulative year-to-date sales figures will be reported in subsequent issues.

Order the January 1987 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 2. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

December 1986

Canadian firms produced 96 290 cubic metres of waferboard in December 1986, a decrease of 4.8% from the 101 099^r (revised figure) cubic metres produced a year earlier.

Particleboard production reached 97 843 cubic metres in December 1986, up 17.8% from 83 031^r cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for December 1986 is confidential; the hardboard production for December 1985 was 3 709 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (39,924 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Production of waferboard during January to December 1986 totalled 1 347 638 cubic metres, up 0.8% from the 1 337 566^r cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 139 253 cubic metres, up 8.8% from 1 047 498^r cubic metres in January to December 1985. Production of hardboard for January to December 1986 is confidential, while production for January to December 1985 was 49 109 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (528,608 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 23. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Consumer Price Index, January 1987.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
Available February 20th at 7:00 a.m.

**Department Store Monthly Sales,
by Province and Metropolitan
Area, December 1986.**
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 20, 1987

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, January 1987 2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 3.9%, down from the 4.2% reported in December.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, December 1986 9

- The generally downward trend for shipments observed since the beginning of 1986 appears to have reversed with the December value almost back to the peak level recorded in January 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services, February 1986 11

Steel Ingots, December 1986 11

Shipments of Rolled Steel, December 1986 11

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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, December 1986 12

1985 Census of Manufactures:

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Coated and Treated Paper Industry 12

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

January 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.2% between December and January, attaining a level of 135.2 (1981=100). This modest increase in January followed a 0.1% gain for December. Four of the seven major component indexes advanced, led by the food index which rose 1.1%, while the indexes for housing, health and personal care, and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages posted much smaller gains. These increases were partially offset by declines in both the clothing (-0.4%) and recreation, reading and education (-0.7%) indexes. The transportation index remained unchanged.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose by 0.2% in January, following an increase of 0.4% in December and 0.6% in November¹.

The year-to-year change between January 1986 and January 1987 was 3.9%, down from the 4.2% posted in the 12-month period ending in December. Also following this decelerating trend, the compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period from October to January was 4.9%, down from 5.5% for the period ending in December.

Food

Compared to a decrease of 0.2% reported in December, the food index rose by 1.1% in January. This was due to an advance of 1.2% in the index for food purchased from stores and a rise of 0.6% in the index for food purchased from restaurants. In December, the food purchased from stores index declined by 0.3%, while the food purchased from restaurants index rose by a moderate 0.2%.

The 1.2% increase posted for food purchased from stores resulted largely from an increase of 6.4% for fresh vegetable prices, due to a combination of seasonal price increases, poor domestic fall harvest of storage vegetables and adverse weather conditions in key growing areas of the United States. Price increases were posted for cucumbers (57.6%) and celery (29.5%), while tomatoes declined 13.2% due to cheaper Mexican imports. Soft drinks, which rose 13.8%, poultry prices, which rose 1.8% as they returned to regular levels from Christmas specials, and increases in fresh fruit prices of 1.8%, also contributed to the overall rise. Within fresh fruit, prices increased for bananas (8.9%) and apples (2.0%), while declines were noted for grapefruit (-4.2%) and oranges (-1.9%). Moderating the overall upward trend in food prices was a 0.9% decline in meat prices, with beef (-1.5%) being the principal contributor.

Over the 12-month period, January 1986 to January 1987, the food index advanced by 5.9% compared to the year-over-year increase of 6.5% recorded in December. Gains of 6.1% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.1% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year increase in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index remained unchanged in January compared to a gain of 0.3% in December. Indexes showing advances included housing (0.1%), health and personal care (0.4%) and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (0.3%). The clothing index which declined 0.4% and the recreation, reading and education index, down 0.7%, balanced the upward price movements, while the transportation index remained unchanged.

(continued on page 3)

¹ The seasonally adjusted series have now been revised for the period January 1985 to December 1986.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change January 1987 from	
	January 1987	December 1986	January 1986	December 1986	January 1986
All-items	135.2	134.9	130.1	0.2	3.9
Food	131.3	129.9	124.0	1.1	5.9
All-items excluding food	136.4	136.4	131.8	0.0	3.5
Housing	135.4	135.2	130.9	0.1	3.4
Clothing	119.8	120.3	115.9	-0.4	3.4
Transportation	136.4	136.4	135.8	0.0	0.4
Health and personal care	135.6	135.0	129.7	0.4	4.5
Recreation, reading and education	132.6	133.5	126.6	-0.7	4.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	177.3	176.7	163.0	0.3	8.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	74.0	74.1	76.9		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	320.3				

The housing index posted a 0.1% increase for January, as the shelter component rose by 0.4%. The largest contributors to this increase were fuel oil which rose 3.5% (although it declined 28.2% over the year) and electricity which advanced by 1.7%. These two increases were offset partially by a 1.0% decline in natural gas costs. Other advances included rental charges, mortgage interest costs, and new housing prices. Moderating the gains in the shelter component were decreases recorded for the household operation index (-0.6%) and the household furnishings and equipment index (-0.2%). A decrease of 5.8% in long-distance telephone charges provided the major reason for the decline in the household operation index.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.3%, due mostly to an increase in Ontario cigarette taxes effective January 1 which resulted in a 0.6% gain in cigarette prices. As well, the price of alcoholic beverages sold in stores increased by 0.3%.

A smaller contribution to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index came from a gain of 0.4% for the health and

personal care index. This was largely attributable to a gain of 1.0% in the cost of personal care supplies.

Keeping with the general seasonal trend, the clothing index, led by decreases of 0.9% in women's wear and 0.2% in men's wear but offset somewhat by increases in both girls' and boys' wear, posted an overall decline of 0.4%.

A second moderating contribution to the all-items excluding food index came from a decline of 0.7% for the recreation, reading and education index. The decrease was largely attributable to the 11.7% decline in the cost of travel tours.

Following a 0.4% increase in December, the transportation index remained unchanged in January. A 1.5% increase in gasoline prices was offset by a 7.6% decrease in air fares. Although January represents the third consecutive month of gasoline price increases, the year-over-year change is -18.9%. The decline in air fares was due to seasonal downward price movements for trans-Atlantic and southern destinations and seat sales for domestic flights.

(continued on page 4)

Over the 12-month period ending in January 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.5%, slightly lower than the 3.6% increase posted for the previous 12-month period ending in December.

Goods and Services

The goods index posted an upward movement of 0.5% in January, a moderate acceleration compared to the increase of 0.1% in December. The services index declined by 0.1%, compared to the 0.3% increase registered in December. Between January 1986 and January 1987 the goods index rose by 3.0%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 5.1% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

City Highlights

Between December and January, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a drop of 0.3% in Victoria to an increase of 0.7% recorded in Regina. The lower than average change in Victoria resulted from declines in transportation, clothing and housing costs. In Regina, the higher than average increase was due mainly to increases in food, housing and transportation costs.

Between January 1986 and January 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.0% for Victoria and 5.1% for Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.2%, largely as a result of higher food prices, most notably for beef, pork, turkey, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Also contributing an upward impact were higher gasoline prices, increased vehicle registration fees, higher local bus fares and increased household operating costs. Advances were also observed in prices for personal care supplies and in costs relating to recreation and rented and owned accommodation. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in air fares, household furnishing and equipment costs and in the price of women's wear. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Among the main contributors in the 0.3% rise in the all-items index were higher food prices and increased housing charges. The food index advanced, mainly reflecting higher prices for chicken, dairy products, bread, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The advance in the housing index was mainly due to increased charges relating to rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses and increased household furnishing costs. Higher gasoline prices and increased fees for drivers' licenses were also noted. The clothing index declined overall, as lower prices for women's wear more than offset higher prices for men's and children's wear. Air fares also declined. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Halifax

Higher food prices (especially for prepared meats, milk, bread, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals) provided the largest upward contribution to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in charges relating to owned accommodation, household operation and the cost of furniture. Higher prices for personal care supplies, cigarettes and certain recreational equipment were also noted. The clothing index declined, reflecting lower prices for women's wear. The transportation index also declined, as lower air fares more than offset higher prices for gasoline and new cars. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Saint John

The all-items index rose 0.1%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from higher food prices, especially for pork, turkey, fish, prepared meats, bakery products, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks. Increased rented and owned accommodation charges and higher water rates also had a notable upward impact, as did higher household operating costs and increased prices for furniture. Higher cablevision charges and advances in the costs of personal care supplies, cigarettes and certain recreational equipment were also observed.

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The transportation index declined overall, as decreased air fares and lower prices for gasoline more than offset increased fares for taxi and local transit. The clothing index also declined overall, due entirely to lower prices for women's wear. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 1.8%.

Quebec City

The all-items index declined marginally (0.1%), mainly reflecting decreased prices for men's and women's wear, lower long-distance telephone rates and decreased costs of travel tours, household furnishings and air fares. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, especially for pork, turkey, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher fuel oil prices and higher prices for cigarettes, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also exerted a significant upward impact. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of new cars and gasoline, as well as in vehicle registration fees and local bus and taxi fares. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Montreal

The all-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in water charges and long-distance telephone rates and lower prices for household textiles, men's and women's wear, travel tours and air fares. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for new cars and gasoline, increased vehicle registration fees and higher taxi fares. Advances in rented and owned accommodation charges and in fuel oil, furniture and newspaper prices, also had an important offsetting effect. The food index was up overall, as higher prices for pork, poultry, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals more than offset price declines for beef, cured and prepared meats, eggs and bakery products. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.1%, with most of the upward movement originating from higher food prices (especially for poultry, fresh vegetables,

soft drinks and restaurant meals). The housing index increased marginally, as higher costs for rented and owned accommodation, fuel oil and electricity more than offset decreased charges for natural gas and long-distance telephone rates. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of gasoline, personal care supplies and cigarettes. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear, decreased air fares and lower costs for travel tours. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Toronto

Advances in food prices, local transit fares, cablevision charges, cigarette prices and personal care supply costs were among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, poultry, bread, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The housing index also advanced, as increased costs of rented and owned accommodation and higher charges for water, fuel oil and electricity more than offset lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for natural gas and long-distance telephone rates. Declines were noted in the cost of women's wear, new cars, air fares and travel tours. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Thunder Bay

Higher food prices (most notably for pork, cured meats, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals), increased electricity charges and higher prices for gasoline and cigarettes explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices, decreased air fares, lower long-distance telephone rates and a decline in the cost of travel tours. Between January 1986 and January 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

Winnipeg

Among the main factors contributing to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, increased furniture and gasoline prices and

(continued on page 6)

higher overall food prices (the latter due mainly to higher prices for pork, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals). Clothing prices and air fares declined. From January 1986 to January 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.2%.

Regina

Advances in food, furniture and gasoline prices, combined with increased water rates, higher local transit fares and increased household operating costs explained most of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Air fares declined, as did prices for men's and women's wear. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

Saskatoon

Higher prices for food (most notably for beef, poultry, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks) explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in charges relating to rented and owned accommodation, water rates and household operating expenses. Gasoline prices also rose. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased air fares and lower prices for household furnishings and for men's and women's wear. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Edmonton

Among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher water rates, increased gasoline prices and higher overall food costs. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for cured meats, fresh produce and soft drinks. Local bus fares, cablevision fees and prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also up. Air fares declined. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%). Among those factors contributing an upward movement were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating costs, increased furniture prices and higher natural gas charges. Advances in

prices for new cars and gasoline, increased local transit fares and higher costs for personal care supplies also exerted an upward impact. Food prices were up, as higher prices for turkey, cured and prepared meats, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals more than offset price declines for beef, bread and chicken. Prices for women's wear and air fares declined. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.4%, reflecting increases in six of the seven major component indexes (clothing prices declined overall). Much of the upward impact originated from higher food prices, especially fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Gasoline prices advanced, as did vehicle insurance premiums and the cost of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (especially beer). Newspaper prices were up, as were water rates, furniture prices and charges relating to rented and owned accommodation. Air fares declined. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Victoria

The all-items index fell 0.3%, mainly reflecting declines in gasoline prices, air fares, owned accommodation charges and household furnishing and equipment costs. Prices for women's wear also declined. Food prices advanced overall, reflecting higher prices for beef, cured meats, dairy products, cereal products, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals (prices for chicken, bread and fresh fruit declined). Vehicle insurance premiums were up, as were costs of personal care supplies, travel tours and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (especially beer). Household operating costs also advanced. Since January 1986, the all-items index has risen 1.0%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the January 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Jan. 1987 index	133.0	120.4	132.8	125.7	136.4	134.6	131.7	177.4
% change from Dec. 1986	0.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0
% change from Jan. 1986	2.4	6.0	-0.2	1.9	0.6	5.2	3.9	6.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Jan. 1987 index	129.0	121.0	126.6	115.7	130.2	136.7	138.3	177.8
% change from Dec. 1986	0.3	0.8	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1
% change from Jan. 1986	2.4	5.5	-0.5	0.9	-0.5	3.1	6.4	12.6
Halifax								
Jan. 1987 index	134.4	121.5	135.9	115.9	137.7	141.8	140.1	180.5
% change from Dec. 1986	0.2	1.2	0.2	-1.1	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
% change from Jan. 1986	3.7	7.2	1.5	0.8	2.5	4.0	4.6	11.6
Saint John								
Jan. 1987 index	134.0	127.8	138.3	115.2	129.9	132.9	138.2	179.7
% change from Dec. 1986	0.1	0.9	0.3	-1.1	-1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2
% change from Jan. 1986	1.8	7.4	0.9	1.5	-6.2	4.8	5.3	7.7
Quebec City								
Jan. 1987 index	137.1	132.9	140.3	119.8	136.9	136.6	124.2	181.9
% change from Dec. 1986	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-1.2	0.6	0.5	-2.0	0.3
% change from Jan. 1986	4.0	6.6	3.0	3.9	-0.3	3.6	4.5	11.0
Montreal								
Jan. 1987 index	137.4	133.6	138.5	119.2	142.4	135.0	128.1	182.8
% change from Dec. 1986	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-1.2	0.2	0.1	-1.5	0.0
% change from Jan. 1986	4.6	7.1	3.5	4.3	2.2	4.6	4.2	10.9
Ottawa								
Jan. 1987 index	135.8	128.6	139.8	120.2	138.5	134.7	129.6	173.7
% change from Dec. 1986	0.1	1.9	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	0.4	-1.8	0.5
% change from Jan. 1986	3.4	5.2	2.3	3.8	1.7	4.2	4.9	7.4
Toronto								
Jan. 1987 index	138.3	134.8	139.6	122.9	140.2	139.4	133.0	176.3
% change from Dec. 1986	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.5	-1.3	0.5
% change from Jan. 1986	5.1	5.6	5.8	3.8	2.2	5.8	4.6	7.6
Thunder Bay								
Jan. 1987 index	134.6	131.4	134.9	118.2	135.0	137.4	130.6	170.3
% change from Dec. 1986	0.4	2.1	0.0	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.7	0.7
% change from Jan. 1986	2.7	4.8	1.7	1.8	-0.8	4.8	4.1	6.8
Winnipeg								
Jan. 1987 index	133.8	124.6	137.0	117.9	131.7	131.3	137.0	184.6
% change from Dec. 1986	0.4	1.1	0.7	-0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
% change from Jan. 1986	4.2	5.5	3.6	3.3	0.8	4.2	5.7	10.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

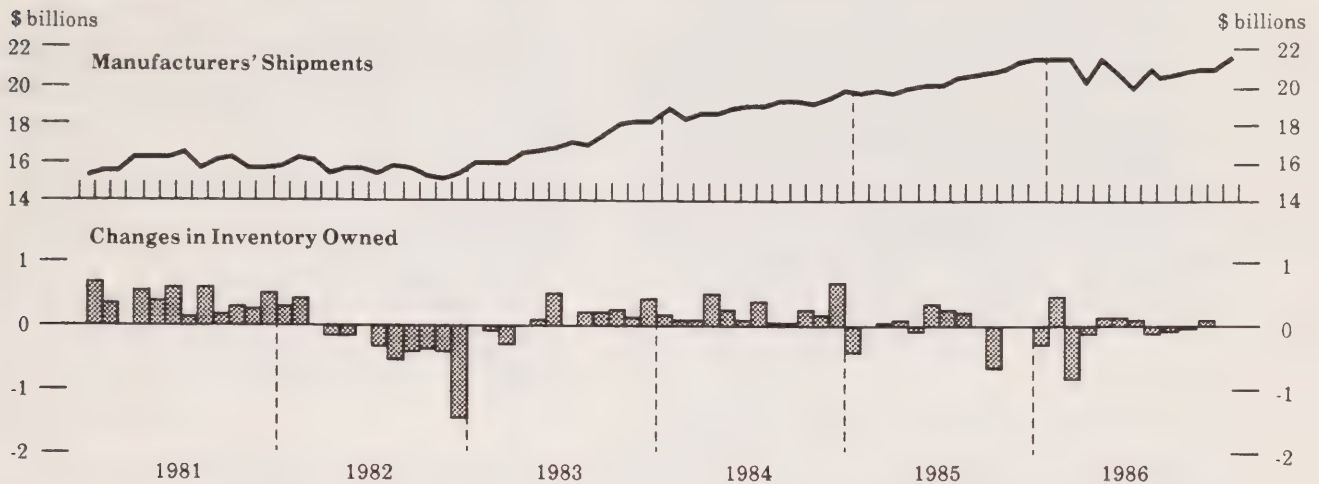
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Jan. 1987 index	131.0	121.8	136.6	115.8	123.4	137.8	132.2	172.5
% change from Dec. 1986	0.7	1.4	0.4	-0.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
% change from Jan. 1986	2.6	1.2	2.8	-0.3	0.2	3.8	4.0	11.9
Saskatoon								
Jan. 1987 index	132.0	122.7	135.3	119.6	127.6	133.9	134.7	169.1
% change from Dec. 1986	0.2	1.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
% change from Jan. 1986	3.8	5.6	4.1	-0.6	-0.5	3.0	5.5	10.1
Edmonton								
Jan. 1987 index	130.0	130.7	123.4	118.4	134.0	137.0	131.5	178.2
% change from Dec. 1986	0.5	1.2	0.4	-0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.1
% change from Jan. 1986	3.0	5.2	2.1	2.6	0.2	3.9	4.5	6.9
Calgary								
Jan. 1987 index	129.7	130.6	123.4	114.5	135.8	140.5	131.3	174.5
% change from Dec. 1986	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	0.2	-0.1
% change from Jan. 1986	3.3	6.6	2.4	3.8	-0.1	3.2	3.6	7.2
Vancouver								
Jan. 1987 index	130.9	129.9	125.0	120.7	133.8	131.2	141.4	167.7
% change from Dec. 1986	0.4	1.0	0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0
% change from Jan. 1986	2.8	5.0	1.6	2.2	-0.9	3.8	6.0	9.2
Victoria²								
Jan. 1987 index	104.3	107.6	100.1	104.5	99.5	106.2	109.7	122.7
% change from Dec. 1986	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-2.5	1.0	0.3	1.1
% change from Jan. 1986	1.0	4.4	-0.6	2.4	-6.2	2.8	5.0	9.1

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15.00/\$60.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

December 1986

Following fluctuations about what had been a generally downward trend observed since the beginning of 1986, a sharp increase in the value of shipments in December, coupled with increases in two of the three previous months, have resulted in shipments approaching the January 1986 peak. New orders have followed a similar pattern.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of **shipments** for all Canadian manufacturing industries increased 3.1% in December to \$21,472 million, following a slight decrease in November and increases in September and October. In December, 18 of the 22 major groups reported higher shipments, led by a 6.1% increase in transportation equipment industries and a 4.1% increase for chemical and chemical products industries.

- Likewise, **new orders**, following a trend similar to that described above for shipments, increased 4.9% to \$21,757 million in December. This followed a 0.7% decrease in November and increases in both September and October.
- Seasonally adjusted **inventories owned** have remained at about the same level for the last nine months and totalled \$34,149 million for the month of December.
- The **ratio** of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments declined to 1.59:1 in December, from 1.64:1 in November, equalling the record low ratio recorded in January 1986.
- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders** backlog increased 1.2% in December to \$24,144 million. This was the first increase in this variable following the six-month downward trend observed since May 1986.

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- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in December 1986 were estimated at \$20,098 million, 1.4% higher than the December 1985 level. The year-over-year increase of 2.2% in 1986 shipments which totalled \$241,541 million, was much lower than the 7.1% increase recorded between 1984 and 1985.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact: the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)
(millions of dollars)

	Dec. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^r	Dec. 1985
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	20,098.4	20,643.4	21,979.0	19,812.2
New orders - Total	19,897.4	20,461.3	21,904.9	19,512.6
Unfilled orders - Total	23,585.3	23,786.4	23,968.5	23,696.3
Inventory owned - Total	33,620.3	33,911.7	33,832.5	34,107.2
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	21,472.5	20,832.9	20,890.5	21,433.5
New orders - Total	21,765.6	20,747.2	20,868.7	21,569.3
Unfilled orders - Total	24,143.6	23,850.5	23,936.2	24,150.6
Inventory owned - Total	34,148.8	34,141.2	34,042.2	34,646.2
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.59	1.64	1.63	1.62

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

February 1986

Preliminary airport activity data indicate that over 2.8 million passengers travelling on scheduled services, enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during February 1986, an increase of 4.8% from February 1985. Six of the top 10 airports showed increases in traffic volumes, the gains ranging from 2.9% at Vancouver International to 22.1% at Halifax International.

Data for 30 major Canadian airports for February 1986 will appear in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the first week of March. Contact: K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

December 1986

Steel ingot production for December 1986 totalled 1 187 109 tonnes, an increase of 0.7% from 1 178 993 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production, at 13 987 572 tonnes, was down 3.7% from 14 531 988 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 2. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

December 1986

Rolled steel shipments for December 1986 totalled 902 898 tonnes, a decrease of 10.4% from the preceding month's total of 1 007 621 but an increase of 16.1% from the year-earlier level of 777 759 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 11 661 843 tonnes, up slightly (0.003%) from 11 661 501 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 2. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1986

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$22.4 million for the fourth quarter of 1986, an increase of 6.7% from the \$21.0 million shipped during the previous quarter.

Year-to-date shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$60.7 million.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$3/\$12), scheduled for release the last week of February. Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

December 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for December 1986 are now available. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 43 832 tonnes in December 1986, a decrease of 23.0% from the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 698 984 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of February 23. Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Men's and Boys' Coat Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' coat industry (SIC 2431) totalled \$197.0 million, down 14.2% from \$229.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5440 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2431. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Other Office Furniture Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other office furniture industries (SIC 2649) totalled \$363.3 million, up 13.1% from \$321.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5478 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-251B 2649. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Coated and Treated Paper Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coated and treated paper industry (SIC 2791) totalled \$405.7 million, up 3.7% from \$391.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5492 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250B 2791. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Publication Released

Agriculture Economic Statistics –
Supplement III, 1986.

Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6).

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Major Release Dates: Week of February 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
23	Retail Trade	December 1986
24-25	Wholesale Trade	December 1986
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1986
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	December 1986
26	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1986
26	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1986
27	Gross Domestic Product	Fourth Quarter 1986
27	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1986
27	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1986
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1986
27	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1987
27	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1987

**The
Daily**

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 23, 1987

Major Releases

Retail Trade, December 1986 and Annual 1986

2

- Retail sales totalled \$14.4 billion, up 8.5% from December 1985.

International Travel Account, Fourth Quarter 1986 and Annual 1986

5

- Canada posted its lowest fourth quarter travel account deficit with the United States since 1975.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, November 1986

6

- Exports of crude oil increased 27.6% from a year earlier while exports of natural gas decreased 8.9%.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, December 1986

7

Stocks of Frozen Meat, February 2, 1987

7



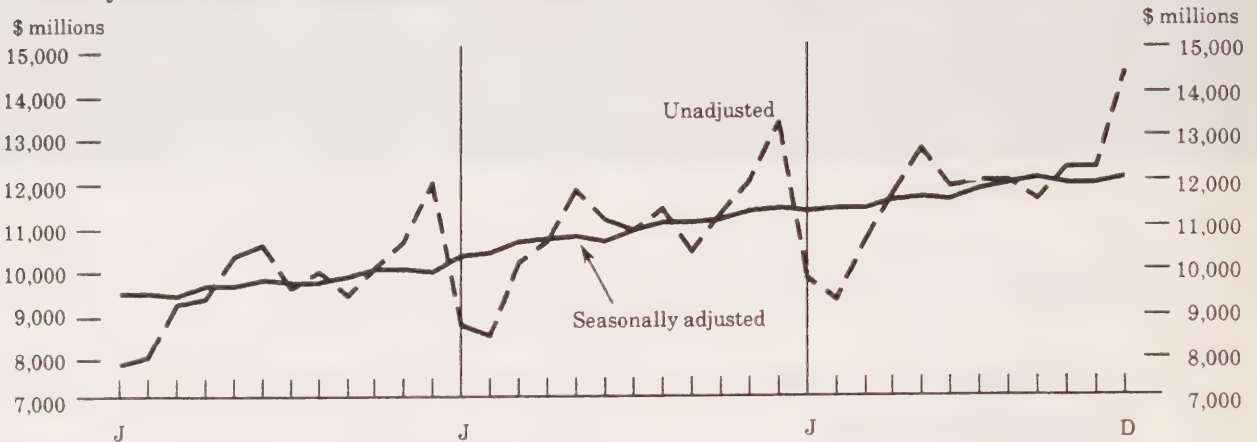
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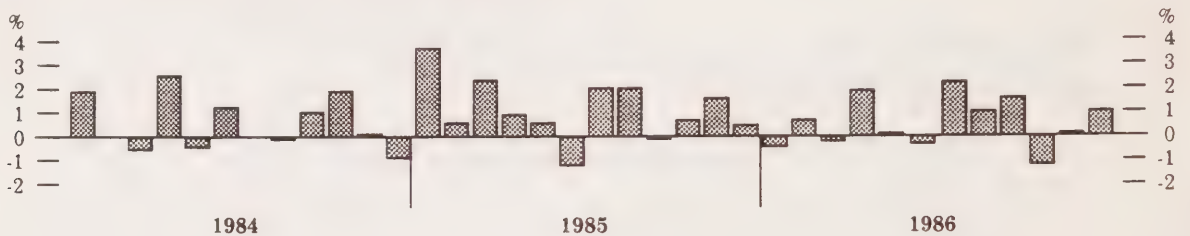
Canada

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

December 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$11,996 million in December 1986, an increase of 1.0% over the previous month's revised total of \$11,881 million.
- The increase in December triggered a modest growth of 0.5% in retail sales for the fourth quarter following increases of 3.1% in the third quarter and 1.9% in the second quarter.

- The increase in December was primarily attributable to a gain of 5.1% in motor vehicle dealer sales. Partly offsetting the impact of this increase were declines for general merchandise stores (\$14 million or 5.3%), combination stores (\$8 million or 0.4%) and jewellery stores (\$7 million or 7.3%). The increase recorded by motor vehicle dealers in December 1986 followed two consecutive monthly declines. Sales by department stores amounted to \$1,077 million, virtually unchanged from the previous month's revised total.

(continued on page 3)

- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade actually decreased by 0.1% in December 1986, following an increase of 1.9% in November.
- On a provincial basis, retail sales increases in Quebec (\$28 million or +1.0%), Ontario (\$23 million or +0.5%) and Manitoba (\$8 million or +1.8%) had the largest impact on the increase at the national level. Sales declined in Saskatchewan (-0.9%) and in Alberta (-0.4%).

Note: The revision to the November retail trade seasonally adjusted data was unusually large, totalling \$146 million. This results in a revised increase of 0.2% compared to the preliminary figure of 1.2%. The revision was due to information obtained from late survey responses.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for December 1986 rose 8.5% over the same month last year, totalling \$14,426 million.
- Year-over-year comparisons indicated a substantial rise of 10.4% for all food stores and an increase of 7.6% for motor vehicle dealers – the two largest groups within retail trade. Department store sales, which totalled \$1,945 million in December 1986, were up 6.1% over the same month a year earlier. Service station sales declined for the ninth consecutive month on a year-over-year basis to total \$890 million, down 8.7% from the December 1985 level.
- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in December 1986 was concentrated in Ontario (\$517 million or +9.9%), Quebec (\$311 million or +10.0%) and British Columbia (\$102 million or +6.8%). Newfoundland (+13.9%), Prince Edward Island (+12.9%) and New Brunswick (+10.2%) posted gains that were higher than the national average.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Toronto (+12.6%), Vancouver (+8.1%), Montreal (+7.4%) and Winnipeg (+2.2%).

Annual 1986 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales, unadjusted for price change, advanced 7.8% in 1986 to reach a level of \$139,676 million, down from the 11.5% growth recorded in 1985 and the lowest annual increase since 1982. This decline in growth was primarily due to a sharp deceleration in motor vehicle dealer sales. In 1986, the value of these sales increased 10.2% compared to the average annual increase of 21.8% in the three previous years.
- The growth in 1986 was broadly based as 26 of the 28 trade groups recorded higher sales. The largest increases were reported by used car dealers (+20.0%), grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (+15.2%) and hardware stores (+14.5%). Service station sales were down a moderate 3.7% in 1986, following increases of 14.1% in 1985 and 8.7% in 1984. This downturn was mainly due to the decline in prices for gasoline.
- Independent retailers reported sales of \$82,411 million in 1986, an increase of 9.6% over 1985. Chain store sales amounted to \$57,265 million, up 5.4% over 1985.
- All provinces and territories registered sales increases in 1986 as compared to a year earlier with gains ranging from 9.2% in New Brunswick to 4.5% in Manitoba. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey: 11.8% in Toronto, 8.9% in Vancouver, 8.6% in Montreal and 4.0% in Winnipeg.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the third week of March. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1986 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^p	Dec. '86/'85	Sept. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^p	Dec. '86/ Nov. '86
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,064.0	2,117.6	2,240.2	8.5	2,106.4	2,107.3	2,157.5	2,149.7	-0.4
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	546.5	581.3	639.6	17.1	592.1	598.5	611.6	624.6	2.1
All other food stores	235.5	220.0	263.1	11.8	221.0	226.5	228.0	226.5	-0.6
Department stores	1,833.9	1,356.4	1,945.3	6.1	1,041.4	1,065.0	1,076.8	1,077.1	-
General merchandise stores	318.0	352.8	324.9	2.2	244.6	242.5	269.8	255.5	-5.3
General stores	195.2	172.0	210.8	8.0	173.2	174.1	179.2	181.1	1.1
Variety stores	196.0	116.2	192.0	-2.0	100.3	101.4	102.4	104.2	1.8
Motor vehicle dealers	1,867.9	2,163.8	2,011.5	7.6	2,642.8	2,490.8	2,333.7	2,452.4	5.1
Used car dealers	39.6	61.9	56.4	42.2	70.0	72.2	66.9	73.9	10.4
Service stations	974.9	860.0	890.0	-8.7	868.2	867.1	862.5	862.9	0.1
Garages	115.5	130.9	119.6	3.6	135.5	130.5	128.4	127.7	-0.5
Automotive parts and accessories stores	304.8	321.5	361.8	18.7	266.5	257.7	278.4	280.5	0.8
Men's clothing stores	201.4	165.2	223.7	11.1	122.2	121.4	124.2	122.4	-1.5
Women's clothing stores	347.3	288.2	396.6	14.2	262.7	263.2	266.2	268.7	0.9
Family clothing stores	263.8	196.8	293.3	11.1	177.4	176.1	176.4	178.8	1.4
Specialty shoe stores	19.6	24.9	25.7	31.3	20.7	20.0	21.9	22.8	3.9
Family shoe stores	124.7	134.7	132.8	6.4	98.4	96.3	102.3	97.9	-4.3
Hardware stores	125.2	114.4	138.8	10.9	113.3	116.0	116.0	111.6	-3.8
Household furniture stores	150.0	162.5	169.7	13.1	151.0	154.9	150.2	151.2	0.7
Household appliance stores	57.4	53.1	62.8	9.5	49.3	47.8	49.4	50.1	1.5
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	122.2	119.6	150.7	23.3	113.0	112.5	114.9	119.0	3.6
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cos- metics stores	604.6	515.3	680.4	12.5	513.3	513.9	523.7	529.7	1.1
Book and stationery stores	119.1	76.3	135.0	13.4	64.9	67.3	68.7	69.3	0.9
Florists	60.2	36.5	65.4	8.6	44.8	45.0	44.5	43.9	-1.5
Jewellery stores	226.8	106.5	245.2	8.2	89.6	91.4	92.9	86.1	-7.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	184.7	150.8	220.2	19.2	178.3	171.4	189.5	190.6	0.6
Personal accessories stores	252.4	177.3	284.0	12.5	175.2	171.5	170.3	171.7	0.8
All other stores	1,749.1	1,442.4	1,946.8	11.3	1,377.3	1,360.3	1,375.0	1,366.4	-0.6
All stores - Total	13,300.3	12,218.9	14,426.4	8.5	12,013.5	11,862.6	11,881.0	11,996.2	1.0

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

International Travel Account

Fourth Quarter 1986

In the fourth quarter of 1986, preliminary estimates show that Canada registered its lowest fourth-quarter deficit (-\$473 million) since 1982. The improvement on the travel account deficit was due to a decline in the deficit with the United States, which recorded its lowest fourth-quarter level since 1975.

The travel account deficit with countries other than the United States remained high, at about the same level registered in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Total receipts from international travel increased by 16% over the fourth quarter of 1985 – a lower rate than the ones experienced in the previous quarters of 1986. It should be noted that Expo 86 played a major role in the results of the second and third quarters of the year.

Payments by Canadian residents travelling abroad advanced by 7.5%, reaching the highest level in a fourth quarter.

Annual 1986

Preliminary estimates for 1986 show that Canada's deficit on the travel account was \$1,083 million, the lowest level since 1979. Canada earned 27% more from international travel than in 1985. Payments by Canadians travelling abroad increased by only 4.9%, the smallest increase since 1982.

Note: Revisions to the third quarter 1986 estimates are included in the accompanying table.

Order the October-December issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140), available at the end of March. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

Receipts and Payments of International Travel

	1985					1986 ^P				
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1985	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1986
(millions of \$)										
United States										
Receipts	370	876	1,795	633	3,674	457	1,109	2,277	708	4,551
Payments	1,230	1,091	1,055	782	4,158	1,303	1,196	1,095	825	4,419
Balance	-860	-215	740	-149	-484	-846	-87	1,182	-117	132
All other countries										
Receipts	148	380	576	228	1,332	194	519	825	288	1,826
Payments	728	714	925	585	2,952	834	699	864	644	3,041
Balance	-580	-334	-349	-357	-1,620	-640	-180	-39	-356	-1,215
Total all countries										
Receipts	518	1,256	2,371	861	5,006	651	1,628	3,102	996	6,377
Payments	1,958	1,805	1,980	1,367	7,110	2,137	1,895	1,959	1,469	7,460
Balance	-1,440	-549	391	-506	-2,104	-1,486	-267	1,143	-473	-1,083

^P Preliminary estimates.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

November 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada in November amounted to 7 394.9 thousand cubic metres, a 5.9% decrease from November 1985. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 83 382.4 thousand cubic metres, up 0.3% from the January-November 1985 period.
- Crude oil exports for the January-November period reached 31 120.9 thousand cubic metres, an increase of 21.5% over the same period in 1985, while imports rose by 26.3% to reach 18 479.9 thousand cubic metres. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipeline systems, while imports are primarily

by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)

- Marketable production of natural gas declined by 4.6% from November 1985, while year-to-date production was off 6.9%. Sales in Canada decreased 5.6% for the current month and the year-to-date period showed a drop of 3.6% from last year's levels. Export deliveries, however, were down 8.9% for the month and 19.8% for the January-November period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the second week of March. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	Nov. 1986	% Change from Nov. 1985	Jan.-Nov. 1986	% Change from Jan.-Nov. 1985
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 394.9	-5.9	83 382.4	0.3
Exports	2 997.9	27.6	31 120.9	21.5
Imports	1 265.6	-24.3	18 479.9	26.3
Refinery receipts	5 993.9	-15.8	71 506.2	-1.4
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	7 038.4	-4.6	64 064.6	-6.9
Exports	1 993.2	-8.9	18 579.0	-19.8
Canadian sales	4 661.2	-5.6	42 723.2	-3.6

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

December 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for December 1986 totalled 78 420 tonnes, a decrease of 17.3% from the 94 823^r tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 181 660 tonnes, down 18.6% from the 1 451 446^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 2. Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat

February 2, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of February totalled 28 165 tonnes, down from 29 790 tonnes in January and 37 477 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the February issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release March 9. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

**The
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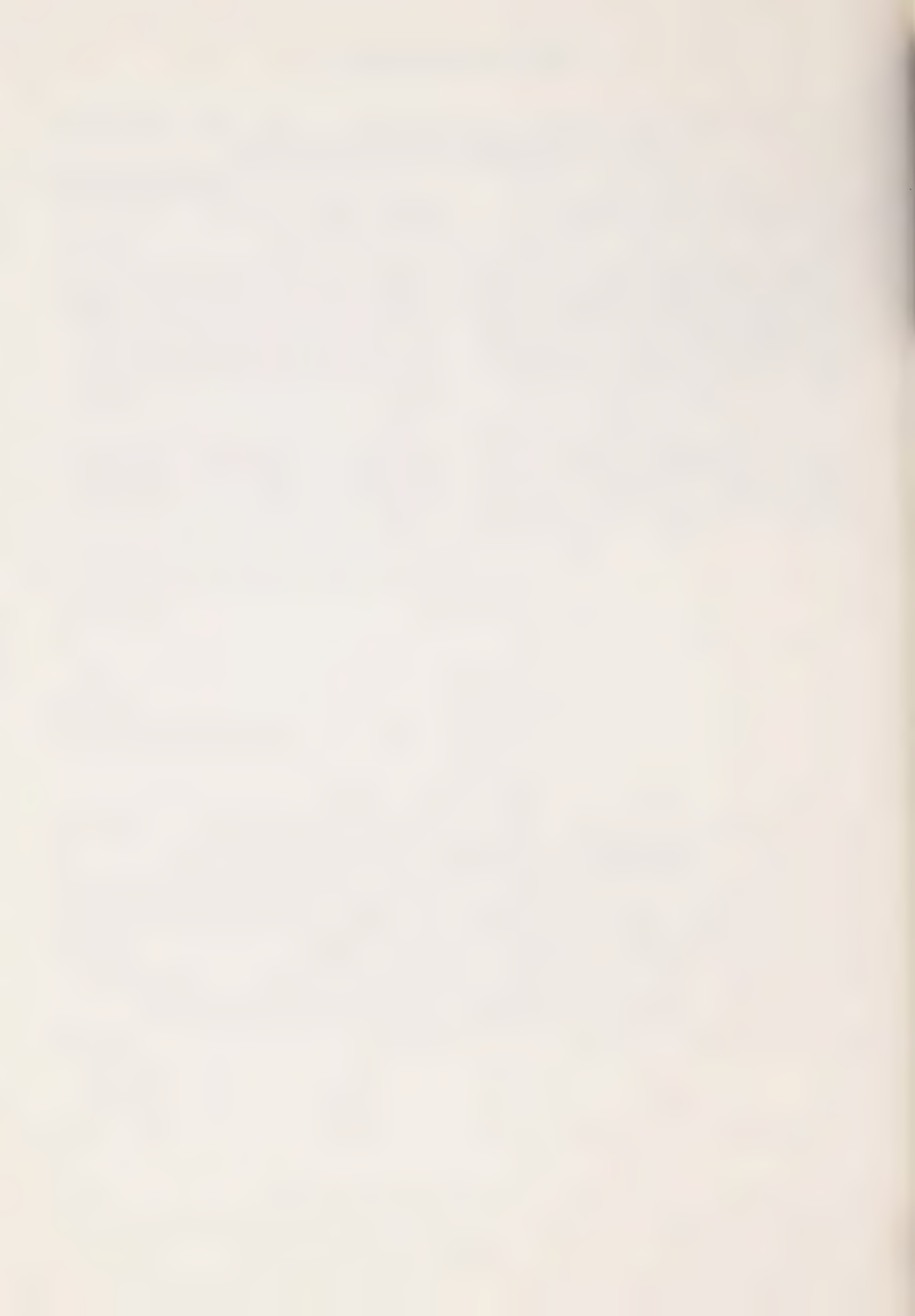
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 24, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Lamps, January 1987 2

Exports by Commodities, December 1986 2

Publications Released 3



Data Availability Announcements

Electric Lamps

January 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,972,684 light bulbs and tubes in January 1987, a decrease of 9.2% from the 21,990,631 units sold a year earlier.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of March 9. Contact: J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodities

December 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for December 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the first week of March 1987. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

**The
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Publications Released

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, November 1986. Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, December 1986. Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Footwear Statistics, December 1986. Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Rigid Insulating Board, December 1986. Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Paper and Allied Products – Stationery Paper Products Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 36-250B 2792
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries – Book Publishing Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 36-251B 2831
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Primary Metal Industries – Iron Foundries, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-250B 2941
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Primary Metal Industries – Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-250B 2961
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, November 1986. Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories, October 1986. Catalogue number 91-001
(Canada: \$6/\$24; Other Countries: \$7/\$28).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 25, 1987

Major Release

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1986 | 2 |
| • Unemployment insurance benefits for 1986 totalled \$10.5 billion, up 2.8% from 1985. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Chain Store Stocks, December 1986 | 5 |
| Mineral Wool, January 1987 | 5 |

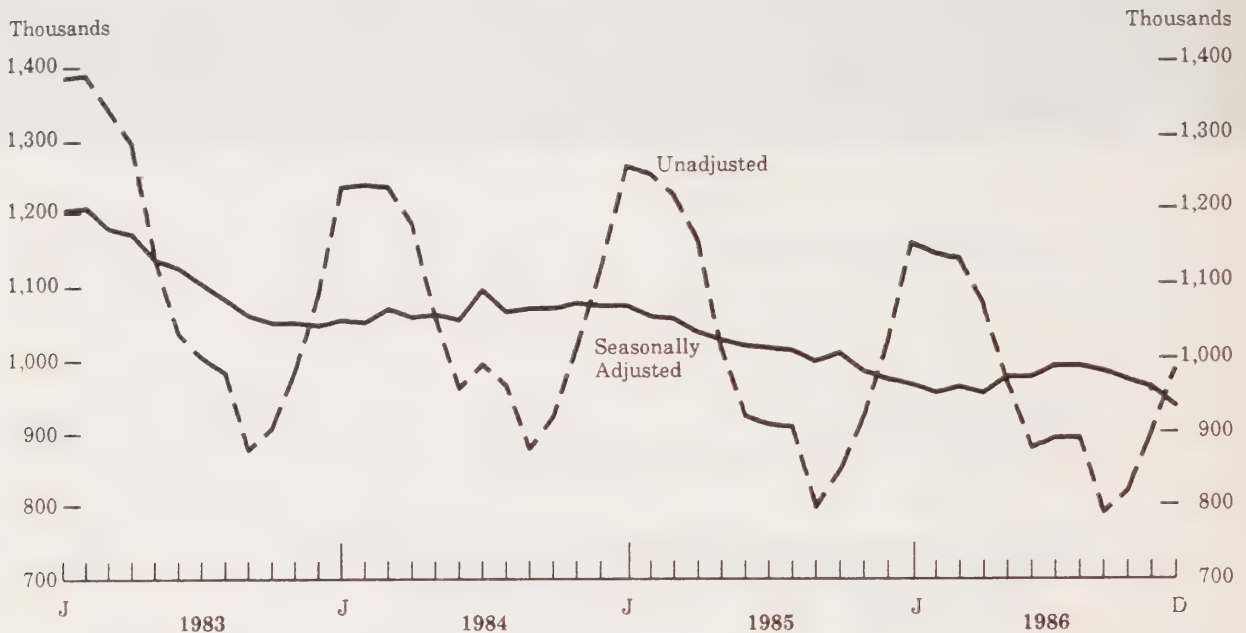


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- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Publications Released | 6 |
|------------------------------|----------|
-



Major Release

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1983-1986



Unemployment Insurance Statistics

December 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ending December 13, 1986, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 946,000 – down 1.4% from the previous month. The number of beneficiaries has been declining steadily since September, following slight increases in the May to August period of 1986.
- By province, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased between November and December 1986 in Ontario (-5.4%), British Columbia (-1.4%), and Quebec (-1.3%). Increases occurred in the Yukon (2.9%), Nova Scotia (1.7%), and

the Northwest Territories (1.7%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- Benefits paid during December 1986 totalled \$979 million², an increase of 33.0% from November 1986. Compared to December 1985, benefit payments increased by 24.4%. These increases are mainly due to the greater number of processing days in December 1986, than in November 1986 and December 1985. For the 1986 calendar year, benefit payments amounted to \$10,514 million, up 2.8% from 1985. The change in the year-to-date payments was the result of a 5.9% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$181.04 from \$170.96)

(continued on page 3)

which was partially offset by a 2.9% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 58.06 million from 59.79 million).

- The number of claims (applications) received for unemployment insurance benefits in December 1986 totalled 358,000², up 8.3% from the preceding month and up 14.5% from December 1985. For the year 1986, 3.4 million claims were received, slightly more (1.2%) than in 1985.

(see table on page 4)

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received, relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these

data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of October, November and December 1986 will be published in the December 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of March. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact: H. Stiebert (613-991-4044) or J.-P. Maynard (613-991-4045), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	December 1986	November 1986	October 1986	December 1985	% change from	
					November 1986	December 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	979,215	736,053	751,714	786,904	33.0	24.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,191	4,006	4,137	4,419	29.6	17.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	188.58	183.53	181.31	177.97	2.8	6.0
Claims received (000)	358	330	331	312	8.3	14.5
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	1,129 ^P	1,029 ^P	947 ^r	1,155 ^r	9.8	-2.2
Regular benefits	992 ^P	898 ^P	834 ^r	1,021 ^r	10.5	-2.8
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	946 ^P	960 ^P	980 ^r	972 ^r	-1.4	
	January to December				% change	
	1986		1985		1986/1985	
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	10,513,557		10,226,888		2.8	
Weeks of benefit (000)	58,063		59,788		-2.9	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	181.04		170.96		5.9	
Claims received (000)	3,353		3,312		1.2	
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,093^P		1,145^r		-4.6	

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks

December 1986

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,187 million at the end of December 1986, up 4.1% over the level reached in December 1985.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 0.82:1 in December 1986, down marginally from the ratio of 0.86:1 observed a year earlier. In 1986, this ratio averaged 1.19:1, down from the ratio of 1.22:1 registered in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of March. Contact: Emma MacPhail (613-990-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

January 1987

Manufacturers shipped 9 952 725 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in January 1987, up 41.8% from the 7 020 137 square metres shipped the year earlier and up 9.9% from the 9 052 688 square metres shipped the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 9. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Farm Cash Receipts,
January-December 1986.

Catalogue number 21-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; Other Countries: \$8/\$80).

Construction Type Plywood,
December 1986.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks
on Hand of Sawmills in British
Columbia,** October 1986.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Canadian Civil Aviation, 1985.

Catalogue number 51-206

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).

Railway Carloadings, December 1986.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85).

Farm Product Price Index,
December 1986.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

**Summary of Canadian International
Trade, December 1986.**

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

**International Travel – Advance
Information, December 1986.**

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

**Security Transactions with
Non-residents, November 1986.**

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

**Employment, Earnings and
Hours, November 1986.**

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 26, 1987

Major Releases

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1986

- Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits decreased 2.0% from the previous quarter.

Wholesale Trade, December 1986

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 14.3% over December 1985.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity, October 1986

- The leading indicator increased slightly (0.4%) from September.

Custodial Remand in Canada

- Over 16,000 people were admitted under remand status to provincial adult correctional institutions during April 1-June 30, 1985 – approximately 7% of all persons charged with an offence.

Data Availability Announcements

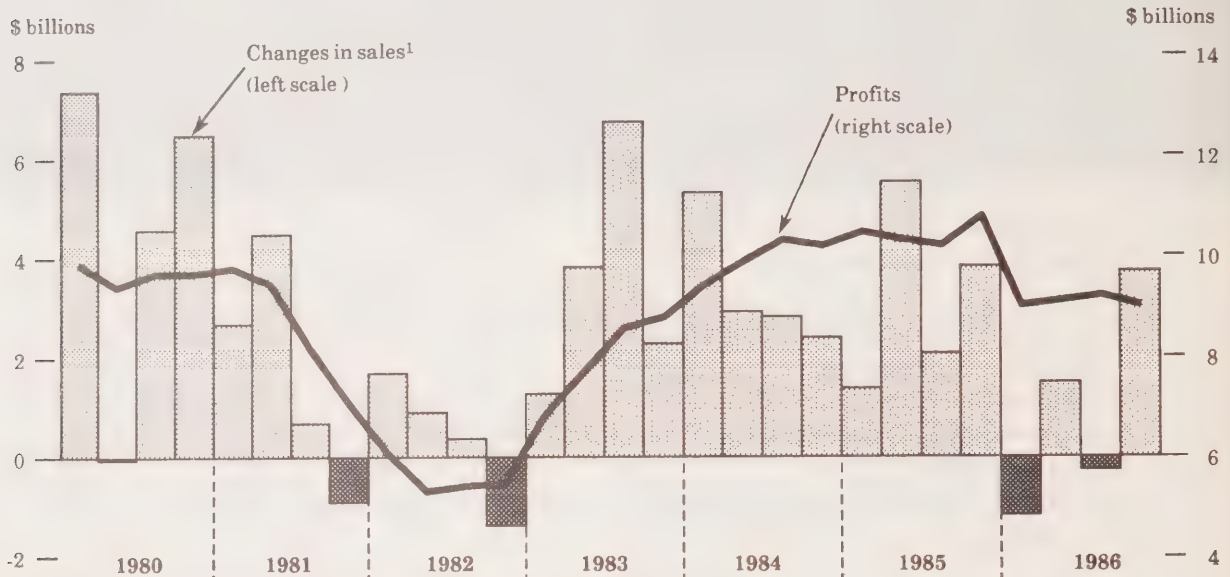
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Major Releases

All Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)



¹ Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1986 (Preliminary Data)

Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits of industrial corporations were \$9.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 1986, down slightly from the previous two quarters, and down 13% from the 1985 average quarterly level of \$10.4 billion.

In the fourth quarter, a number of industries recorded profit increases, led by paper and allied products, transportation equipment and construction.

The largest profit decreases in the fourth quarter were for distilleries and for the mineral fuels industry. The dividend income of distilleries returned to normal levels following a sharp increase in the third quarter.

1986 Summary

Profits were \$36.4 billion in 1986, compared to \$41.7 billion in 1985 and \$39.7 billion for 1984. The major factor in the decline in profits in 1986 was a drop of \$7.3 billion in the profits of the mineral fuel and petroleum industries which were hard hit by the slide in crude oil prices. For the remaining industries, profits increased by \$2.0 billion.

Industry Highlights (Seasonally Adjusted)

- **Paper and Allied Products:** pre-tax profits increased to \$658 million from \$533 million in the previous quarter. Sales of the industry remained strong at \$6.5 billion in the fourth quarter, boosted by higher selling prices.

(continued on page 3)

- **Transportation Equipment:** pre-tax profits rose 23% to \$570 million in the fourth quarter of 1986 but remained below the average quarterly levels of \$808 million for 1985 and \$856 million for 1984. The lower profit levels throughout 1986 were the result of lower profit margins rather than a weakness in sales. Sales were \$17.6 billion in the fourth quarter and averaged \$14.8 billion for 1986, both significantly higher than the quarterly averages of \$13.4 billion in 1985 and \$11.8 billion in 1984.
- **Construction:** led by strong housing activity, pre-tax profits of the construction industry increased \$81 million to \$360 million in the fourth quarter. During 1986, pre-tax profits averaged \$262 million per quarter, up slightly from \$237 million in 1985.
- **Distilleries:** profits of the distillery industry fell to \$44 million in the fourth quarter from \$552 million in the third. The decrease was accounted for by a return of dividend income to more normal levels in the fourth quarter following an exceptional increase in the third quarter.
- **Mineral Fuels:** the mineral fuels industry recorded a loss of \$12 million, down from a \$96 million profit in the third quarter – the fourth consecutive quarterly decline in profits. Sales of the industry levelled off in the third and fourth quarters at \$4.4 billion after dropping sharply earlier in 1986 due to falling crude oil prices.

(see table on page 4)

The data cover non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P, \$15/\$60), available the third week in March. Contact: Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1986

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1986 2nd Quarter	1986 3rd Quarter	1986 4th Quarter	1984 4th Quarter	1985 4th Quarter	1986 4th Quarter
(millions of dollars)						
Sales:						
All Industries	185,906	185,649	189,325	176,687	189,715	193,545
Mining	7,385	7,349	7,252	9,033	9,643	7,665
Manufacturing	69,737	68,243	72,976	66,456	69,877	74,038
Other	108,784	110,057	109,097	101,198	110,195	111,842
 Profit before Taxes:						
All Industries	9,104	9,221	9,036	10,556	11,239	9,533
Mining	413	302	196	1,737	1,902	272
Manufacturing	4,603	4,721	4,457	4,661	5,039	4,688
Other	4,088	4,198	4,383	4,158	4,298	4,573
 Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extra-ordinary items):						
All Industries	5,663	5,872	5,630	6,284	6,533	6,033
Mining	216	111	91	657	713	164
Manufacturing	2,891	3,129	2,755	2,943	3,146	2,967
Other	2,556	2,632	2,784	2,684	2,674	2,902

Wholesale Trade

December 1986

December 1986

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for December 1986 advanced 14.3% above the December 1985 level. This year-over-year rise followed gains of 7.8% in November and 8.9% in October.
- In December 1986, all major trade groups registered increased sales from a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increases in terms of dollar values were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+14.5%), food (+11.9%) and lumber and building materials (+32.2%).
- Inventory levels in December 1986 were 7.2% higher than the corresponding period in 1985. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of December 1986 stood at 1.57:1, down from 1.68:1 recorded a year earlier.

Annual 1986

- Sales by wholesale merchants during 1986 increased by 11.5% over the 1985 total with all major trade groups having registered sales increases over that period. The trade

groups having the most significant impact on the 1986 overall sales increases were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+14.9%), lumber and building materials (+24.7%) and motor vehicles and accessories (+14.6%).

- Wholesale trade increases between 1985 and 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 16.4% in Ontario to 5.2% in the Atlantic provinces.
- In each of the 12 months of 1986, the inventory levels reported were higher than those for the corresponding months of 1985, ranging from increases of 10.3% in May to 7.2% in December. The ratio of inventories to sales for the year 1986 averaged 1.57:1, down slightly from the 1.60:1 registered in 1985; this decline in the ratio was due to the higher relative increases in sales as compared to those for inventories during this period.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of March. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for December 1986/1985

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Nov. 1986/85 ^r	Dec. 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-Dec. 1986/85 ^p	Nov. 1986/85 ^r	Dec. 1986/85 ^p	Dec. 1985 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^p
Total all trades	7.8	14.3	11.5	8.7	7.2	1.68	1.57
Food	2.9	11.9	2.3	-0.1	-3.3	0.79	0.68
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	-6.2	9.4	9.3	6.8	7.2	1.04	1.02
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	4.2	7.6	11.4	2.4	2.9	2.66	2.55
Motor vehicles and accessories	8.2	15.7	14.6	14.1	8.9	1.87	1.76
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-3.1	16.2	18.1	-3.3	-2.7	4.03	3.38
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	11.5	14.5	14.9	14.2	12.2	1.75	1.71
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	7.3	3.9	5.3	5.4	6.4	1.93	1.98
Lumber and building materials	25.9	32.2	24.7	8.4	11.2	1.97	1.66
Other wholesalers ²	6.4	14.5	9.5	9.5	8.1	1.69	1.59
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	6.3	15.6	5.2	5.3	4.7	1.49	1.35
Quebec	7.4	14.4	8.4	11.7	11.0	1.62	1.58
Ontario	12.2	17.8	16.4	12.1	9.7	1.60	1.49
Prairie provinces	-3.3	7.4	5.4	4.4	2.3	2.12	2.02
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	10.1	11.4	12.2	0.2	1.2	1.51	1.37

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity

October 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981=100) reached 106.5 in October, a gain of 0.4% from a revised index of 106.1 in September. This gain was entirely attributable to the residential sector.

The filtered index of residential construction continued to advance, at a slow pace (+0.6%) to 119.1 in October. The single-family dwelling sector recorded a small rise while there was a decrease in building intentions in the multi-family dwelling sector. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued was up in Ontario and in British Columbia, was down in the Atlantic region and showed little change in Quebec and in the Prairies.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) remained relatively unchanged (+0.1%) at 93.3 in October. This situation resulted from declines registered by the industrial (-1.2%) and governmental (-2.2%) components, combined with a moderate increase of the commercial component (+0.6%). The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued declined in the Atlantic region and in British Columbia and remained stable in the rest of the country.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 9-15).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/200), scheduled for release the first week of April. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

(1981 = 100)

	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	July 1986	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	July 1985	% variation	
									Oct. '86/ Sept. '86	Oct. '86/ Oct. '85
Total index	106.5	106.1	105.6	104.8	92.0	91.6	90.9	89.9	0.4	15.8
Residential	119.1	118.4	117.6	116.6	103.8	102.5	100.5	98.0	0.6	14.7
Non-residential	93.3	93.2	93.0	92.5	79.7	80.1	80.9	81.3	0.1	17.1
Industrial	75.2	76.1	76.8	77.6	78.4	78.8	79.4	79.8	-1.2	-4.1
Commercial	95.9	95.3	94.4	93.1	75.7	75.8	75.7	75.1	0.6	26.7
Public	96.4	98.6	100.5	102.0	89.9	91.5	93.1	94.4	-2.2	7.2

Custodial Remand in Canada – A National Survey

More than 16,000 persons were admitted under remand status to provincial adult correctional institutions during the three-month period, April 1 through June 30, 1985, according to a special Canada-wide study by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. This represents approximately 7% of all persons who were charged with an offence. On average, this group of "unsentenced" inmates also accounted for 20% of the total provincial inmate population.

The Canadian Charter of Rights states that any Canadian accused of a crime has the right "not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause". Yet, an individual may be held in prison while awaiting trial if it can be shown in court that this is necessary to: 1) ensure the appearance of the accused at his or her trial; and/or, 2) ensure the protection of the public. Where detention is considered necessary, the accused person will be held in a provincial correctional institution under the status of "custodial remand".

Highlights from the study entitled "Custodial Remand in Canada – A National Survey", reported in the *Juristat* service bulletin released today, include:

- There are regional differences in the prevalence of custodial remand. Remand admission rates per 10,000 adult population generally increase in each province as one moves from east to west – with the exception of British Columbia.

- Typically, persons admitted under remand are young, caucasian, male, single, unemployed, and have slightly less than average education. It is noteworthy that 70% of persons remanded had previously served a prison sentence.
- Compared to the larger population of inmates who are serving a provincial sentence, persons under remand are associated with more serious offences. According to measures of offence severity, one-half of inmates on remand were facing one or more serious charges, and 27% of all inmates were accused of committing a crime against the person.
- Two-thirds of remand inmates were held for one week or less before their case was processed through the courts; 14% were held for one month or longer.
- Thirty-two per cent of remand inmates subsequently received a sentence of incarceration while 44% were released at court. Information on the remaining 24% was unavailable.
- Remand inmates are generally detained under maximum security conditions. Accordingly, they do not have access to the work or treatment programs that are normally made available to sentenced inmates.

Order the Vol. 7, No. 1 issue of *Juristat* (85-002, \$2/\$10), now available. Contact: Alec Campbell or Tony Dittenhoffer (613-990-6658), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Data Availability Announcements

For-hire Trucking Survey

(origin and destination of commodity movements), 1985

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total transportation revenue earned from domestic intercity movements reached \$4,792 million, an increase of 9.3% over 1984.
- However, the total tonnage carried in 1985 was stable compared to 1984. The total tonnage hauled was 160,863 thousand tonnes in 1985, a decrease of 0.7% from 1984.
- The major decrease in the tonnage carried was noted in the movement of crude materials, inedible products. The tonnage for this commodity group (56,179 thousand tonnes) decreased by 3.3% from 1984.
- The number of movements increased 3.9% to 30,990 thousand movements in 1985 from 29,184 thousand in 1984.
- The movements originating from Quebec and Ontario accounted for 58.1% of the transportation revenue earned. Intraprovincial movements accounted for 48.8% of the total revenue.

Contact: Réjean Lasnier (613-991-2489) or Raymond Cantin (613-991-2432), For-hire Trucking Unit, Transportation Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

December 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,054.2 million for December 1986, an increase of 7.7% from the \$978.7 million reported for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact the Services Division (613-991-3494).

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

First Quarter 1986

Preliminary airport activity data indicate that over 3.2 million passengers, travelling on scheduled services, enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during March 1986, bringing the figure for the first quarter of 1986 to 9.0 million passengers. This indicates an increase of 2.9% for the first quarter of 1986 compared to the same period of 1985.

Six of the top 10 airports showed increases in traffic volume, the gains ranging from 1.2% at Vancouver International to 17.5% at Mirabel International. The 17.5% increase in passenger traffic recorded at Mirabel International is primarily due to a new service offered by People Express Airlines between Mirabel International and Newark, New Jersey that began on July 20, 1985.

Data for 30 major Canadian airports for March and the first quarter of 1986 will appear in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available early in March. Contact: K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Major Appliances

January 1987

Canadian firms produced 186,951 major appliances during January 1987, a decrease of 6.2% from the 199,327 units produced in the previous month but an increase of 13.0% from the 165,390 units produced in January 1986.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms decreased to 131,304 units in January 1987, down 27.7% from 181,701 units in December 1986 but up 1.8% from the 129,029 units sold a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 9. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Passenger Bus Statistics

1985

The intercity bus industry generated \$329.8 million in revenues in 1985, an increase of 2.3% from the previous year. Operating expenses increased 0.6% during this period while fare passengers carried decreased 3.2% and employment was down 3.0%.

The "other passenger bus industry" covers those bus companies primarily engaged in providing school bus, sightseeing, charter or limousine service to airports and stations. Revenues for this segment of the bus industry totalled \$752.7 million in 1985, an increase of 12.6% from 1984. Operating expenses increased 13.0% during this period.

The number of employees increased 8.9% from 1984 and the total equipment operated increased 8.7%.

Order the 1985 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-215, \$32), to be released in June. Contact: Ray Forcier (613-991-2528), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending February 21, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 21, 1987 totalled 282 253 tonnes, a decrease of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 283 303 tonnes and down 2.2% from the year-earlier level of 288 505 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 2 085 959 tonnes, an increase of 3.9% from 2 007 699 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

December 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during December 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Total wheat,	1 744.7;
• Oats,	39.0;
• Barley,	687.5;
• Rye,	14.5;
• Flaxseed,	63.1;
• Canola (rapeseed),	167.4.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of February. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

The Dairy Review, December 1986.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Crude Petroleum and Natural

Gas Production, October 1986.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Electrical and Electronic

Products Industries – Electric

Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 43-250B 3333

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products

Industries – Printing Ink Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 46-250B 3791

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day

Period Ending February 7, 1987.

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 1,

Custodial Remand in Canada –

A National Survey,

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$2/\$10; Other Countries: \$3/\$15).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 27, 1987

Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1986 2

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$434.99, up 2.5% from a year earlier.

Fall Enrolment in Canadian Universities, 1986-87 6

- Full-time enrolment in Canadian universities rose 1.5% over the previous year to reach an all-time high of 475,000 students.

Data Availability Announcements

Commercial Trailer Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures 8

Production of Soft Drinks, January 1987 8

Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1986 8

Imports by Commodities, December 1986 8

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Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1986 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for December 1986 showed an estimated 9,204,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, a decrease of 170,000 (-1.8%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a decline similar to that observed between November and December in previous years, leaving industrial aggregate employment 3.6% above the estimate of a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$434.99 for December, little changed from November and 2.5% above the level of December 1985 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in December in the goods-producing industries was 2.6% lower than in November, a smaller than usual decrease for this time of year. The estimated number of employees also decreased less than usual between November and December in forestry and manufacturing. The number of employees in the service-producing industries decreased by 1.6% between November and December, similar to the pattern observed in previous years.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 317,000 (+3.6%) from December 1985. The year-to-year growth rate in the goods-producing industries was 1.6% in December, the highest it has been since May when it was 1.7%. The yearly growth rate in forestry was the highest it has been in 1986, while that in construction was the highest since February. The year-over-year growth rate in the service-producing industries was 4.2% in December, continuing the increasing trend observed since July 1986. The year-to-year growth rates reached their highest level of the year in trade, as well as finance, insurance and real estate and community, business and personal services.

At the provincial level, estimated employment declined less than usual between November and December in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The year-to-year growth rates in December increased to their highest levels of the year in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the goods-producing industries except construction declined less than usual between November and December 1986. In forestry, average weekly earnings increased at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. Average weekly earnings decreased less than usual between November and December in mines, quarries and oil wells and manufacturing and decreased more than usual in construction. In the service-producing industries, the increase in average weekly earnings was similar to that observed between these two months in previous years. Average weekly earnings increased more than usual in community, business and personal services between November and December and increased less than usual in finance, insurance and real estate.

Compared to December 1985, total average weekly earnings increased by \$10.67, bringing the yearly growth rate to 2.5% – the highest it has been since July 1986. Average weekly earnings in December in the goods-producing industries rose by 3.6% from a year earlier, the highest annual growth rate observed since February. For the second consecutive month the year-to-year growth rate in the service-producing industries remained at 2.2%, the lowest it has been in 1986.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

(continued on page 3)

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings increased more than usual between November and December in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The yearly rate of change in average weekly earnings increased to its highest level of 1986 in Saskatchewan.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 47% of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.8 hours in December 1986, little changed from the previous month or from December 1985. Average weekly hours in the goods-producing industries, which declined less than usual between November and December, were estimated at 37.8 hours. Average weekly hours remained virtually unchanged in the service-producing industries at 28.8 hours.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour, estimated at \$10.91 in December, remained virtually unchanged from November. Average hourly earnings in December were estimated at \$12.88 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.61 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of March. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-991-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Dec. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	47.8	48.4	49.0	572.10	564.31	558.94
Mines, quarries and oil wells	138.9	139.8	138.8	713.78	718.28	721.02
Manufacturing	1,708.0	1,722.5	1,746.3	513.93	516.27	511.98
Durables	820.7	819.4	832.0	543.26	550.20	546.20
Non-durables	887.3	903.0	914.3	486.79	485.47	480.83
Construction	374.1	417.6	447.7	498.41	519.57	526.54
Building	317.0	350.1	367.4	478.96	498.23	501.00
Industrial and heavy	57.1	67.4	80.3	606.33	630.31	643.41
Goods-producing industries	2,268.8	2,328.2	2,381.9	524.83	529.99	527.86
Transportation, communication and other utilities	784.7	793.5	799.1	568.46	567.27	562.50
Transportation	439.8	449.2	454.1	525.18	522.05	517.74
Storage	11.9	11.2	11.8	548.15	560.91	563.22
Communication	219.7	219.0	218.4	590.96	591.23	586.07
Electric power, gas and water utilities	113.3	114.1	114.9	694.91	699.94	694.53
Trade	1,754.3	1,767.0	1,738.2	320.72	317.95	320.42
Wholesale	501.2	516.6	512.4	437.20	436.50	438.01
Retail	1,253.2	1,250.4	1,225.8	274.14	268.96	271.26
Finance, insurance and real estate	588.1	589.6	589.7	454.93	454.52	454.17
Community, business and personal services	3,162.5	3,248.0	3,243.1	370.53	364.91	365.34
Public administration	645.2	647.6	657.8	565.29	564.00	559.04
Service-producing industries	6,934.8	7,045.7	7,028.0	405.60	401.72	402.23
Industrial aggregate	9,203.6	9,373.8	9,409.8	434.99	433.58	434.03
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	120.0	126.5	129.6	426.44	418.52	417.46
Prince Edward Island	30.3	31.5	33.2	361.20	356.26	352.98
Nova Scotia	259.7	264.9	267.5	396.49	393.66	393.56
New Brunswick	192.5	198.6	202.4	409.29	405.69	400.37
Quebec	2,262.8	2,318.7	2,330.6	426.33	425.43	424.60
Ontario	3,850.1	3,917.9	3,915.4	442.44	443.20	442.24
Manitoba	365.3	373.6	377.0	406.43	403.09	409.24
Saskatchewan	275.4	281.8	283.3	410.81	405.89	409.13
Alberta	854.5	864.7	866.5	449.91	445.48	453.00
British Columbia	967.2	968.6	976.4	445.37	440.84	442.48
Yukon	8.6	9.2	9.3	533.57	526.52	544.38
Northwest Territories	17.3	17.8	18.6	583.34	582.48	596.69
Canada	9,203.6	9,373.8	9,409.8	434.99	433.58	434.03

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

December 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	36.3	38.4	38.4	16.37	15.54	15.24
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.5	40.2	40.5	16.18	16.24	16.11
Manufacturing	38.2	39.0	39.1	12.27	12.19	12.06
Durables	39.3	40.3	40.5	12.78	12.74	12.60
Non-durables	37.1	37.6	37.6	11.72	11.59	11.47
Construction	35.5	37.9	39.2	14.37	14.28	14.13
Building	34.9	37.1	37.8	14.13	14.08	13.89
Industrial and heavy	38.7	42.3	45.0	15.57	15.17	14.99
Goods-producing industries	37.8	38.8	39.1	12.88	12.83	12.72
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.7	38.6	38.6	14.08	14.04	13.96
Transportation	38.3	38.2	38.4	13.54	13.49	13.43
Storage	39.1	40.5	39.0	14.11	13.88	13.91
Communication	36.9	37.0	36.7	14.49	14.48	14.33
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.2	41.1	41.0	16.02	16.05	15.94
Trade	29.4	28.9	29.0	8.34	8.31	8.36
Wholesale	35.0	35.8	35.7	9.95	9.79	9.77
Retail	28.2	27.3	27.5	7.93	7.89	7.95
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.6	26.6	26.8	9.35	9.32	9.21
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.8	28.6	28.8	9.61	9.59	9.55
Industrial aggregate	31.8	32.0	32.4	10.91	10.92	10.88
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	34.6	35.0	35.2	9.64	9.54	9.52
Prince Edward Island	31.3	31.4	31.7	7.63	7.64	7.46
Nova Scotia	32.5	32.8	33.0	9.48	9.48	9.46
New Brunswick	33.7	34.1	34.1	9.90	9.85	9.67
Quebec	32.8	33.0	33.3	10.66	10.70	10.68
Ontario	32.1	32.6	32.7	10.98	11.01	10.96
Manitoba	31.4	31.3	32.4	10.02	10.05	10.15
Saskatchewan	28.9	29.0	29.8	10.44	10.49	10.51
Alberta	30.1	29.9	30.7	10.85	10.90	10.91
British Columbia	29.6	29.4	29.9	12.46	12.40	12.34
Yukon	34.0	35.7	35.7	12.32	12.15	14.05
Northwest Territories	31.1	32.2	34.3	13.69	13.67	14.22
Canada	31.8	32.0	32.4	10.91	10.92	10.88

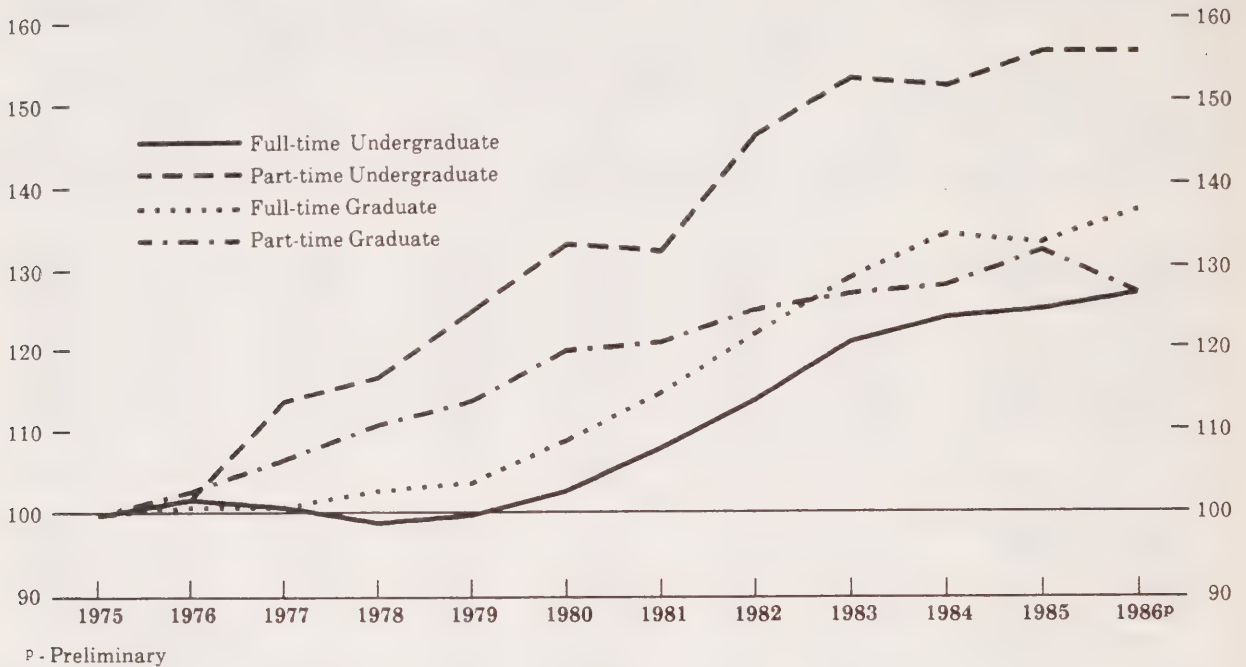
^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Trends In University Enrolment, Fall 1975 to Fall 1986^p

(1975 = 100)



Fall Enrolment in Canadian Universities 1986-87

Preliminary data for the 1986-87 academic year indicate that full-time enrolment in Canadian universities rose by 1.5% over the previous year to reach an all-time high of 475,000 students. After two years of declining enrolment in the mid-1970s, the 1986-87 total marks the eighth consecutive year for which increases have been reported - a total gain of over 28% since 1978-79.

This trend of increasing full-time enrolment runs contrary to projections made in the mid-1970s that university enrolment would peak in the early 1980s and decline sharply by the middle of the decade. These projections were based on assumptions of a declining

number of 18-24 year-olds, the primary source of university students, and a falling participation rate.

In fact, the 18-24 age group population registered annual increases up to 1983, then decreased in each of the next two years. And while the participation rate declined slightly in the latter half of the 1970s, it has increased continuously since then. These factors combine to explain the steady growth in full-time university enrolment during the reference period.

Part-time enrolment has risen dramatically since the mid-1970s but gains in recent years have been small. The preliminary count of 283,000 part-time students for 1986-87 represents an increase of 1% over the previous year, but up 36% over 1978-79.

(continued on page 7)

Data users should note preliminary data on the number of students in Canadian universities by level and type of attendance are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures have traditionally been good estimates of final enrolment counts at the national level. However, differences between preliminary and final

totals at the provincial level have occasionally been significant.

Contact: Tom Bird (613-991-1538) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-991-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

**Preliminary Fall Enrolment in Canadian Universities 1986-87
and Percentage Change from 1985-86**

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
Undergraduate						
Full-time	10,700	1,850	21,700	14,200	97,100	164,300
Part-time	3,950	700	5,850	4,600	98,950	83,800
Graduate						
Full-time	800	-	2,150	600	17,250	21,950
Part-time	650	-	1,100	300	14,150	12,200
Total Enrolment						
Full-time No.	11,500	1,850	23,850	14,800	114,350	186,250
% Change	2.5	3.0	-3.5	-1.0	2.0	2.0
Part-time No.	4,600	700	6,950	4,900	113,100	96,000
% Change	0.0	-12.5	2.0	10.0	-0.5	-0.5
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada	% Change
Undergraduate						
Full-time	18,100	19,350	40,350	31,000	418,650	1.5
Part-time	12,600	8,500	15,650	14,350	248,950	1.0
Graduate						
Full-time	2,400	1,400	4,550	5,300	56,400	4.0
Part-time	1,500	700	1,850	1,600	34,050	1.0
Total Enrolment						
Full-time No.	20,500	20,750	44,900	36,300	475,050	1.5
% Change	-2.0		6.5		3.0	0.0
Part-time No.	14,100	9,200	17,500	15,950	283,000	1.0
% Change	9.5		14.0		7.5	-1.0

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Commercial Trailer Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial trailer industry (SIC 3242) totalled \$396.2 million, up 16.2% from \$341.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5552 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3242. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

January to December 1986 production was 31 467 500 cubic metres (13,335.2 million board feet), a decrease of 4.8% from the 33 044 000 cubic metres (14,003.2 million board feet) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of March 9. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Production of Soft Drinks

January 1987

Soft drink production for January 1987 was estimated at 1 339 493 hectolitres, a decrease of 0.1% from 1 340 208 hectolitres estimated a year earlier. (These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the week of March 2. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodities

December 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for December 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652- 3678 and 3718.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the third week of March. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

December 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 438 800 cubic metres (1,033.5 million board feet) of lumber and ties in December 1986, an increase of 1.0% over the 2 416 100 cubic metres (1,023.9 million board feet) produced in December 1985.

Publications Released

Gas Utilities, October 1986.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

Industry Price Indexes,
December 1986.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

New Motor Vehicle
Sales, November 1986.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern
Statistics, November 1986.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

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Major Release Dates: March 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
3	Gross Domestic Product	Fourth Quarter 1986
3	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1986
3	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1986
4	Building Permits	November 1986
6	New Housing Price Index	January 1987
6	Financial Activity in Canada	Fourth Quarter 1986
9	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Outlook 1987
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1987
9	Housing Starts	January 1987
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1987
9	Farm Product Price Index	January 1987
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1987
11	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1986
12	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	January 1987
12	Help-wanted Index	February 1987
13	Labour Force Survey	February 1987
16-18	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1986
17	Retail Trade	January 1987

The Daily, February 27, 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
17	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1987
18-19	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Fourth Quarter 1986
20	The Consumer Price Index	February 1987
20	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1987
23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	January 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	January 1987
24	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity	November 1986
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1987
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1987
27	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1986
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1987
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1987
31	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1987
31	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1987
31	Major Release Dates	April 1987

The April 1987 release schedule will be published on March 31, 1987. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 2, 1987

Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index, January 1987 2

- The year-over-year rate of change of the IPPI reached its lowest level on record (-0.9%).

Raw Materials Price Index, January 1987 4

- Higher crude oil prices triggered a 2.6% increase in the RMPI.

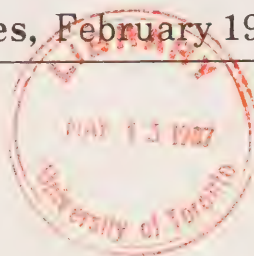
Data Availability Announcements

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, October 1986 5

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending February 14, 1987 5

Oilseed Crushings, January 1987 5

Index to Data Releases, February 1987



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index

January 1987

Preliminary estimates show that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) rose by 0.2% in January 1987. This monthly movement was mainly attributable to the increases observed for paper and paper products, pharmaceutical products, and petroleum and coal products. However, decreases recorded for meat products, lumber and motor vehicles had a moderating effect on the overall index.

The IPPI fell 0.9% between January 1986 and January 1987, the largest year-over-year decrease recorded since calculation of the industrial price indexes began in 1956. With a yearly rate of change of -30.0%, the index for petroleum and coal products was mainly responsible for this decline. The negative yearly rates of change for nickel products (-16.9%) and organic industrial chemicals (-14.4%) also contributed, though to a smaller extent, to the negative movement in the overall index. However, appreciable yearly increases were observed for woodpulp (32.8%), fish products (16.2%), primary refined non-ferrous metals (14.6%), veneer and plywood (14.1%) and refined sugar (12.3%). With the petroleum and coal component excluded, the IPPI would have had a year-over-year advance of 3.1% in January 1987.

The price index for paper and paper products rose by 1.8% in January 1987, largely as a result of the 5.7% increase in prices for woodpulp. The strong advance in demand on export markets and the sizable decrease in the U.S. dollar were in large part responsible for this fourth significant increase in the last 12 months. As far as finished products are concerned, the increases of 4.5% for corrugated cartons and packaging, 4.9% for paper envelopes and 1.8% for folding boxes also

contributed to the monthly movement in the overall index. The pharmaceutical products price index went up by 3.8% in January 1987; drugs affecting neoplasms and antibiotic drugs posted the most significant increases (5.4% and 4.3% respectively). Preliminary estimates indicate that prices for petroleum and coal products rose by 0.5%, the first monthly increase since December 1985.

The price index for meats dropped by 2.4% in January 1987, but was still up by 6.2% from January 1986. Prices for the various cuts of beef fell by 2.4% and prices for most pork products dropped considerably, with decreases of 4.0% for fresh or frozen pork, 13.7% for smoked ham and 11.7% for boiled, uncanned ham. The softwood lumber price index fell back by 3.0% in January 1987. From a regional point of view, the decline was significant in British Columbia (-3.8%), more moderate in Quebec (-0.9%) and marginal in Ontario (-0.1%). (It should be noted that the excise tax on Canadian softwood lumber exports had no impact on the movement of this index since the prices collected for the survey exclude all taxes.) The motor vehicles price index declined by 0.7% in January 1987, largely as a result of the impact that the 1.2% increase in the Canadian dollar had on export prices quoted in U.S. currency.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of March. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index Jan. '87 ²	% Change	
			Jan. '87/ Dec. '86	Jan. '87/ Jan. '86
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.9	0.2	-0.9
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	122.8	0.2	3.1
Intermediate goods	61.6	115.2	0.3	-1.4
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	104.4	0.9	0.7
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.5	0.1	-2.0
Finished goods	38.4	127.5	0	-0.2
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	130.5	-0.2	4.9
Capital equipment	10.2	129.6	-0.2	1.7
All other finished goods	17.9	124.5	0.2	-4.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	124.7	-1.1	6.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	117.3	0.4	2.1
Beverages	1.9	138.6	0	1.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	149.7	-0.1	7.2
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	118.1	0.3	1.5
Textile products	2.4	112.6	0.5	2.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	118.9	0.6	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	118.3	-0.9	5.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	130.2	0.8	4.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	125.2	1.8	9.8
Printing and publishing	2.4	137.5	1.3	4.2
Primary metal products	8.8	106.6	-0.5	1.2
Metal fabricated products	5.3	124.0	0.2	2.6
Machinery and equipment	4.8	123.8	0.2	1.7
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	134.2	-0.5	1.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	123.9	-0.2	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	132.2	0.8	3.2
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	95.7	0.5	-30.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	115.5	0.6	-1.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	130.7	1.6	5.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	99.0	1.9	1.2

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

January 1987

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) increased 2.6% in January 1987 from its December 1986 level. This increase was mainly the result of an estimated 6.8% increase for the mineral fuels component and a 2.8% increase in the index for wood products. The January 1987 RMPI was 16.1% lower than its year-earlier level. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI decreased 0.1% during the month to a level 1.9% higher than in January 1986. Of the seven components making up the Raw Materials Price Index, four showed decreases while three registered increases.

The mineral fuels component index increased 6.8% in January. Despite this monthly increase, the index was 32.9% lower than its January 1986 level. After having peaked at 138.9 in March 1985, the index for mineral fuels declined 47.1%, at which point it bottomed out at 73.5 in July 1986. Since July, the index has climbed 21.1% to its present level of 89.0 in January 1987. Crude oil prices were estimated to have increased 9.0% in January, still leaving them 38.2% lower than their year-earlier level.

The wood component index increased 2.8% in December to a level 11.1% higher than a year ago. This monthly increase was the result of a 2.7% increase for logs and bolts and a 2.9% increase for pulpwood.

The index for animal and animal products decreased 0.9% in January to a level 4.7% higher than a year ago. Lower prices for hogs, down 8.1% over the month, were the main contributors to the lower component index. But despite the monthly decrease, hog prices were still 10.9% higher than in January 1986. Also contributing significantly to the monthly decline was the 0.8% decrease for cattle and calves. These monthly decreases were partially offset by a 5.3% increase in fish prices and a 1.1% increase in unprocessed milk prices, as Nova Scotia increased the price for fluid milk and P.E.I. and Quebec increased the price for industrial milk.

The vegetable products component index declined 0.8% over the month to a level 11.2% lower than in January 1986. Grains were down 2.0% over the month and 8.4% over the year. While oilseeds increased 3.0% in January, prices were still 15.8% lower than a year ago. Another major contribution to the lower component index came from cocoa, coffee and tea; prices for these commodities decreased 9.5% over the month and 40.7% over the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of March. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Jan. '87 ¹	%Change	
			Jan. '87/Dec. '86	Jan. '87/Jan. '86
Raw materials total	100	97.7	2.6	-16.1
Mineral fuels	45	89.0	6.8	-32.9
Vegetable products	11	85.1	-0.8	-11.2
Animal and animal products	20	115.0	-0.9	4.7
Wood products	8	118.0	2.8	11.1
Ferrous materials	2	108.8	-0.7	-2.2
Non-ferrous metals	11	89.9	-0.1	1.7
Non-metallic minerals	3	129.2	0.7	2.5
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	105.0	-0.1	1.9

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

October 1986

The seven major railways reported a combined net profit from operations of \$60.4 million in October 1986. Operating revenues of \$660.4 million were down \$24.8 million from the 1985 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 18.7% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 14.1% while freight car-kilometres increased by 17.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) to be released the first week of April. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending February 14, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending February 14, 1987 totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 4.4% from the 1986 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 6.6% but increased in the West by 13.9%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 8.0% and increased in the West by 11%; there was an over-all national increase of 2.8%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 28.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 2.6%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 6 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Oilseed Crashings

January 1987

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed, January 1987: 140 929 tonnes of crashings, with 57 699 tonnes of oil and 80 853 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, January 1987: 85 381 tonnes of crashings, with 13 819 tonnes of oil and 67 518 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of March. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product, Preliminary Annual and Fourth Quarter 1986 2

- In 1986, real GDP increased 3.1%.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, December 1986 6

- Real GDP increased 1.2% from November.

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1986 and Annual 1986 9

- Current account transactions, on a seasonally adjusted basis, produced a large deficit (\$2.3 billion), as in each of the three previous quarters.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, December 1986 14

- Japanese investments in outstanding Canadian bonds exceeded \$1-billion for the third consecutive month.

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Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product

Preliminary Annual and Fourth Quarter 1986

In 1986, Gross Domestic Product, at 1981 prices, expanded by 3.1%, compared to an average rate of about 4% in the previous three years of the current expansion. Growth occurred largely in the first half of the year with marginal increases in the second half of the year.

The gain in real GDP reflected growth of about 3% in both final domestic demand and in exports. There was considerable divergence in the growth trends by component, however, partly reflecting large declines in energy and other resource prices during the year. While consumer spending and housing demand posted solid gains in 1986, business investment in plant and equipment flattened out. Exports grew less rapidly than imports, while lower prices received for merchandise exports were a major factor in reducing the overall rate of price increase in GDP to 2.8%, the lowest in over 20 years.

In terms of industry output, growth in 1986 was led by services, up 4.3%. Production of goods was up 1.6%, with output sluggish in mining and manufacturing for much of the year.

Components of Demand

The volume of personal expenditure on goods and service rose by 4.0%, compared to 5.0% in 1985. Spending on services rose 4.6%, in contrast with a 3.5% increase for goods. The strength in services was partly related to the large increase of tourism in Canada associated with Expo '86. The slower growth in expenditure on goods largely originated in automotive products, up 3.1%, following three years of growth of well over 10% per year. The solid growth in housing demand was reflected in higher purchases of furniture and appliances, while semi-durable goods posted a 5.4% gain. Slow growth in energy demand served to restrain the increase in non-durable goods to 1.6%.

Residential construction rose by 13.2% in volume, comparable to the gain in 1985. Most of the increased house building activity occurred

in Ontario and Quebec, and was accompanied by a sharp increase in house prices.

Business investment in plant and equipment, in real terms, fell 0.8% following a 4% gain in 1985. A sharp cutback in non-residential construction was largely offset by a 5.4% increase in machinery and equipment. The drop in non-residential construction was particularly severe in the energy sector, at a time of declining oil prices. Increased investment in the manufacturing and services industries was most evident in central Canada.

At \$2.2 billion, the volume of non-farm business inventory accumulation was little changed in 1986. An acceleration in stockpiling in the first quarter of the year, notably in the trade sector, was followed by progressively more restraint during the year. At year-end, the ratio of non-farm inventories to final sales was little changed from a year ago.

Net exports of goods and services, at 1981 prices, declined \$1.5 billion, with all of the drop taking place in merchandise trade. A 6.0% increase in the volume of merchandise imports was widespread across commodities. The largest gains occurred in crude petroleum and some components of imported machinery and equipment. The weakness in export volume, up only 2.6%, was most evident in slack demand for wheat and natural gas.

The rise of 2.8% in the implicit price index for GDP reflected a 2.2% drop in prices received for exports of goods, particularly for energy products and a range of agricultural and mineral products. The implicit price index for final domestic demand rose by about 4% for the third consecutive year.

Components of Income

Total labour income rose by 5.7% in 1986. Wages and salaries in the services-producing industries rose 6.1%. Weak employment limited wage and salary growth in goods-producing industries to 4.3%. Personal income rose 6.9% for the year. Increased income taxes restrained the growth in disposable incomes to 5.4%; together with the gain in spending, the personal savings rate fell from 13.6% in 1985 to 11.3% in 1986.

(continued on page 3)

Corporate profits before taxes declined by 4.9% in 1986, reversing an increase of similar magnitude in 1985. The decrease largely originated in mineral fuel and petroleum industries, which were affected by lower crude oil prices.

The total government sector deficit, on a national accounts basis, narrowed from \$31.3 billion in 1985 to \$27.3 billion in 1986. Total revenues of all levels of government combined rose 7.0%, largely due to higher rates of personal direct taxes and indirect taxes. The growth in total expenditures slowed noticeably, to 4.2% compared to 7.5% in 1985. There were lower rates of growth in interest payments on the public debt and outlays for goods and services. Subsidy and capital assistance payments declined in the year, mainly reflecting the termination of a number of petroleum-related programs.

Fourth Quarter 1986

Real expenditure on GDP rose only fractionally in the fourth quarter as increased final domestic and export demand was largely supplied from inventories. Final domestic demand grew by 0.6%, after a 1.0% gain in the third quarter, as a slowdown in consumer demand was partly offset by increased fixed capital investment. In particular, housing demand grew steadily, while business investment in plant and equipment turned up after a slump in the second and third quarters.

In terms of output by industry, the fourth quarter gain originated in goods-producing industries, as output of services-producing industries declined for the first quarter this year. There were widespread gains in the goods-producing industries, following slight declines in the previous two quarters.

The volume of personal expenditure on goods and services rose 0.2% in the fourth quarter, following two quarters of strong increases. A 2.5% decline in outlays on durable goods was accounted for by lower spending on

automobiles, which had risen sharply in the third quarter when temporary incentives to purchase proliferated.

Business investment in plant and equipment rose 0.8% in volume, to partly reverse the cumulative drop of 5.8% in the previous two quarters. The firming of investment was most evident in exploration and development of oil and gas which led to a 1.1% rebound in non-residential construction. Special provincial government incentives in Alberta to invest before year-end contributed to this gain. Outlays for machinery and equipment continued to rise moderately. Residential construction rose by 4.2% in volume, after a similar gain in the third quarter with all of the increase originating in new construction.

Real business inventories declined by \$1.1 billion, after a \$3.4 billion increase in the third quarter. The decline originated in agriculture, manufacturing and trade. The easing of inventory accumulation in the second half of the year accompanied increased domestic and export demand, and followed a large accumulation of stocks early in the year.

Net exports of goods and services rose nearly \$2.1 billion in volume in the fourth quarter, to their highest level in over a year. This largely reflected increased export volume, up 3% in total for the second consecutive quarter. Exports of merchandise strengthened mainly as a result of higher grain shipments – which were held in inventory by labour disputes in the third quarter – as well as shipments of motor vehicle products. The volume of import demand grew by 1.6% in total.

Total labour income grew by 1.1% in the fourth quarter, as the result of gains in both the goods-producing (0.6%) and services-producing (1.4%) industries. Personal disposable income rose by 1.8%, after two quarters of weak growth. The personal savings rate was little changed at 10.2% in the quarter.

(continued on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642.

A printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division (\$35/\$140).

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$15/\$60) scheduled for release the fourth week of March, 1986, or contact Barbara Clift (613-990-9158), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1986	IV'86 III'86	1986 1985
	(\$ millions)					% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	265,392	268,860	271,896	274,792	270,235	1.1	5.7
Corporation profits before taxes ²	43,632	44,520	45,104	47,516	45,193	5.3	-4.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income ²	42,528	38,988	40,088	42,088	40,923	5.0	2.1
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	5,272	7,252	3,856	4,352	5,183	12.9	26.9
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	30,748	32,288	33,304	34,672	32,753	4.1	14.6
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1,532	1,032	-1,124	-3,012	-1,159	-1,888 ³	1,006 ³
Net domestic income at factor cost	386,040	392,940	393,124	400,408	393,128	1.9	5.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	52,592	51,660	56,636	54,288	53,794	-4.1	14.0
Capital consumption allowances	56,180	56,820	58,172	58,688	57,465	0.9	7.0
Statistical discrepancy	1,660	1,156	320	224	840		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	496,472	502,576	508,252	513,608	505,227	1.1	6.1

¹ Includes military pay and allowances

² These aggregates differ from those shown in earlier tables in that they are on a "domestic" basis and thus include interest and dividends paid to non-residents and exclude interest and dividends received from non-residents.

³ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1986	IV'86 III'86	1986 1985
At current prices (\$ millions)					% Change		
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	288,220	293,552	301,460	305,772	297,251	1.4	8.2
Durable goods	42,392	43,072	45,720	44,956	44,035	-1.7	10.2
Semi-durable goods	29,944	30,684	31,408	32,156	31,048	2.4	8.9
Non-durable goods	83,568	83,556	85,128	85,900	84,538	0.9	4.7
Services	132,316	136,240	139,204	142,760	137,630	2.6	9.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	98,328	99,092	100,568	101,904	99,973	1.3	5.3
Government investment in fixed capital	11,744	11,528	11,420	11,340	11,508	-0.7	-2.3
Government investment in inventories	64	-20	-256	72	-35	328 ¹	29 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	86,460	85,736	87,132	89,884	87,303	3.2	8.0
Residential	28,120	29,436	31,536	33,584	30,669	6.5	20.9
Plant and equipment	58,340	56,300	55,596	56,300	56,634	1.3	2.1
Business investment in inventories	7,828	6,348	1,816	-2,184	3,452	-4,000 ¹	707 ¹
Exports of goods and services ²	138,896	133,804	137,796	141,760	138,064	2.9	1.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	133,404	126,312	131,364	134,716	131,449	2.6	7.1
Statistical discrepancy	-1,664	-1,152	-320	-224	-840		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	496,472	502,576	508,252	513,608	505,227	1.1	6.1
Final Domestic Demand	484,752	489,908	500,580	508,900	496,035	1.7	7.3
At 1981 prices (\$ millions)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	220,372	222,992	226,608	227,128	224,275	0.2	4.0
Durable goods	36,508	36,208	37,944	37,000	36,915	-2.5	5.5
Semi-durable goods	24,548	24,992	25,292	25,696	25,132	1.6	5.4
Non-durable goods	61,628	62,356	62,848	62,712	62,386	-0.2	1.6
Services	97,688	99,436	100,524	101,720	99,842	1.2	4.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	74,552	74,628	74,792	75,256	74,807	0.6	1.2
Government investment in fixed capital	9,952	9,748	9,596	9,472	9,692	-1.3	-4.5
Government investment in inventories	52	-16	-196	56	-26	252 ¹	24 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	73,788	72,252	72,548	73,996	73,146	2.0	3.6
Residential	23,972	24,440	25,604	26,668	25,171	4.2	13.2
Plant and equipment	49,816	47,812	46,944	47,328	47,975	0.8	-0.8
Business investment in inventories	6,632	6,392	3,440	-1,092	3,843	-4,532 ¹	1,354 ¹
Exports of goods and services ²	128,004	125,180	128,864	132,756	128,701	3.0	3.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	113,092	108,480	112,836	114,616	112,256	1.6	5.1
Statistical discrepancy	-1,312	-896	-232	-164	-651		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	398,948	401,800	402,584	402,792	401,531	0.1	3.1
Final Domestic Demand	378,664	379,620	383,544	385,852	381,920	0.6	3.1
Implicit price indexes							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	130.8	131.6	133.0	134.6	132.5	1.2	4.1
Durable goods	116.1	119.0	120.5	121.5	119.3	0.8	4.4
Semi-durable goods	122.0	122.8	124.2	125.1	123.5	0.7	3.2
Non-durable goods	135.6	134.0	135.5	137.0	135.5	1.1	3.0
Services	135.4	137.0	138.5	140.3	137.8	1.3	4.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	131.9	132.8	134.5	135.4	133.6	0.7	4.0
Government investment in fixed capital	118.0	118.3	119.0	119.7	118.7	0.6	2.2
Business investment in fixed capital	117.2	118.7	120.1	121.5	119.4	1.2	4.3
Residential	117.3	120.4	123.2	125.9	121.8	2.2	6.7
Plant and equipment	117.1	117.8	118.4	119.0	118.0	0.5	2.9
Exports of goods and services ²	108.5	106.9	106.9	106.8	107.3	-0.1	-1.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	118.0	116.4	116.4	117.5	117.1	0.9	1.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	124.4	125.1	126.2	127.5	125.8	1.0	2.8
Final Domestic Demand	128.0	129.1	130.5	131.9	129.9	1.1	4.1

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

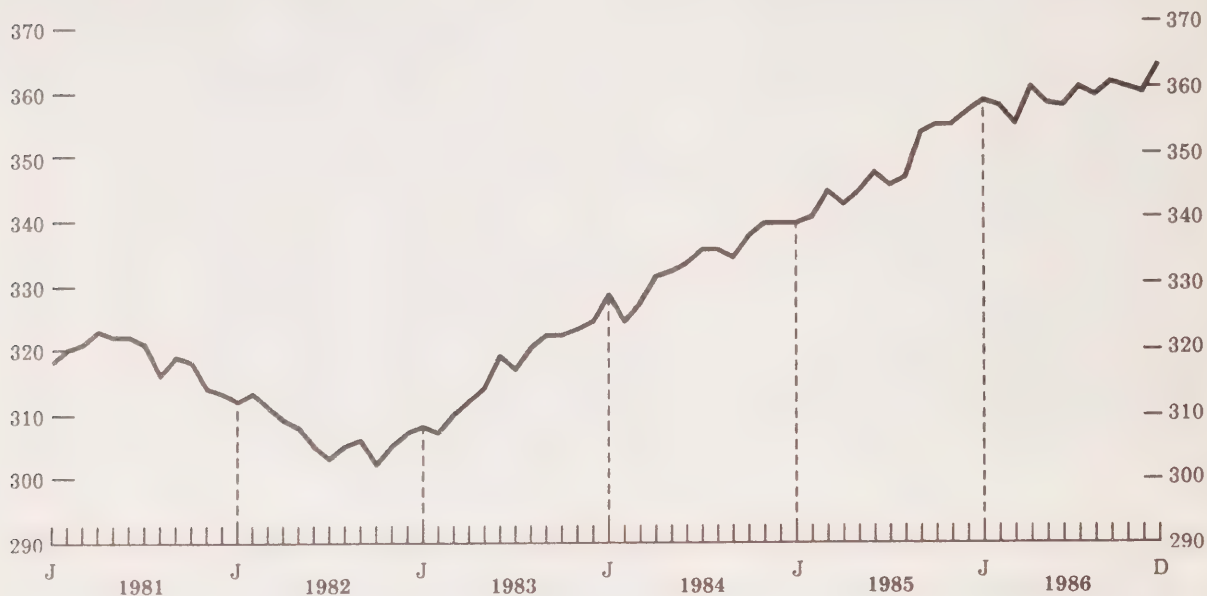
² Excludes investment income received from non-residents.

³ Excludes investment income paid to non-residents.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices

(Millions of dollars)

(seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)

December 1986

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, increased 1.2% in December, following declines in November and October. The December increase was the largest gain recorded since a 1.8% increase in April 1986 and marked the only time in 1986 that GDP surpassed its April level. It now stands 2.1% above the level of December 1985. Output of goods-producing industries increased 1.6% in December, while services-producing industries advanced 1.0%.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods-producing industries accounted for half the December gain in economic activity, with

virtually all of this growth occurring in manufacturing and mining industries. Approximately 60% of the manufacturing increase originated from producers of wood products, paper products and transportation equipment. The December output increases recorded by these industries coincided with substantially higher exports of lumber, newsprint, motor vehicles, and motor vehicle parts. The increased production and exports of wood products followed the end of the B.C. woodworkers strike and preceded the anticipated implementation of the export tax on lumber in January 1987. Manufacturers of food and beverage products also reported significant production increases in December. In mining, about 90% of the gain was due to industries involved in the extraction, exploration and development of mineral fuels. Construction, agriculture, and utilities industries reported output declines during the month.

(continued on page 7)

Services-producing Industries

Output gains were widespread among services-producing industries, with virtually all industry groups showing growth. Following consecutive monthly decreases of 1.4% in October and 1.5% in November, output of the finance, insurance and real estate industry increased 1.4% in December. In wholesale trade, substantial output gains were recorded by wholesalers of food, paper, lumber and automotive products. Output of the transportation and storage industry increased substantially for the second consecutive month, mainly due to advances in railway, water, and truck transport, as well as increased storage activity. Much of the gain in the railway transport and storage industries was due to increased throughput of grain products following the end

of a labour dispute which had disrupted operations at Thunder Bay grain elevators until mid-October. Exports of grain products increased substantially in both November and December. Retail trade increased 0.6% during December mostly due to gains by motor vehicle dealers and food stores.

(see table on page 7)

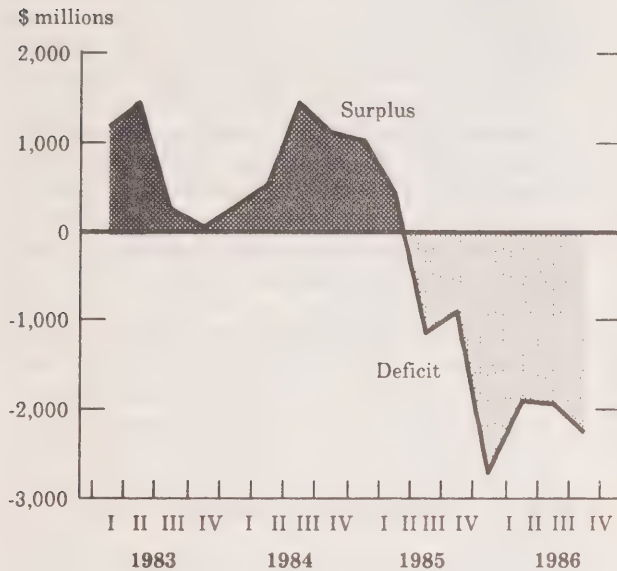
Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-March. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

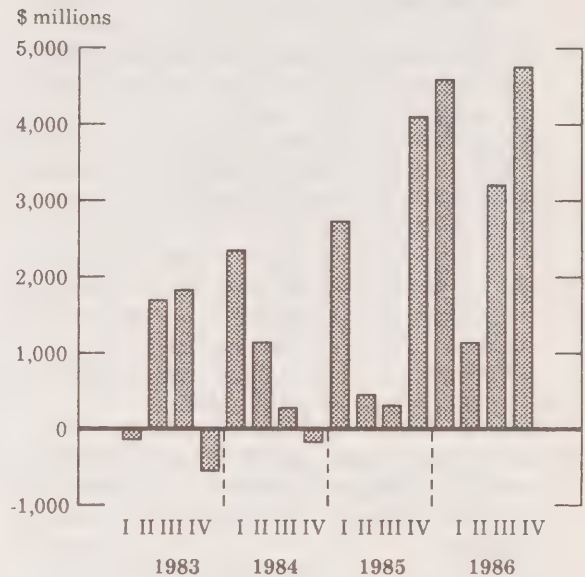
Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices, Monthly
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1985	1986			
	December	September	October	November	December
Total economy	356,199.6	360,712.4	359,736.0	359,153.9	363,592.9
Business sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,780.8	11,475.6	11,518.8	11,527.2	11,455.2
Fishing and trapping industries	559.2	584.4	612.0	524.4	578.4
Logging and forestry industry	2,259.6	2,659.2	2,256.0	2,247.6	2,254.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,212.8	18,417.6	18,559.2	18,324.0	18,996.0
Manufacturing industries	66,746.4	65,196.0	66,090.0	65,799.6	67,585.2
Construction industries	24,756.0	25,071.6	24,747.6	25,179.6	24,990.0
Transportation and storage industries	16,470.0	15,943.2	15,984.0	16,381.2	16,848.0
Communication industries	9,963.6	10,495.2	10,408.8	10,522.8	10,497.6
Other utility industries	11,344.8	11,102.4	11,078.4	11,096.4	11,054.4
Wholesale trade industries	17,487.6	17,907.6	17,726.4	17,998.8	18,542.4
Retail trade industries	22,999.2	23,838.0	23,440.8	23,355.6	23,494.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	52,166.4	54,507.6	53,754.0	52,923.6	53,682.0
Community, business and personal services	37,455.6	39,720.0	39,614.4	39,376.8	39,669.6
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	44.4	55.2	38.4	51.6	56.4
Manufacturing industries	67.2	60.0	60.0	60.0	63.6
Forestry services industry	267.6	246.0	258.0	274.8	285.6
Transportation industries	1,567.2	1,534.9	1,549.2	1,567.1	1,594.4
Communication industries	54.0	51.6	50.4	51.6	52.8
Water systems industry	526.8	555.6	548.4	549.6	548.4
Insurance and other finance industry	312.0	339.2	338.4	339.6	340.8
Government service industry	23,276.4	23,106.0	23,241.6	23,174.4	23,085.6
Community and personal services	36,882.0	37,845.5	37,861.2	37,827.6	37,916.9
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	293,202.0	296,918.4	295,790.4	295,257.6	299,648.4
- goods	136,659.6	134,506.8	134,862.0	134,698.8	136,914.0
- services	156,542.4	162,411.6	160,928.4	160,558.8	162,734.4
Non-business sector	62,997.6	63,794.0	63,945.6	63,896.3	63,944.5
- goods	638.4	670.8	646.8	661.2	668.4
- services	62,359.2	63,123.2	63,298.8	63,235.1	63,276.1
Goods-producing industries	137,298.0	135,177.6	135,508.8	135,360.0	137,582.4
Services-producing industries	218,901.6	225,534.8	224,227.2	223,793.9	226,010.5
Industrial production	98,942.4	95,386.8	96,374.4	95,881.2	98,304.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	31,237.2	30,852.0	31,279.2	30,951.6	31,574.4
Durable manufacturing industries	35,509.2	34,344.0	34,810.8	34,848.0	36,010.8

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Capital Account - Net Flow



Canadian Balance of International Payments

Fourth Quarter 1986 and Annual 1986

Fourth Quarter 1986

Current account transactions, on a seasonally adjusted basis, produced a large deficit, as in each of the previous three quarters. During the current quarter, an increase recorded in the merchandise trade surplus was largely attributable to the automotive sector which had been weak throughout much of 1986. However, the increase in the merchandise surplus was more than offset by higher deficits on the services and investment income accounts.

Among capital transactions, which are not seasonally adjusted, bond borrowings abroad reached a new record, with Japan continuing to be a major investor. Record inflows of foreign direct investment in Canada in the fourth quarter were more than offset by a repatriation of funds by a foreign company in the petroleum sector. Canadian residents stepped up both their foreign direct and portfolio investments abroad; this gave rise to larger net outflows than in the previous quarter.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A current account deficit of \$2.3 billion, compared to \$1.9 billion in the previous quarter. The increase of \$565 million in the merchandise trade surplus to \$2.8 billion was more than offset by an increase of \$896 million in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions to \$5.0 billion;
- An increase of 4% (\$1.3 billion) in merchandise exports, almost double the advance of the previous quarter; this contrasted with declines in the first half of the year. Increases in the current quarter were recorded for passenger cars, wheat, steel bars and ores. Decreases were recorded in trucks and tractors, lumber and coal;
- An increase of 2.6% (\$715 million) in imports, down from a 4.6% advance in the previous quarter. Higher imports were recorded in office machines and other equipment, crude petroleum, coal and aircraft. Decreases were recorded in petroleum and coal products and in metal in ores;

(continued on page 10)

- A surplus of \$532 million in the automotive sector following a virtual balance in the previous quarter. The surplus for the year was, however, at its lowest level since 1982;
- Among non-merchandise transactions, a return to a deficit on travel which amounted to \$395 million. This deficit arose from both lower receipts and higher payments in contrast to the previous two quarters which were largely affected by Expo 86;
- An increase of \$1.0 billion in the deficit on the investment income account to \$4.6 billion. This increase was attributable to dividends where both higher payments and lower receipts were recorded;
- A sharp increase of \$509 million in net transfer receipts to \$613 million due to unusually large receipts of withholding taxes.

Current and Capital Accounts (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The main quarterly features were:

- A deficit of \$1.7 billion in the current account compared to a virtual balance in the fourth quarter of 1985. This increase stemmed largely from merchandise trade transactions where the surplus was sharply reduced;
- Among liabilities to non-residents, a record net inflow of \$8.3 billion from transactions in Canadian bonds, compared to \$5.8 billion in the previous quarter. The bulk of the increase represented foreign investment in the secondary market, particularly Japanese purchases of Government of Canada bonds;
- A net outflow of over \$800 million from foreign direct investment in Canada, representing a shift of \$2.1 billion from the previous quarter's net inflow. As in the previous quarter, there were very large inflows from foreign investors. However, in the current quarter, these were more than

offset by an exceptionally large repatriation of funds by a foreign oil company, related to a restructuring of its Canadian operations;

- Among claims on non-residents, a record net outflow of \$1.4 billion for Canadian portfolio investments abroad, \$857 million in stocks and \$512 million in bonds. While most of the net Canadian investment in bonds was in United States issues, about half of the net investment in stocks was channelled into the United Kingdom to purchase overseas stocks;
- An increase of \$1.2 billion in reserve assets compared to a decline of \$442 million in the previous quarter. Part of the increase was funded from abroad through Canada bills. This instrument, denominated in United States dollars, was introduced by the Government of Canada in October 1986;
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net debit of \$3.1 billion;
- A stable Canadian dollar against the United States dollar, averaging 72 U.S. cents for the quarter. The Canadian dollar appreciated, however, against the pound sterling and the Japanese yen.

Year 1986

Current account transactions produced the largest deficit on record. (Viewed, however, against the size of the economy as measured by GDP, relatively larger deficits have been experienced in earlier years.) The 1986 deficit followed a relatively small deficit in 1985 and surpluses in the previous four years. The sharp increase in the deficit originated from merchandise trade transactions where imports continued to advance strongly whereas exports were virtually unchanged. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus was at its lowest level in the last five years. In non-merchandise transactions, a large increase in the deficit on investment income was substantially offset by a much lower deficit on travel, largely attributable to Expo 86.

(continued on page 11)

Among capital transactions, record bond borrowings abroad more than doubled the 1985 net inflow. Japanese residents, who steadily increased their holdings of Canadian bonds in recent years, accounted for 40% of the 1986 net inflow. On foreign direct investment in Canada, a shift to a net inflow was largely explained by additional investment from overseas countries. The net outflow to the United States reflected a massive repatriation of funds by a foreign oil company in the fourth quarter. In Canadian claims abroad, Canadian direct investment abroad continued to generate a substantial outflow. There was also a notable increase in Canadian investment in foreign stocks, which resulted in a record net outflow.

Current Account

The main annual features were:

- A record current account deficit of \$8.8 billion. The increase from the previous year's deficit of \$0.6 billion was overwhelmingly due to the sharp decline (\$7.3 billion) in the merchandise trade surplus to \$10.1 billion. There was also an increase of \$0.9 billion in the non-merchandise deficit to \$18.9 billion;
- A substantial increase of \$7.7 billion (7.5%) in merchandise imports although high, was much lower than the sharp advances of recent years. Higher imports were recorded in machinery and equipment, industrial goods and materials, and automotive products. The only major decline was in imports of crude petroleum, which was attributable to a sharp drop in prices as volume increased;
- An increase of \$372 million (0.3%) in merchandise exports. Underlying this small increase was a sharp drop of \$5.2 billion for energy products, offset by widespread increases in other commodities;
- Among non-merchandise transactions, an increase of \$2.2 billion in the deficit on the investment income account to \$16.8 billion.

Interest payments increased sharply as a result of record bond borrowings from abroad. Payments of dividends were also larger, specifically in the oil sector. Receipts of dividends declined from the unusually high levels of the previous two years;

- In international travel, a halving of the deficit to \$1.1 billion, the lowest deficit since 1979. The decline in the deficit was related to Expo 86 which generated higher receipts from abroad and likely slowed down the growth of travel abroad by Canadians;

Capital Account

- A record net inflow of \$23.1 billion from bond borrowings abroad, more than doubling the net inflow of 1985. The net investment came from overseas countries. Japan, which had steadily increased its holdings of Canadian bonds in recent years, purchased a record \$9.5 billion in 1986. There were also very large purchases by other overseas countries which could be related to a combination of relatively high Canadian interest rates and a lower external value of the Canadian dollar;
- A record net inflow of \$2.5 billion from foreign investment in the Canadian money market, in contrast to a net disinvestment of some \$600 million in 1985. The bulk of the investment came from the United States, and was largely channelled into Government of Canada paper;
- A net inflow of \$1.6 billion from foreign direct investment in Canada, a shift from the net outflow of \$3.0 billion in 1985. Foreign investments in Canada, as measured by gross inflows, reached a record level in 1986. There was, however, a large outflow in the fourth quarter as a foreign oil company repatriated a large amount of funds as it reorganized its operations in Canada;

(continued on page 12)

- A net outflow of \$4.8 billion on account of Canadian direct investment abroad, in line with large net investments recorded in recent years. In the current year, there was a surge of take-over activities and a sharp rise of investment by the service sector, in contrast with 1985 when the manufacturing and the petroleum sectors predominated;
- A substantial increase in Canadian investment in foreign stocks, resulting in a record net outflow of \$2.1 billion. About half went to the United Kingdom and included sizeable purchases of stocks of recently privatized companies;
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net debit of \$4.9 billion;
- A relatively stable Canadian dollar (72 U.S. cents) against the United States dollar, even though it touched a record low early in the year. Against all other major currencies, however, the Canadian dollar depreciated, except for the last few months when it strengthened against the British pound and the Japanese yen.

(see table on page 12)

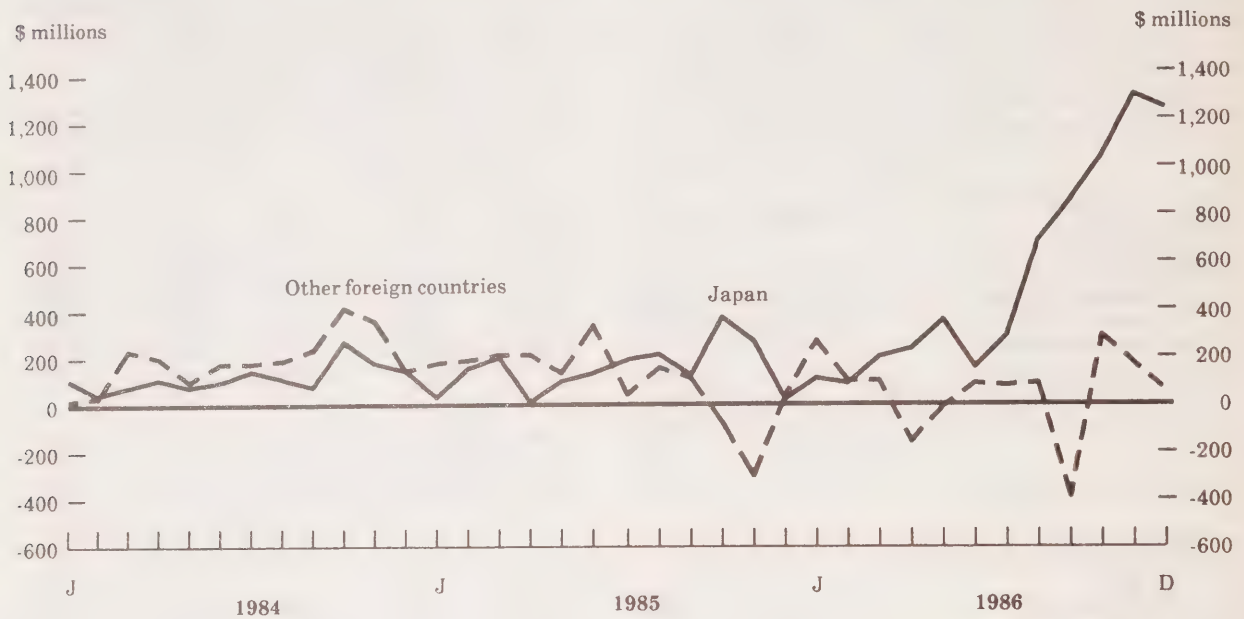
Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 273-275, 279-281, 1363, 1364, 1369, 1370, 2325-2339, 2343-2349 and 2353.

Contact: L. Laliberté (613-990-9050),
Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

The Canadian Balance of International Payments – Summary
(\$ millions)

	1985	1986				1985	1986
	IV	I	II	III	IV		
Seasonally adjusted							
Current account balances							
Merchandise	4,014	2,463	2,703	2,201	2,766	17,475	10,133
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,106	-1,089	-829	-592	-1,006	-4,298	-3,516
Investment Income	-4,063	-4,495	-4,021	-3,655	-4,647	-14,598	-16,818
Transfers	243	428	251	104	613	836	1,397
Total non-merchandise	-4,926	-5,156	-4,599	-4,143	-5,039	-18,060	-18,937
Total current account	-912	-2,693	-1,895	-1,942	-2,273	-584	-8,805
Not seasonally adjusted							
Current account balance	-90	-4,209	-2,234	-676	-1,685	-584	-8,805
Capital account							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Direct investment	-1,137	-1,178	-1,146	-923	-1,565	-5,100	-4,812
Portfolio securities	-951	133	-849	-216	-1,369	-1,208	-2,301
Other	2,675	-4,486	-143	-1,045	258	119	-5,416
Total Canadian claims, net flow	586	-5,532	-2,138	-2,184	-2,676	-6,189	-12,529
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Direct investment	-36	1,116	19	1,247	-825	-2,950	1,557
Portfolio securities	3,010	6,556	3,513	6,140	8,835	12,964	25,043
Other	552	2,476	-250	-1,982	-572	3,859	-329
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	3,527	10,148	3,281	5,405	7,437	13,873	26,271
Total net capital flow	4,113	4,616	1,144	3,222	4,761	7,684	13,742
Statistical discrepancy	-4,023	-407	1,090	-2,545	-3,076	-7,100	-4,937

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With Japan and All Other Foreign Countries (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

December 1986

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In December, Japanese investments in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong, accounting for virtually all of the \$1.3 billion of net bond sales to non-residents. This marked the third consecutive month where net investments from Japan exceeded \$1-billion. Similarly, for the year as a whole, Japan accounted for the bulk of the net foreign investments in outstanding Canadian bonds, which doubled to a record \$7.4 billion. These investments were predominantly in Government of Canada issues. On a smaller scale, net investments in outstanding Canadian bonds were also made by the residents of the United Kingdom and West Germany, while the United States reduced its

holdings of such bonds. The gross value of bonds traded with non-residents (sales and purchases) nearly doubled to \$69 billion in 1986. The rise in net foreign investments during the year was influenced by a combination of relatively high Canadian interest rates and a lower external value of the Canadian dollar.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$45 million in December, in contrast to net investments of more than \$100 million in each of the previous four months. The reduction in the current month was widespread geographically. For all of 1986, however, foreign investments in outstanding Canadian stocks increased by about \$800 million, following an increase of \$1.2 billion in 1985. This contrasted with the pattern of net disinvestments which prevailed since 1981.

(continued on page 15)

Outstanding Foreign Securities

Residents purchased, on a net basis, a record \$682 million of outstanding foreign stocks in December. Some \$350 million went to the United Kingdom, largely into shares of a recently privatized British company. The balance, which was channelled to the United States, was also largely invested in overseas stocks. During 1986, net investments in foreign stocks increased by a record \$1.6 billion, some 80% of which represented net purchase of overseas stocks. In the current year, net investments in overseas markets have far surpassed net investments in the United States market which historically have accounted for the bulk of resident portfolio investments abroad.

Residents were also net buyers of foreign bonds in December, with net purchases amounting to \$153 million, similar to that recorded in the previous two months. These investments were largely in United States government securities. During 1986, net purchases of outstanding foreign bonds totalled \$150 million, compared to \$400 million in the previous year.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in March. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

December 1986

(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,305	1,995	+ 1,310
Common and preferred stocks	960	1,005	-45
Total - December 1986	4,265	3,000	+ 1,265
Total - November 1986	4,008	2,316	+ 1,691
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,495	2,647	-153
Common and preferred stocks	1,839	2,521	-682
Total - December 1986	4,333	5,168	-835
Total - November 1986	3,741	4,040	-298

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

December 1986

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$909.7 million in December 1986, up 8.6% from December 1985.

Operating expenses were \$655.3 million, an increase of 8.4% over December 1985. Net operating revenue was \$254.4 million, a gain of 9.1% from December 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of March 16. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Gypsum Products

January 1987

Manufacturers shipped 28 174 494 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in January 1987, up 10.5% from the 25 492 808 square metres shipped in January 1986 and up 7.2% from the 26 291 356 square metres shipped in December 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 9. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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**Current Economic Indicators – Vol. 3,
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(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

**Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
December 1986. Catalogue number 25-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

**Production and Inventories of Process
Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder,
December 1986. Catalogue number 32-024**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
December 1986. Catalogue number 43-005**

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Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Production and Sales of Phonograph
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Canada, December 1986.**

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(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

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(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).

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Balance of International Payments,
Fourth Quarter 1986**

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(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 4, 1987

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Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

December 1986

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in December 1986 increased to 44 783 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 0.7% from the corresponding month in 1985. Exports increased 0.5% to 3 393 gwh, while imports climbed from 192 gwh to 305 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 455 833 gwh, up 2.1% over the previous year's period. Exports at 38 934 gwh were down 9.5%, and imports at 4 957 gwh were up 84.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987 to 3999.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week in March. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

December 1986

Canadian production of coal totalled 4 994 kilotonnes in December 1986, up 2.8% from the corresponding month in 1985. The year-to-date production figure stands at 57 048 kilotonnes, down 6.3%.

Exports in December fell 34.9% from December 1985 to 1 628 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 25 904 kilotonnes, 5.3% below the previous year's level.

Coke production decreased 1.3% to stand at 394 kilotonnes in December 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 009.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week in March. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Demographic Estimates - Canada, the Provinces and Territories

January 1, 1987

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at January 1, 1987 as well as current quarterly figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial immigration (Revenue Canada), matrix 6981; interprovincial migration (family allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982. These estimates will appear in catalogues 91-001 and 84-001 in the next few weeks.

Contact: the nearest regional office, or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths and marriages), contact: Owen Adams (613-991-1631), Health Division. For other demographic estimates, contact: Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division.

Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

January 1987

Canadian manufacturers shipped 163 440 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in January 1987, a decrease of 4.7% from the 171 518 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 9, 1987. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Cement

January 1987

Manufacturers shipped 412 685 tonnes of cement in January 1987, an increase of 2.8% from the 401 452^r tonnes shipped a year earlier but a decrease of 34.0% from the 625 370 tonnes shipped in December 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 30).

Order the January 1987 issue of Cement (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of March 16, 1987. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Sound Recording Industry

1985

Preliminary information on production, releases, content and sales of sound recordings for 1985 is now available.

For further information, contact Fidel Ifedi (613-991-1571), Cultural Industries Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending January 17, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending January 17, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Anna Brancker (613-991-1769), Health Division.

**The
Daily**

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Quebec

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 5, 1987

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The Dairy Review, January 1987	2
Asphalt Roofing, January 1987	3
Government Revenue and Expenditure, Fourth Quarter 1986	3

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Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending February 28, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 28, 1987 totalled 297 709 tonnes, an increase of 5.5% from the preceding week's total of 282 253 tonnes but down 0.7% from the year-earlier level of 299 780 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 2 383 668 tonnes, an increase of 3.3% from 2 307 479 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Science and Technology Statistics: Changes in Definitions

Statistics Canada is changing the way it presents some science and technology (S&T) expenditure estimates. In the last issue of *Science Statistics*, changes in the presentation of gross domestic expenditures on research and development were explained. In this issue, changes in the presentation of international trade in "high-technology" products are presented.

Order the Vol. 11, No. 2 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, \$6/\$60), available March 9.

Electrical Appliances

January 1987

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 109,962 kitchen appliances in January 1987, up 18.6% from the 92,691 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 31,214 – a drop of 13.5% from 36,091 in January 1986. Production of home comfort products totalled 32,252 in January 1987 – a decrease of 10.4% from the previous year's level of 36,004.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 16. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

January 1987

In January 1987, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 886 tonnes, a decrease of 13.0% compared to January 1986. The January 1987 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 8 173 tonnes, down 10.8% from a year earlier.

An estimated 559 741 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in December 1986, a decrease of 0.7% from December 1985. The total estimate of milk sold off farms during 1986 amounted to 7 283 222 kilolitres, an increase of 0.3% over the January-December 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5663, 5666 and 5667.

Order the January 1987 issue of the *Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on March 19. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Asphalt Roofing

January 1987

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 355 269 bundles in January 1987, an increase of 18.1% from the 1 994 263 bundles shipped a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 9. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Government Revenue and Expenditure

Fourth Quarter 1986

Government revenue and expenditure data by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended December 31, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

Contact: Dan Finnerty (613-991-1820), Public Institutions Division.

**The
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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended December 1986.

Catalogue number 25-002

(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16).

The Sugar Situation, December 1986.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin,

Quarter Ended December 31, 1986.

Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, Third Quarter 1985.

Catalogue number 51-005

(Canada: \$38/\$152; Other Countries: \$39/\$156).

Railway Transport in Canada - Commodity Statistics, 1984.

Catalogue number 52-211

(Canada: \$42.50; Other Countries: \$44).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 6, 1987

Major Release

- Construction Union Wage Rate Index, January 1987** 2
- Union wage rates for construction trades rose 3.6% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, January 1987	3
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, December 1986	3
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Shipbuilding and Repair Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures	4

Publications Released

5

Major Release Dates, Week of March 9-13

6



Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

January 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements), for construction trades (1981=100) remained unchanged in January 1987 from December's level of 136.9. An increase of 0.4% in Saint John was not large enough to move the Canada index upward.

By city, the largest 12-month increase in union wage rates for construction trades was reported in St. John's (13.7%) while cities in Quebec and Ontario increased by an average of 4.0%. Winnipeg recorded an advance of 1.3%, while cities in British Columbia showed no change. The sharp rise in St. John's resulted from settlements for nine trades with two-year terms, effective September 15, 1986 where first-year changes varied from -0.2% to 41.1%; seven other trades have not yet settled. The

sharp increase of 41.1% was for labourers, due mainly to a reversal of the rollback introduced in August 1984. Their wage rate including supplements increased from \$11.18 in January 1986 to \$15.77 in January 1987, surpassing the rate of \$14.72 before the rollback.

The accompanying table presents indexes for 18 cities across Canada. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta are excluded from this table, as no collective agreements have been signed for the majority of trades in these two provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

January 1987

(1981=100)

	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Jan. '86	% change	
				Jan. '87/ Dec. '86	Jan. '87/ Jan. '86
Canada	136.9	136.9	132.2	-	3.6
St. John's	142.2	142.2	125.1	-	13.7
Halifax	160.6	160.6	151.8	-	5.8
Saint John	143.1	142.5	134.3	0.4	6.6
Quebec City	136.8	136.8	131.5	-	4.0
Chicoutimi	136.2	136.2	131.0	-	4.0
Montreal	136.5	136.5	131.2	-	4.0
Ottawa	141.6	141.6	135.0	-	4.9
Toronto	137.6	137.6	131.7	-	4.5
Hamilton	138.1	138.1	132.1	-	4.5
St. Catharines	138.7	138.7	133.8	-	3.7
Kitchener	141.8	141.8	136.4	-	4.0
London	141.4	141.4	136.2	-	3.8
Windsor	138.4	138.4	133.3	-	3.8
Sudbury	140.0	140.0	134.9	-	3.8
Thunder Bay	139.0	139.0	134.0	-	3.7
Winnipeg	133.2	133.2	131.5	-	1.3
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

January 1987

In January 1987, with corresponding figures for January 1986 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 142,950,000 (139,731,000) standard grocery bags, an increase of 2.3% and 55,270,000 (77,629,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 28.8%.

Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Wool Production and Supply

1986

Wool production in Canada in 1986 is estimated at 1,220,800 kilograms, down 7% from the 1985 level of 1,310,800 kilograms. Imports of wool in 1986, at 15,020,000 kilograms, were up 10% from 1985. Exports totalled 936,000 kilograms, down 18% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1184-1186.

Order *Wool Production and Supply*, 1986 (23-205, \$15), to be released the week of March 16. Contact: B. Rosien (613-991-2509), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

December 1986

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during December 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Wheat flour	22.5,
• Malt	8.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release the second week of March. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Selected Financial Indexes

January 1987

January 1987 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Paper Bag Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper bag industry (SIC 2733) totalled \$271.2 million, up 1.0% from \$268.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5491 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250B 2733. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Shipbuilding and Repair Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shipbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3271) totalled \$1,008.9 million, down 3.6% from \$1,046.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5564 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3271. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

System of National Accounts: Financial Flow Accounts, Third Quarter 1986.
Catalogue number 13-002
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36/\$144)

Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, December 1986.
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Livestock Report – Pigs, January 1, 1987.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, February 1987. **Catalogue number 32-012**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Primary Iron and Steel, December 1986.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Culture Communiqué – Periodical Publishing, 1984.
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

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Major Release Dates: Week of March 9-13

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
9	Building Permits	November 1986
9	New Housing Price Index	January 1987
9	Financial Activity in Canada	Fourth Quarter 1986
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1987
9	Housing Starts	January 1987
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1987
9	Farm Product Price Index	January 1987
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1987
11	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Outlook 1987
11	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1986
12	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	January 1987
12	Help-wanted Index	February 1987
13	Labour Force Survey	February 1987

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 9, 1987

Major Releases

New Housing Price Index, January 1987 2

- New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.9% from December and 12.0% from January 1986.

Building Permits, November 1986 4

- The total value of building permits issued increased 0.7% month-over-month.

Farm Product Price Index, January 1987 5

- Farm prices dropped 1.7% from the preceding month's level.

Data Availability Announcement

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending February 21, 1987 6

Publications Released

7



Major Releases

New Housing Price Index

January 1987

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 111.3 in January, up 0.9% from December. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 12.0% higher than the year-earlier level. Between December 1986 and January 1987 the estimated house only index increased 1.1%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.3%.

The largest monthly increase in new housing prices was recorded for Kitchener-Waterloo, which with this gain of 1.9% is now over 50% above the 1981 level. Significant monthly increases were also recorded for Quebec City (1.5%), Montreal (1.4%), Toronto (1.4%) and London (1.3%).

Large monthly and yearly gains have generally prevailed in southwestern Ontario cities. These increases can be attributed, in large part, to higher costs of building materials and labour and increased overhead costs, due to longer construction periods. Demand for houses remains high, due to lower interest rates and the continuing vigor of the local economy. In Quebec, price increases have also been substantial, but outside of Central Canada gains have been more modest.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60) available in March 1987. Contact: Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

January 1987
(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	% change	
					Jan. '87/ Dec. '86	Jan. '87/ Jan. '86
Canada Total²	100.0	111.3	110.3	99.4	0.9	12.0
Canada						
(House only)		117.4	116.1	102.5	1.1	14.5
Canada						
(Land only)		100.1	99.8	94.6	0.3	5.8
St. John's	0.94	108.9	108.9	106.1	-	2.6
Halifax	2.42	125.6	125.6	123.6	-	1.6
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.7	127.7	123.7	-	3.2
Quebec City	2.38	140.2	138.1	128.7	1.5	8.9
Montreal	9.97	141.6	139.6	127.1	1.4	11.4
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	133.1	132.1	127.6	0.8	4.3
Toronto	30.44	132.2	130.4	106.0	1.4	24.7
Hamilton	2.75	147.1	146.8	128.3	0.2	14.7
St. Catharines-						
Niagara	1.06	148.7	148.7	132.7	-	12.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	151.1	148.3	133.3	1.9	13.4
London	1.26	139.7	137.9	119.1	1.3	17.3
Windsor	0.49	116.3	115.3	109.3	0.9	6.4
Winnipeg	2.92	130.7	130.3	122.9	0.3	6.3
Regina	1.10	115.0	115.0	110.5	-	4.1
Saskatoon	1.50	108.6	108.6	103.1	-	5.3
Calgary	5.29	91.0	90.8	89.2	0.2	2.0
Edmonton	5.79	87.0	87.0	83.5	-	4.2
Vancouver	19.53	74.4	74.4	72.7	-	2.3
Victoria	2.54	66.9	66.9	71.8	-	-6.8

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated cityweights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

Building Permits

November 1986

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada reached \$2,176.4 million in November from \$2,161.4 in October, recording a gain of 0.7%. This increase was entirely attributable to the non-residential sector.

The seasonally adjusted value of residential permits decreased 3.9% in November to \$1,248.8 million from \$1,299.4 million in October. A slowdown of construction in the multi-family dwelling sector and to a lesser extent in the single-family dwelling was responsible for this drop. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of units approved was 17,552 in November (10,164 single detached and 7,388 multiple dwellings), down 8% from the 19,079 units authorized in October (10,342 single detached and 8,737 multiple dwellings). In annual terms, these approvals

represent 210,600 units in November compared to 228,900 in October. On a regional basis, decreases in residential building permits issued occurred in all provinces.

The seasonally adjusted value of non-residential projects rose to \$927.6 million, up 7.6% from October. The gain registered by the commercial component (+15.6%) more than offset decreases in the industrial (-1.0%) and the governmental (-3.8%) components. The value of non-residential permits increased in Western Canada while all other regions recorded decreases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the first week of April 1987. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

(Millions of Dollars)

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1986 ¹	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. '86/ Oct. '86	Nov. '86/ Nov. '85
Residential	982.4	1,434.2	916.8	1,116.7	1,248.8	1,299.4	938.1	1,014.9	-3.9	33.1
Industrial	163.5	197.5	169.1	229.9	172.0	173.8	163.5	192.2	-1.0	5.2
Commercial	462.8	606.7	450.8	541.3	556.2	481.0	442.3	427.4	15.6	25.7
Institutional and governmental	179.9	280.1	202.8	209.8	199.4	207.2	171.0	164.2	-3.8	16.6
Total	1,788.8	2,518.5	1,739.6	2,097.8	2,176.4	2,161.4	1,714.9	1,798.7	0.7	26.9

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Farm Product Price Index

January 1987

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 88.9 in January 1987, down 1.7% from the revised December 1986 level of 90.4. This was the second decrease in the index after three consecutive monthly increases. The January 1987 index stood 5.2% lower than the year-earlier level of 93.8.

The percentage changes in the index from December 1986 to January 1987 for the provinces were as follows:

• Newfoundland	0.7%,
• Prince Edward Island	-0.3%,
• Nova Scotia	-1.2%,
• New Brunswick	-0.3%,
• Quebec	-3.5%,
• Ontario	-2.4%,
• Manitoba	-1.4%,
• Saskatchewan	0.1%,
• Alberta	-0.9%,
• British Columbia	-0.5%,
• Canada	-1.7%.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index fell 2.6% in January 1987 to 110.5. Lower hog and poultry prices offset higher prices for cattle. Milk and egg prices showed little change. Despite the decrease in January 1987, the livestock and animal products index stood 3.7% above its year-earlier level.

- Hog prices decreased 13.9% in January 1987. The index at 106.7 has fallen 26.6% since its peak in August 1986 but remained above the level of January 1986.
- The cattle index rose 1.2% in January 1987 largely due to increases in slaughter and feeder cattle prices in Western Canada. The index stood at 110.0, up 7.0% above its January 1986 level.

Crops

The crops index was unchanged in January 1987 and stood at 65.4. The index has been steady since August 1986 and was 18.1% below

its January 1986 level. Cereal and oilseed prices were lower in January 1987 while potato prices rose.

- The cereals index stood at 54.6, a 0.4% decrease from December 1986. Largely due to lower initial prices for wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board, the cereals index stood 25.2% below its level of one year ago. The index, which has been relatively stable since August 1986, is now in the range set in July 1978.
- The oilseeds index fell 0.4% in January 1987 to reach a level of 73.6. The index has fallen 25.4% during the past 12 months. Prices dropped marginally for canola and flaxseed in January while soybean prices were unchanged.
- The potato index rose 5.1% in January 1987 to 90.9 due largely to higher prices for table potatoes in most provinces. The index has risen 58.1% since January 1986.

User Note

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the January issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6/\$6), scheduled for release March 31, 1987. Contact: Paul Murray (613-991-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcement

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending February 21, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending February 21, 1987 totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 13.4% from the 1986 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 6.0% and increased in the West by 20.6%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) in the East by 8.4% and in the West by 9.0%; there was an over-all national increase of 8.5%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 33.3 million tonnes, an increase of 1.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.7%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 7, issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of March 9, 1987. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 9 – Pack of Processed Plums, 1986. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 11 – Pack of Processed Peaches, 1986. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 12 – Pack of Processed Apricots, 1986. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 14 – Pack of Processed Beets, 1986. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

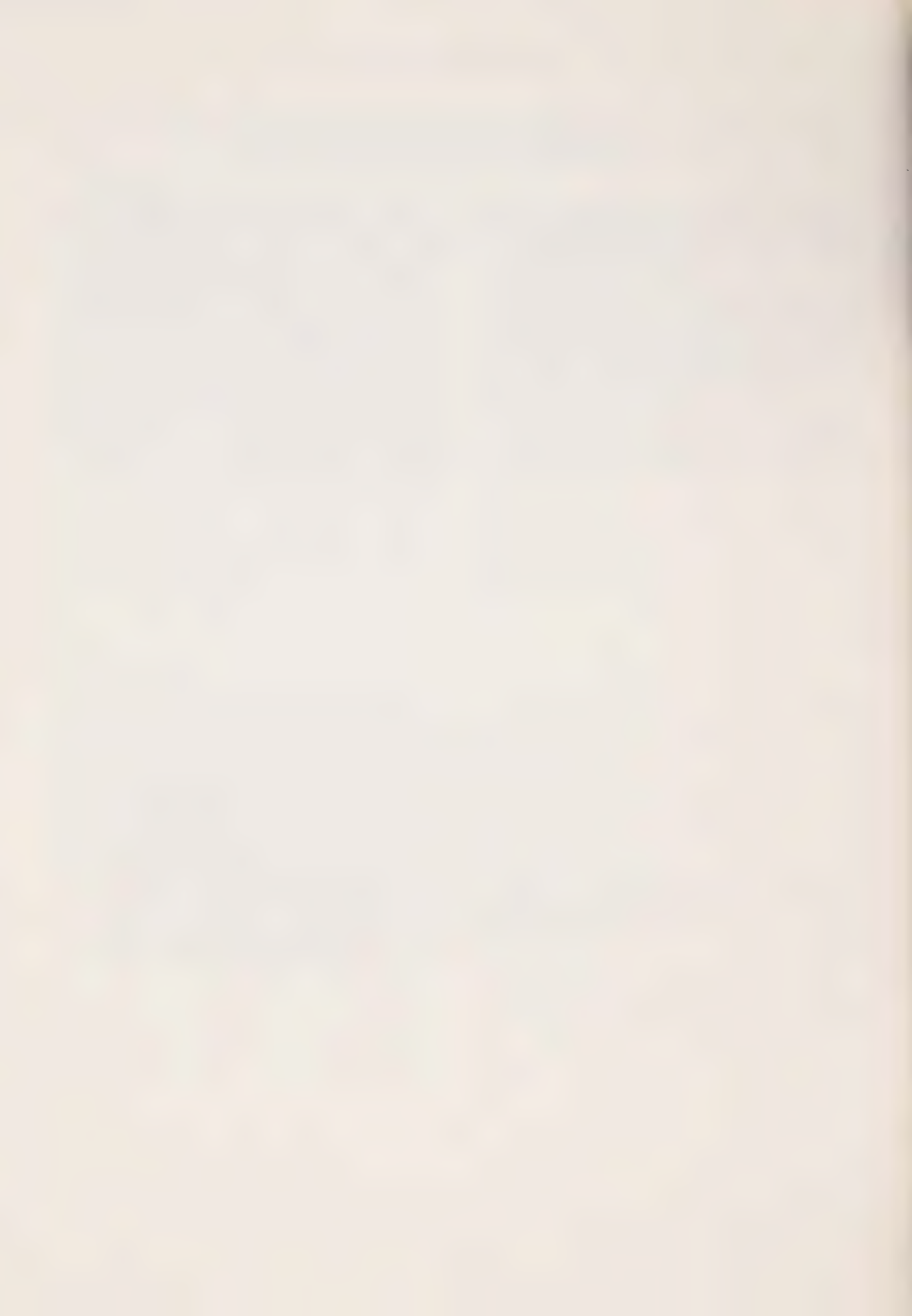
Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending February 14, 1987. Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1986. Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 10, 1987

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1987 2

- New motor vehicle sales fell 14.2% from the January 1986 level.

Estimates of Labour Income, December 1986 5

- Labour income rose 5.2% from the year-earlier level.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area,
January 1987 7

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, December 1986 7

Oil Pipeline Transport, December 1986 8

Railway Carloadings, January 1987 8

Rigid Insulating Board, January 1987 8

Deliveries of Major Grains, January 1987 8

Production of Eggs, January 1987 9

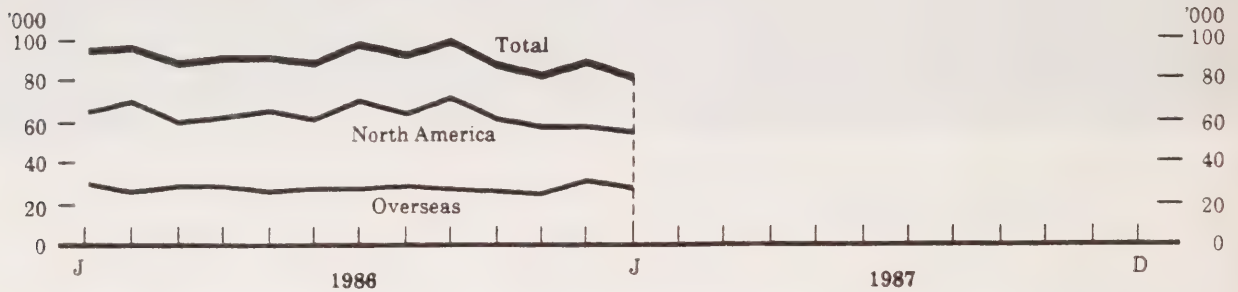
Funeral Directors, 1984 9

Publications Released 10

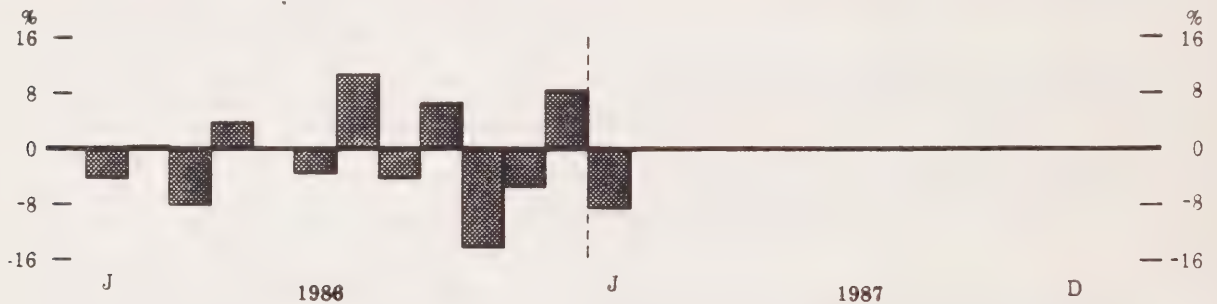


Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin Seasonally Adjusted, in Units



Month to Month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



New Motor Vehicle Sales

January 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 115,436 units in January 1987, a decline of 7.7% from the revised December 1986 level of 125,128 units. In January, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-8.5%) and commercial vehicles (-6.0%).

- The 7.7% decline in sales in January 1987 followed an increase of 8.1% in December 1986, further extending the trend of fluctuating sales observed since the beginning of 1986.
- On an origin basis, sales of imported passenger cars decreased by 13.5% in January 1987 to a level of 27,090 units, while sales of North American built passenger cars declined by 5.7% to a level of 53,995 units. The significant 13.5% decline in January for imported cars followed a sharp increase of 24.8% in December 1986.

(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 83,038 units in January 1987, down 14.2% from the January 1986 level of 96,732 units. Passenger car sales fell by 17.9% to a level of 56,516 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a decline of 4.9% to 26,522 units.
- The decrease in passenger car sales comprised a decline of 21.9% for North American built passenger cars and a decrease of 8.7% for imported passenger cars. Sales of imported Japanese cars were down by 9.5%, South Korean built passenger cars by 10.9% and European passenger cars by 3.3% from the corresponding month in 1986.
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 66.4% of the Canadian passenger car market in January 1987 (based on unit sales), down from a share of 69.8% in January 1986. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 19.4%, up from 17.6% a year earlier. Manufacturers from other countries (including South Korea) held 14.2% of the market in January 1987, compared with 12.6% in January 1986. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 7.6% of the total passenger car market in January 1987, compared with 7.0% in the same month a year earlier.

- All provinces registered lower unit sales of passenger cars in January 1987 when compared to January 1986, with decreases ranging from 31.0% in Newfoundland to 1.8% in Prince Edward Island. Sales of commercial vehicles declined in all provinces except Prince Edward Island which recorded an increase of 15.0% in unit sales from January 1986.

(see table on page 4)

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the January 1987 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the second week of April. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales Unadjusted - Canada

January 1987

	January 1987	Change 1987/'86
	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	83,038	-14.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:		
North America	37,548	-21.9
Japan	10,943	-9.5
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	8,025	-7.5
(South Korea)	(4,298)	(-10.9)
Total	56,516	-17.9
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:		
North America	23,952	-2.9
Overseas	2,570	-20.1
Total	26,522	-4.9
	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	1,277,413	-4.7
Passenger Cars by Origin:		
North America	505,773	-15.8
Japan	155,474	4.8
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	129,377	1.8
(South Korea)	(36,537)	(-17.5)
Total	790,624	-9.8
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:		
North America	448,831	5.6
Overseas	37,958	-2.2
Total	486,789	5.0

Estimates of Labour Income

December 1986

The preliminary estimate of labour income for December 1986 was \$22,556 million, an increase of 5.2% from December 1985. Total labour income rose in 1986 by 5.7%, down from the 7.2% growth rate in 1985.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for December increased by 1.5% from the previous month. Since January 1986 the month-to-month change in wages and salaries has ranged between -0.7% to 1.0%. The increase of 1.5% in December was due primarily to year-end special payments, similar to the December pattern observed in previous years.

Goods-producing Industries

Adjusted for seasonal variation, the estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 2.3% in December 1986 from the previous month, due primarily to special payments. Increases in wages and salaries were noted in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction, while the remaining goods-producing industries were little changed.

On a year-over-year basis, goods-producing industries increased by 2.7% in December 1986 from December 1985. Although this was the highest rate of growth since July, it was still lower than that observed in the first seven months of the year. The overall annual growth rate for 1986 was 4.3%, compared to the growth of 7.5% recorded in 1985. In December, wages and salaries declined in forestry for the fifth consecutive month and in mines, quarries and oil wells for the eighth consecutive month.

Service-producing Industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries increased by 1.1% in December 1986 from November. Year-end special payments contributed to this growth. Increases in wages and salaries were recorded in trade, finance, insurance and real estate, commercial and personal services, and health and welfare

services. The remaining industries within this group changed only slightly from their November level.

On a year-over-year basis, the service-producing industries increased by 6.1% in December 1986 from December 1985. This rate of growth was similar to that observed throughout the year. Compared to the first six months of 1986, wages and salaries in the last six months have shown stronger rates of increase in trade and lower rates of increase in transportation, communication and other utilities. The remaining service-producing industries experienced marginal change in the yearly growth rates of wages and salaries.

Provincial Comparisons

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries increased in December 1986 from the previous month in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The other provinces were little changed from their November level.

On a year-over-year basis, between December 1985 and December 1986 wages and salaries decreased in Alberta for the seventh consecutive month, while in British Columbia an increase of 1.4% was noted after four consecutive monthly declines. The year-to-year rate of change in Prince Edward Island has been increasing since September compared to the first eight months of the year. The yearly rate of increase in wages and salaries in Saskatchewan has been lower since October than in the first nine months of the year. The remaining provinces experienced marginal change in the yearly growth rates of wages and salaries.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the October-December 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in April. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-991-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	December 1986 ^p	November 1986 ^r	October 1986 ^f	December 1985
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	131.9	153.2	192.7	130.3
Forestry	130.1	130.2	135.8	136.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	488.8	496.4	497.6	541.2
Manufacturing industries	4,243.0	4,243.2	4,256.0	4,072.2
Construction industry	1,050.0	1,188.2	1,303.0	1,003.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,142.8	2,152.0	2,162.3	2,097.7
Trade	2,933.3	2,870.1	2,846.7	2,697.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,622.8	1,598.9	1,599.1	1,490.6
Commercial and personal services	2,609.9	2,623.9	2,670.0	2,461.1
Education and related services	1,831.3	1,862.4	1,848.6	1,752.8
Health and welfare services	1,430.4	1,415.2	1,390.4	1,327.3
Federal administration and other government offices	737.8	741.8	773.5	691.7
Provincial administration	541.7	543.2	536.3	533.1
Local administration	466.0	455.6	445.4	445.0
Total wages and salaries	20,359.7	20,474.3	20,657.4	19,380.2
Supplementary labour income	2,195.9	2,208.6	2,227.7	2,056.1
Labour income	22,555.6	22,682.8	22,885.1	21,436.3
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	169.9	171.3	172.5	165.5
Forestry	137.4	123.2	118.9	153.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	500.9	495.6	493.1	553.9
Manufacturing industries	4,336.9	4,229.4	4,193.1	4,214.7
Construction industry	1,179.8	1,165.6	1,149.1	1,126.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,174.0	2,154.3	2,145.2	2,129.4
Trade	2,878.7	2,839.4	2,830.3	2,645.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,643.3	1,617.8	1,608.5	1,509.1
Commercial and personal services	2,685.4	2,656.6	2,648.4	2,536.5
Education and related services	1,790.9	1,776.3	1,770.3	1,719.5
Health and welfare services	1,446.4	1,422.0	1,394.3	1,343.0
Federal administration and other government offices	751.0	754.7	785.3	702.6
Provincial administration	551.5	543.5	535.4	541.9
Local administration	461.6	457.3	449.7	440.9
Total wages and salaries	20,680.1	20,376.2	20,265.4	19,743.1
Supplementary labour income	2,229.6	2,196.9	2,184.9	2,094.4
Labour income	22,909.7	22,573.1	22,450.3	21,837.5

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

The estimates of wages and salaries for the individual industries are seasonally adjusted independently from the Canada all industry aggregate. A difference may exist between the sum of the industries and the Canada all industry total. Please refer to the explanatory note in catalogue 72-005 or contact the Labour Income Section for further details.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

January 1987

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$768 million in January 1987, up 0.8% over the January 1986 level of \$762 million.
- Department store sales during January 1987 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from January 1986 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$7.2 million (-6.6%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$4.5 million (18.2%);
- Nova Scotia, \$21.3 million (3.0%);
- New Brunswick, \$14.0 million (-0.3%);
- Quebec, \$139.4 million (-1.5%);
- Ontario, \$298.8 million (6.6%);
- Manitoba, \$36.2 million (-2.3%);
- Saskatchewan, \$24.5 million (5.1%);
- Alberta, \$100.5 million (-7.5%);
- British Columbia, \$121.8 million (-2.6%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$37.8 million (-10.3%);
- Edmonton, \$44.5 million (-8.3%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$12.5 million (4.8%);
- Hamilton, \$21.5 million (5.8%);
- Montreal, \$82.8 million (-0.4%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$34.4 million (2.8%);
- Quebec City, \$18.6 million (-6.2%);
- Toronto, \$125.4 million (10.6%);
- Vancouver, \$73.3 million (-4.2%);
- Winnipeg, \$32.7 million (-3.2%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *DAILY* the week of March 23.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20),

available the third week of March. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

December 1986

Highlights from the December issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 3.0% from 1985. Over the last five years the passenger-kilometres flown by the Level I air carriers have shown only one year-to-year decline (from 1982 to 1983).
- Total aircraft movements at the Transport Canada tower controlled airports for the first 11 months of 1986 increased 4.9% over the same period in 1985.
- International commercial charter services to the United Kingdom continued to decline, falling 23.8% during the third quarter of 1986 relative to the same period of 1985. Wardair's new (November 1985) scheduled license was largely responsible for this decrease.
- Preliminary airport activity data indicate that scheduled passenger traffic at the top 30 Canadian airports increased by 1.9% in the first quarter of 1986 compared to the same period in 1985. Over the past three years, scheduled traffic at these airports has shown an increasing trend after recording a low of 8,735,188 passengers enplaned and deplaned during the first quarter of 1983.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 2 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85). Contact: the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

December 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during December 1986 decreased 4.6% from December 1985 to 13 177 976 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts, at 99 900 519 cubic metres, were up 1.2%.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 820 433 cubic metres, bringing the year-to-date total to 32 789 582 cubic metres, up 19.9% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 015 526 cubic metres, were down 14.0% from the same month in 1985. Year-to-date deliveries totalled 62 479 797 cubic metres, down 7.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the last week of March. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

January 1987

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.2 million tonnes in January 1987, a decrease of 0.2% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 12.1% from January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the first week of April. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

January 1987

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 581 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1987, an increase of 8.6% compared to 3 296 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 16. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

January 1987

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during January 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Wheat (excluding durum),	1 565.5;
• Durum wheat,	167.8;
• Total wheat,	1 733.3;
• Oats,	47.6;
• Barley,	517.7;
• Rye,	15.8;
• Flaxseed,	34.5;
• Canola (rapeseed),	271.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in late March. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Production of Eggs

January 1987

Canadian egg production increased 2.1% to 41.6 million dozen in January 1987 from 40.7 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 0.1% from January 1986, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,113 from 2,071.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release April 3. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Funeral Directors

1984

Operating revenue for 1,164 funeral directing establishments totalled \$371.1 million during 1984 with \$332.1 million derived from the provision of funeral services.

Complete census data will be available in the 1984 issue of *Funeral Directors* (63-532, \$20/\$21), scheduled for release mid-March. Contact: Shirley Beyer (613-991-3492), Services Division.

**The
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Canadian Statistical Review,
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\$21.50/\$215).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review,
December 1986. **Catalogue number 22-007**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
Production,** November 1986.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Railway Transport in Canada -
Commodity Statistics, 1985.**

Catalogue number 52-211

(Canada: \$42.50; Other Countries: \$44).

Department Store Sales and Stocks,
November 1986.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:
\$14/\$140).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 11, 1987

Major Releases

Private and Public Investment, Intentions 1987	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital expenditures during 1987 are estimated to reach \$99 billion, up 3.8% over the latest estimate of \$95.4 billion for 1986. 	
Composite Leading Indicator, December 1986	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composite leading indicator rose 0.4% for the third straight month. 	
Financial Activity in Canada, Fourth Quarter and Annual 1986	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household borrowing (consumer credit and mortgages) reached an historical high of \$30.1 billion in 1986. 	
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, January 1987	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices for non-residential building materials increased 0.2% from the previous month and 3.4% from January 1986. 	
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, January 1987	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index decreased 0.2% from December but rose 5.6% on a year-over-year basis. 	

Data Availability Announcements

Honey Production and Value, 1986 and 1985	13
Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, January 1987	13
Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, January 1987	13

Publications Released	14
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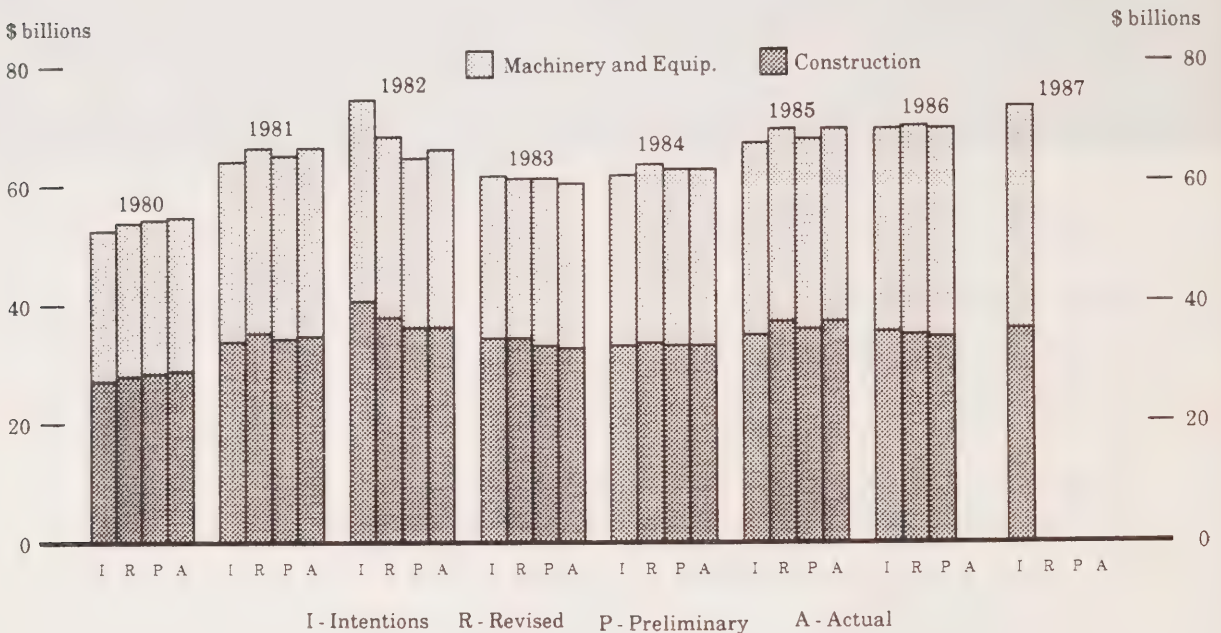
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Major Releases

Capital Expenditures Excluding Housing (Current Dollars)



Private and Public Investment

Intentions 1987

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets during 1987 are estimated to be \$99.0 billion or 3.8% above the latest estimate of \$95.4 billion for 1986. The number of sectors and industries reporting increases is greater than in 1986. Utilities are expected to increase their capital spending by 9%, manufacturing by 8.7%, the trade-finance-commercial group by 6.4%, institutions and governments by 5.1% and housing by 2.2%. But mining and the other primary industries are expected to decline by 9.5%.

In the past, changing economic conditions during the year and the cyclical pattern of investors' plans have contributed to marked deviations between actual capital spending and reported intentions. As the accompanying chart shows, actual expenditures have exceeded reported intentions in four out of six years since 1980.

Highlights of the 1987 programs are as follows:

Business Sector

- The intended 8.7% increase in manufacturing to a new level of \$15.1 billion is mainly due to increases in paper products, petroleum refineries, electrical products, primary metals and the food and beverages industry. These increases more than offset decreases in metal fabrication, chemical products and the transportation equipment industry.
- The advance of 9% in utilities to a new level of \$14.9 billion results from higher capital spending in electric power and the communications group.
- The expected 6.4% gain in the trade-finance-commercial industries to a new level of \$18.2 billion is concentrated in real estate development and trade.

(continued on page 3)

- The expected decrease for the primary industries is dominated by an 18.6% drop for petroleum and gas wells. Nevertheless, this decline is less severe than the actual 37.4% decline registered in 1986. Agriculture and fishing are expected to decline by 5.4%.

Governments and Institutions

- Capital spending by municipalities is expected to increase by 12.3% to a new level of \$4.7 billion. This is the only significant increase reported by any level of government in 1987.
- Hospitals, schools and universities are expected to spend more in 1987 than in 1986. The institutions group as a whole is expected to show a gain of 5.4%.

Housing

- The estimate of residential construction is based on projected housing starts of 182,000 in 1987 compared with 199,785 starts in 1986 and 165,826 starts in 1985. Data users should note that estimates for housing for 1985, 1986 and 1987 now include additional amounts representing alterations and improvements. The historical series for housing has been revised back to 1961 to include such activity and is now

available on CANSIM matrix no. 0442 (for new housing) and matrix no. 0439 (for non-capital repairs).

Provincial Comparisons

Among the provinces, Saskatchewan is expected to post the highest increase at 8.1% in capital spending to reflect the gain for manufacturing in that province. Ontario and Quebec also expect to exceed the national average with increases of 6.2% and 4.8%. The impact of reductions in drilling programs for petroleum and gas was most evident in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Alberta and in the Northwest Territories. Overall, only Nova Scotia expects to register an increase in capital spending.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Additional statistics for the provinces by industry or according to private or public categories can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230, 1272-1296 and 1303-1327.

Order *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1987* (61-205, \$25), available mid-April. Contact: Duncan Lusick (613-991-2209) or Justin Lacroix (613-991-2589 or 613-990-9815), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. Regional offices of Statistics Canada may also be contacted.

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total Capital Expenditures			% Change	
	(Millions of dollars)			Preliminary 1986 vs. Actual 1985	Intentions 1987 vs. Preliminary 1986
	1985 Actual	1986 Preliminary	1987 Intentions		
Agriculture/fishing	3,138	2,892	2,735	-7.8	-5.4
Forestry	205	211	261	2.9	23.9
Mining	10,905	7,167	6,131	-34.3	-14.4
Construction	1,201	1,444	1,471	20.2	1.9
Manufacturing	11,516	13,910	15,118	20.8	8.7
Utilities	13,675	13,656	14,886	-0.1	9.0
Trade	2,468	2,466	2,731	-0.1	10.7
Finance	5,654	6,885	7,593	21.8	10.3
Commercial	6,718	7,763	7,887	15.5	1.6
Sub-total Business	55,480	56,394	58,813	1.6	4.3
Institutions	2,496	2,538	2,676	1.7	5.4
Government departments	11,358	10,839	11,377	-4.6	5.0
Sub-total Social	13,854	13,377	14,053	-3.4	5.0
Housing	21,170	25,593	26,169	20.9	2.2
Grand Total	90,504	95,364	99,035	5.4	3.8

Summary of Provinces and Territories

1985 to 1987¹

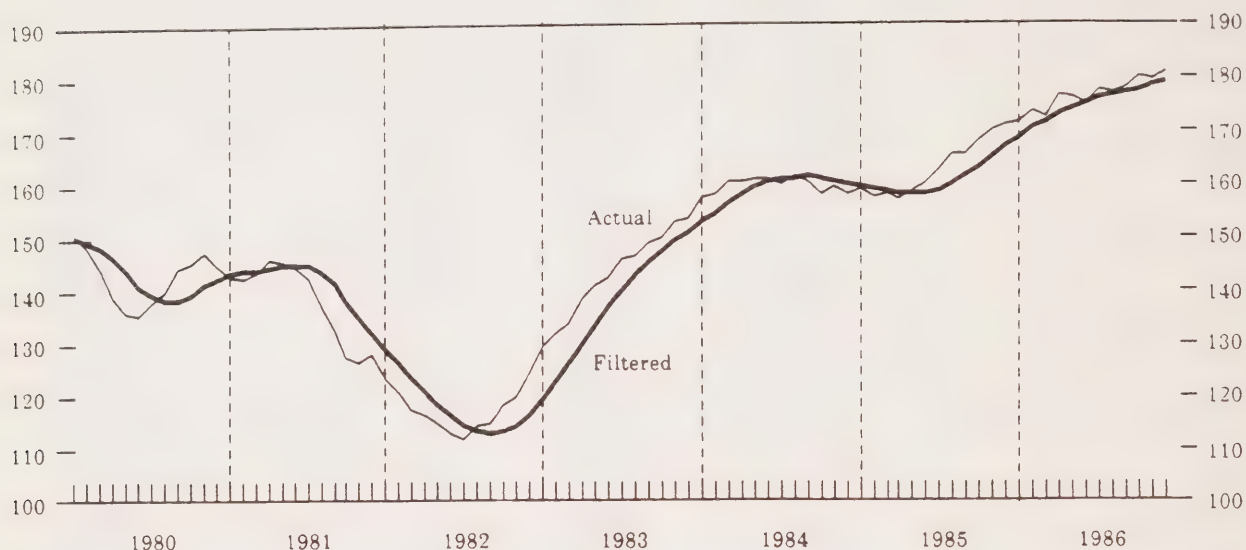
(Millions of Dollars)

Item No.	Capital Expenditures			
	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total	
Atlantic Region:				
1 Newfoundland	1985	1,541	420	1,961
	1986	1,344	605	1,949
	1987	1,243	573	1,816
2 Prince Edward Island	1985	192	77	269
	1986	233	76	309
	1987	227	73	300
3 Nova Scotia	1985	1,986	776	2,762
	1986	1,906	888	2,794
	1987	1,845	991	2,836
4 New Brunswick	1985	1,200	766	1,966
	1986	1,208	671	1,879
	1987	1,302	666	1,968
5 Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1985	4,919	2,039	6,958
	1986	4,691	2,240	6,931
	1987	4,617	2,303	6,920
6 Quebec	1985	12,105	7,130	19,235
	1986	13,048	7,465	20,513
	1987	13,421	8,083	21,504
7 Ontario	1985	17,926	13,943	31,869
	1986	21,585	16,131	37,716
	1987	23,051	17,022	40,073
Prairie Region:				
8 Manitoba	1985	2,045	1,150	3,195
	1986	2,361	1,195	3,556
	1987	2,459	1,180	3,639
9 Saskatchewan	1985	2,744	1,349	4,093
	1986	2,365	1,317	3,682
	1987	2,517	1,463	3,980
10 Alberta	1985	9,966	3,623	13,589
	1986	8,776	3,701	12,477
	1987	8,743	3,651	12,394
11 Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1985	14,755	6,122	20,877
	1986	13,502	6,213	19,715
	1987	13,719	6,294	20,013
12 British Columbia	1985	7,156	3,036	10,192
	1986	6,406	2,950	9,356
	1987	6,364	3,425	9,789
13 Yukon and Northwest Territories	1985	1,229	145	1,374
	1986	992	141	1,133
	1987	601	134	735
14 Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1985	58,090	32,415	90,505
	1986	60,224	35,140	95,364
	1987	61,773	37,261	99,034

¹ Actual 1985, followed by preliminary actual 1986, and then intentions 1987.

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

Jan. 1980 to Dec. 1986



Composite Leading Indicator

December 1986

The composite leading indicator reached a level of 178.9 in December, rising at the same monthly rate of 0.4% that has been recorded since October.

Most of the manufacturing indexes continued to improve in December, following sluggish growth through most of 1986. The length of the average workweek increased, particularly in export-oriented industries in response to rising new orders, while the ratio of shipments to inventories rose to its highest level in the current expansion, which began in 1983. These advances were offset by a deceleration of household demand, after large gains in the second and third quarters of 1986.

The recent strengthening of manufacturing demand was reflected in a 1.6% gain in goods production in December, the third increase in

the last four months. Overall output of goods and services rose by 1.2% in December, after small declines in October and November.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the *Monthly Economic Review*. The March issue of this publication will be released on the 19th of this month. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact: L. Bussière (613-991-1789). For general information contact: P. Cross (613-990-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change						Level
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	178.9
Unfiltered	1.3	-0.4	0.6	1.1	-0.3	0.8	180.7
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	129,982 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	-0.4	0.8	1.5	0.3	-0.9	-0.5	712,120 ⁴
Residential construction index ¹	1.0	1.6	2.6	2.5	1.8	0.3	107.5
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	-0.3	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.7	3,405 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods) ²	.00	-.00	-.01	.00	.00	.01	1.68
Average workweek (hours)	-.2	-.2	-.1	0	.1	.3	38.8
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	.03	.03	.02	.01	-.01	-.03	.02
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3	.6	181.2
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	1.5	0.7	-.1	-.3	-.4	-.6	3,126
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	-.2	0	.4	.5	.8	.7	10,307 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

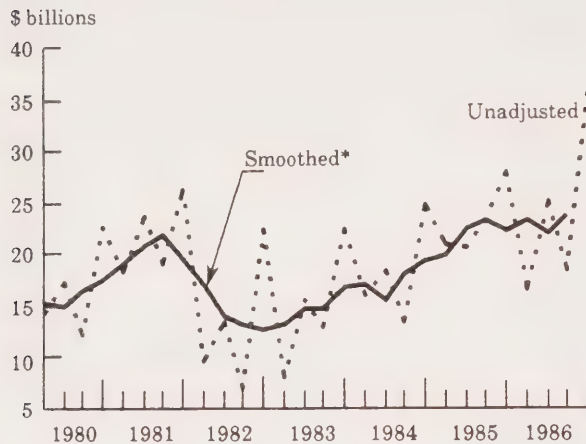
² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

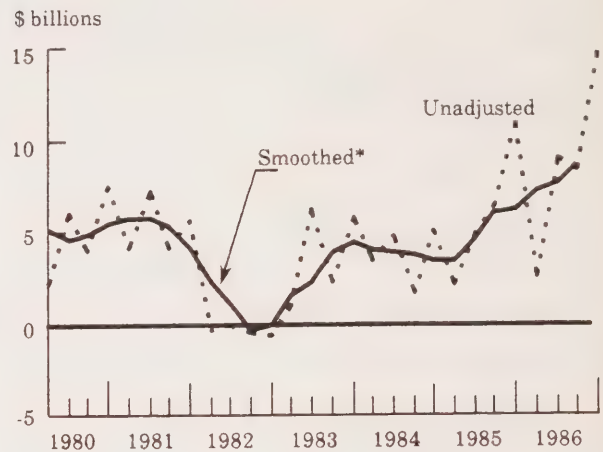
⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Total Funds Raised on Conventional Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



* 4 quarter moving average

Funds Raised by Persons and Unincorporated Business



* 4 quarter moving average

Financial Activity in Canada

Fourth Quarter and Annual 1986

During the fourth quarter, domestic non-financial sectors raised \$35.4 billion on conventional credit markets, an increase of 29% over the fourth quarter of 1985. The bulk of that increase originated in the personal sector which showed continuing strength throughout the year. In addition there was a resurgence of demand for funds by both non-financial private corporations and the government sector that reversed the weaker demand which prevailed in the first three quarters of 1986.

Annual 1986

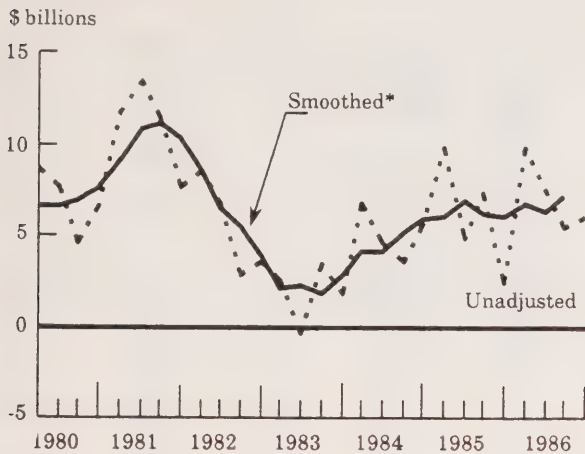
During the year, funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors increased by only 5% in nominal value, down sharply from increases of more than 25% for each of 1984 and 1985. Government financing requirements decreased 24% from a peak reached in 1985, in contrast to a 43% increase in personal sector borrowing.

Persons and Unincorporated Business

During 1986 increases in residential construction and strong resale markets spurred by favorable interest rates explained an increase of 15% in the level of mortgages outstanding. Mortgage debt outstanding, expressed as a percentage of personal disposable income, increased from under 65% at the end of 1985 to over 70% at the end of 1986 (a peak of 73% was reached in 1979). Similarly, continued growth in expenditure on consumer durables and semi-durables was reflected in demand for consumer credit. As a percentage of personal disposable income, consumer credit outstanding increased from 18% to 20% in the course of the year, but remained somewhat below levels reached during the 1970s.

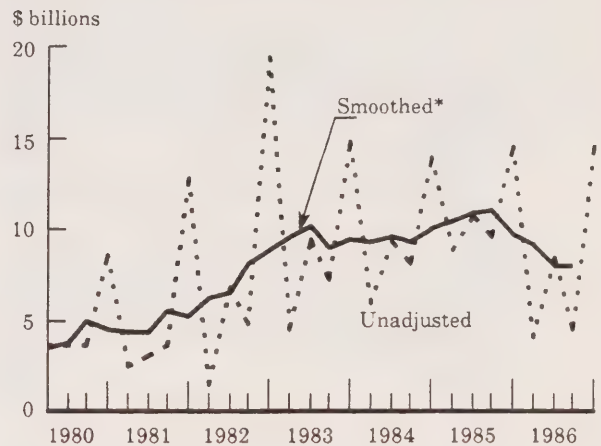
(continued on page 9)

Funds Raised by Non-financial Corporations



* 4 quarter moving average

Funds Raised by Governments



* 4 quarter moving average

General Government

Financing requirements for all levels of government were reduced as the federal government's deficit decreased to \$24.8 billion (in current dollars, on a National Accounts basis) from \$32.3 billion in 1985. Federal borrowing on credit markets (excluding issues of bonds to the Canada Pension Plan) fell to \$18.5 billion from \$34 billion in 1985. For the first time since 1980, net issues of Canada Savings Bonds for the year declined (by \$4.4 billion); encashments were high, especially early in the year when interest rates on competing instruments rose. The category "Treasury bills" in the summary table includes \$1.3 billion in issues of Canada bills; this latter instrument, denominated in U.S. dollars, was introduced in October.

The provincial government sector deficit rose to \$8.2 billion from \$5.3 billion in 1985. Borrowing on credit markets by the sector doubled to over \$13 billion, with a pronounced increase in issues of treasury bills and short-term paper.

Non-financial Private Corporations

A moderate increase in borrowing by non-financial private corporations during 1986 probably met requirements for balance sheet restructuring as there was little change in inventory accumulation and investment in plants and equipment. Reflecting attractive markets, net new issues of bonds and shares accounted for 72% of funds raised, up from 57% in 1985. The predominance of issues of common shares over preferred, begun in the last quarter of 1985, continued throughout 1986; common shares made up 75% of new issues.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 749.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$10/\$40), now available. Contact: Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-990-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

Financial Market Summary Table

(Millions of dollars)

	1985	1986				
	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual
1. Persons and unincorporated business	24,144	2,583	8,916	8,366	14,719	34,584
Consumer credit	7,171	200	2,895	2,327	2,092	7,514
Bank loans	1,225	-439	-1,617	-1,258	2,086	-1,228
Other loans	1,904	-133	1,753	-292	4,290	5,618
Short-term paper	-11	-3	21	0	0	18
Mortgages	13,825	2,947	5,885	7,577	6,171	22,580
Bonds	30	11	-21	12	80	82
2. Non-financial private corporations	22,367	7,271	7,505	4,669	5,407	24,852
Bank loans	2,626	5,975	-7,096	-520	-1,318	-2,959
Other loans	2,230	939	955	-35	-636	1,223
Short-term paper	3,402	-4,029	9,936	730	1,318	7,955
Mortgages	1,446	176	373	35	165	749
Bonds	1,824	1,781	238	1,172	1,356	4,547
Stocks	10,839	2,429	3,099	3,287	4,522	13,337
3. Non-financial government enterprises	2,043	2,471	-43	834	613	3,875
Bank loans	385	1,053	-186	447	-484	830
Other loans	170	-125	-6	368	3	240
Short-term paper	552	57	-254	-276	-415	-888
Mortgages	-26	-3	-3	-2	-4	-12
Bonds	1,495	1,379	404	297	1,815	3,895
Stocks	-533	110	2	0	-302	-190
4. General government	41,737	4,099	8,432	4,515	14,680	31,726
Bank loans	1,313	1,039	-1,474	-1,129	-522	-2,086
Other loans	1,208	379	-451	-649	-96	-817
Treasury bills	9,889	2,317	4,240	504	3,840	10,901
Short-term paper	-36	722	1,233	971	1,819	4,745
Mortgages	-	0	0	0	0	0
Bonds	29,363	-358	4,884	4,818	9,639	18,983
5. Total borrowing by domestic non-financial sectors	90,291	16,424	24,810	18,384	35,419	95,037
(as a percentage of GDP)	19.0	13.9	20.2	13.6	27.4	18.8
6. Rest of the World	5,841	1,392	-1,629	-422	1,279	620
Bank loans	-852	5	-1,490	-498	-193	-2,176
Other loans	845	-296	-113	89	409	89
Mortgages	-	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks	5,848	1,683	-26	-13	1,063	2,707
7. Total borrowing excluding domestic financial institutions	96,132	17,816	23,181	17,962	36,698	95,657
8. Domestic financial institutions	18,673	9,866	4,134	7,659	6,604	28,263
Bank loans	1,949	1,633	-204	443	398	2,270
Other loans	3,920	2,434	-2,389	550	-1,929	-1,334
Short-term paper	1,422	1,165	410	37	1,892	3,504
Mortgages	-19	6	-111	-10	3	-112
Bonds	2,497	633	1,367	1,873	1,806	5,679
Stocks	8,904	3,995	5,061	4,766	4,434	18,256
9. Total financing	114,805	27,682	27,315	25,621	43,302	123,920

- Nil or zero.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

January 1987

The Non-residential Building Material Price Index (1981=100) rose to 127.5 in January, up 0.2% from the previous month and up 3.4% from a year earlier.

Between December 1986 and January 1987, there were several minor increases, the most significant of which were for metal roofing and siding, ready-mix concrete and foamed and expanded plastics. These were partly offset by several decreases, mainly for lumber and paints.

Between January 1986 and January 1987, prices for architectural materials increased 4.3%; structural materials 3.6%; mechanical materials 2.0%; and electrical materials 1.8%. Increases which had the most notable effect occurred for metal roofing and siding, ready-mix concrete, foamed and expanded plastics, and concrete bricks and blocks.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

January 1987
(1981=100)

	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Jan. '86	% Change	
				Jan. '87/ Dec. '86	Jan. '87/ Jan. '86
Total materials	127.5	127.2	123.3	0.2	3.4
Architectural material	129.7	129.1	124.4	0.5	4.3
Structural materials	126.5	126.2	122.1	0.2	3.6
Mechanical materials	127.9	128.2	125.4	-0.2	2.0
Electrical materials	120.8	120.9	118.7	-0.1	1.8

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential January 1987

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) declined to 131.2 in January, down 0.2% from the revised figures for the previous month, but 5.6% higher than a year earlier.

Between December 1986 and January 1987, the main decreases were for lumber and paints. Lumber prices fell 7.3%, due primarily to excess supply in North America and declining housing starts in the United States. Paint prices declined 6.9% as a result of a spring discount sale reported by one of the larger firms.

Between January 1986 and January 1987, prices for architectural materials rose 6.4%, due principally to increases for gypsum wallboard and plywood. This was followed by an increase in prices for structural materials of 5.8%, due primarily to roof trusses and concrete blocks and bricks. Increases were also noted for mechanical materials, up 3.3% and electrical materials, up 1.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential January 1987 (1981=100)

	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Jan. '86	% Change	
				Jan. '87/ Dec. '86	Jan. '87/ Jan. '86
Total materials	131.2	131.4	124.2	-0.2	5.6
Architectural materials	132.3	131.8	124.4	0.4	6.4
Structural materials	132.1	134.7	124.9	-1.9	5.8
Mechanical materials	128.2	128.1	124.1	0.1	3.3
Electrical materials	119.8	119.8	117.9	-	1.6

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Honey Production and Value

1985 and 1986

Updates to preliminary estimates show there were 1,700 Alberta beekeepers in 1986, with 190,000 colonies. Total Alberta honey production was 24 million pounds in 1986, for an average yield of 126 pounds per colony. Preliminary value estimates for Alberta honey, and honey and wax are also available.

The 1986 Canada estimate for beekeepers has been correspondingly revised to 19,000 with 702,375 colonies. Total production has been revised to 74,109,000 pounds, for an average yield of 106 pounds per colony.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1056.

Contact: L.D. Magahay (613-990-8727), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,555,800 phonograph records in January 1987, up 12.0% from the 3,175,974 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes decreased to 3,253,688 in January 1987, down 0.8% from 3,279,334 tapes in January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 16. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3521), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

January 1987

Canadian firms produced 104 472 cubic metres of waferboard in January 1987, a decrease of 9.3% from the 115 224 cubic metres produced a year earlier.

Particleboard production reached 98 144 cubic metres in January 1987, up 3.0% from 95 307 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for the month was 2 349 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (25,283 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 41.9% from the 4 044 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (43,531 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 23. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Survey Methodology: A Journal of Statistics Canada, Vol. 12, No. 2, December 1986.

Catalogue number 12-001

(Canada: \$10/\$20; Other Countries: \$11.50/\$23).

Financial Flow Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1986.

Catalogue number 13-002P

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, November 1986. **Catalogue number 35-002**
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, December 1986.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, January 1987.

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available March 12 at 7:00 a.m.

Science Statistics, Service Bulletin, Vol. 11, No.2, **Changes in the Presentation of Some Science and Technology Statistics**, **Catalogue number 88-001**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 12, 1987

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, January 1987	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The merchandise trade surplus, at \$533 million, was down to its lowest level since the July 1986 deficit. 	
Earnings of Men and Women, 1985	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For female full-year, full-time earners, 1985 average earnings were 64.9% of their male counterparts, down from 65.5% in 1984. 	
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, January 1987	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian residents made more than one million long-term visits abroad, the highest number ever recorded in a month of January. 	

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, January 1987	10
Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1986	10
Steel Ingots, Week Ending March 7, 1987	10
Sugar Sales, February 1987	10
Electric Storage Batteries, January 1987	11
Export and Import Price Indexes, January 1987	11
Precast Concrete Price Indexes, Second Half of 1986	11

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Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

January 1987

Month-to-month Overview

According to preliminary estimates for January 1987, the total value of exports, adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, was \$9.7 billion, a decline of \$670 million, or 6.4%, from the month before. This is the largest decrease in the last 11 months for exports. Imports also fell, although less than exports: they dropped by \$237 million, or 2.5%, to a level of \$9.2 billion.

Because exports fell more than imports, the merchandise trade surplus was reduced by more than \$400 million, dropping back to \$533 million in January 1987 from the December 1986 level of \$965 million. This is the smallest surplus recorded since the July 1986 deficit.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

Total Exports

Total exports fell for the second straight month, reversing the upward trend signalled by successive increases from July to October 1986. The falling trends for exports of industrial goods, industrial machinery and passenger autos deteriorated for a second consecutive month. However, the upward trends accelerated for exports of wheat, trucks and aluminum. In the case of truck exports, the improvement represented a reversal of the falling trend recorded in previous months.

Imports

The upward trend for imports continued. The rise was distributed among most of the categories, but applied mainly to imports of industrial and agricultural machinery and crude petroleum, which rose for the third straight month. Although the downward trend for imports of automotive products and, especially, passenger autos and chassis accelerated in January, it only partly offset the upward trends in the other categories.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

The decline in exports in January 1987 was largely attributable to the drop of \$448 million in exports of passenger autos, which fell to \$1.2 billion, their lowest level since July 1985. This decrease coincided with a significant slowing of retail automobile sales in the United States.

Other notable decreases were recorded in January – for exports of machinery and equipment, particularly aircraft exports, which fell by \$154 million to \$219 million – and for aluminum, which, after reaching a peak in December 1986, fell by \$106 million to \$195 million. These declines were only partly offset by the increase of \$126 million for forestry products – which rose to \$1.6 billion – and the increase of \$83 million in exports of precious metals, which rose to \$102 million.

Imports

The major contributors to the slowing in imports in January 1987 were imports of motor vehicle parts, which fell by \$199 million, and machinery and equipment, down \$139 million.

However, crude petroleum imports, which had fluctuated around \$200 million since March 1986, posted a significant increase of \$103 million in January, rising to \$356 million. Truck imports, which had fallen by nearly \$70 million in December 1986, rose to \$341 million, a gain of \$53 million.

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

The decrease in total exports in January was attributable to drops in exports to the United States (-\$648 million), "other countries" (-\$171 million) and the United Kingdom (-\$14 million). (Despite this decline, exports to the United States, at \$7.4 billion, continued to represent more than 75% of total Canadian exports.) Increases were recorded in exports to Japan (+\$74 million), "other EEC countries" (+\$73 million) and "other OECD countries" (+\$17 million).

(continued on page 3)

Imports

Imports from the United States fell by \$333 million in January 1987 to \$6.2 billion, the lowest level in the last five months. Imports from the United Kingdom and "other EEC countries" posted slight drops of \$15 million and \$7 million respectively, but increases were recorded for imports from "other OECD countries" (+\$51 million), "other countries" (+\$45 million) and Japan (+\$22 million). Imports from Japan (\$637 million in January 1987) have totalled more than half a billion dollars each month since February 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Order the January 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of March. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9787), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Merchandise Trade of Canada

January 1987

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
			\$ millions			%	%	\$ millions
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,529
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1986	120,631	110,498	120,631	110,498	10,132	0.3	7.5	-7,343
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,516	27,109	30,566	28,103	2,463	-1.9	3.5	-1,552
Second quarter	31,350	29,036	29,127	26,424	2,703	-4.7	-6.0	241
Third quarter	28,387	26,782	29,829	27,628	2,201	2.4	4.6	-502
Fourth quarter	31,379	27,572	31,109	28,343	2,765	4.3	2.6	565
1986								
January	10,177	9,093	10,894	9,708	1,186	5.7	6.9	-34
February	9,488	9,418	10,049	9,860	189	-7.8	1.6	-997
March	9,850	8,598	9,623	8,536	1,087	-4.2	-13.4	898
April	10,742	10,132	10,116	8,711	1,405	5.1	2.1	318
May	10,307	9,404	9,608	8,787	821	-5.0	0.9	-584
June	10,301	9,500	9,403	8,926	477	-2.1	1.6	-344
July	9,228	9,685	9,716	9,785	-69	3.3	9.6	-546
August	8,581	8,220	9,700	8,957	743	-0.2	-8.5	812
September	10,577	8,876	10,413	8,887	1,526	7.4	-0.8	783
October	10,855	9,764	10,455	9,528	927	0.4	7.2	-599
November	10,494	9,135	10,260	9,387	873	-1.9	-1.5	-55
December	10,030	8,672	10,393	9,428	965	1.3	0.4	92
1987								
January	9,150	8,620	9,724	9,191	533	-6.4	-2.5	-432
Year-to-date								
1986	10,177	9,093	10,894	9,708	1,186	12.8	18.1	-249
1987	9,150	8,620	9,724	9,191	533	-10.7	-5.3	-654

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

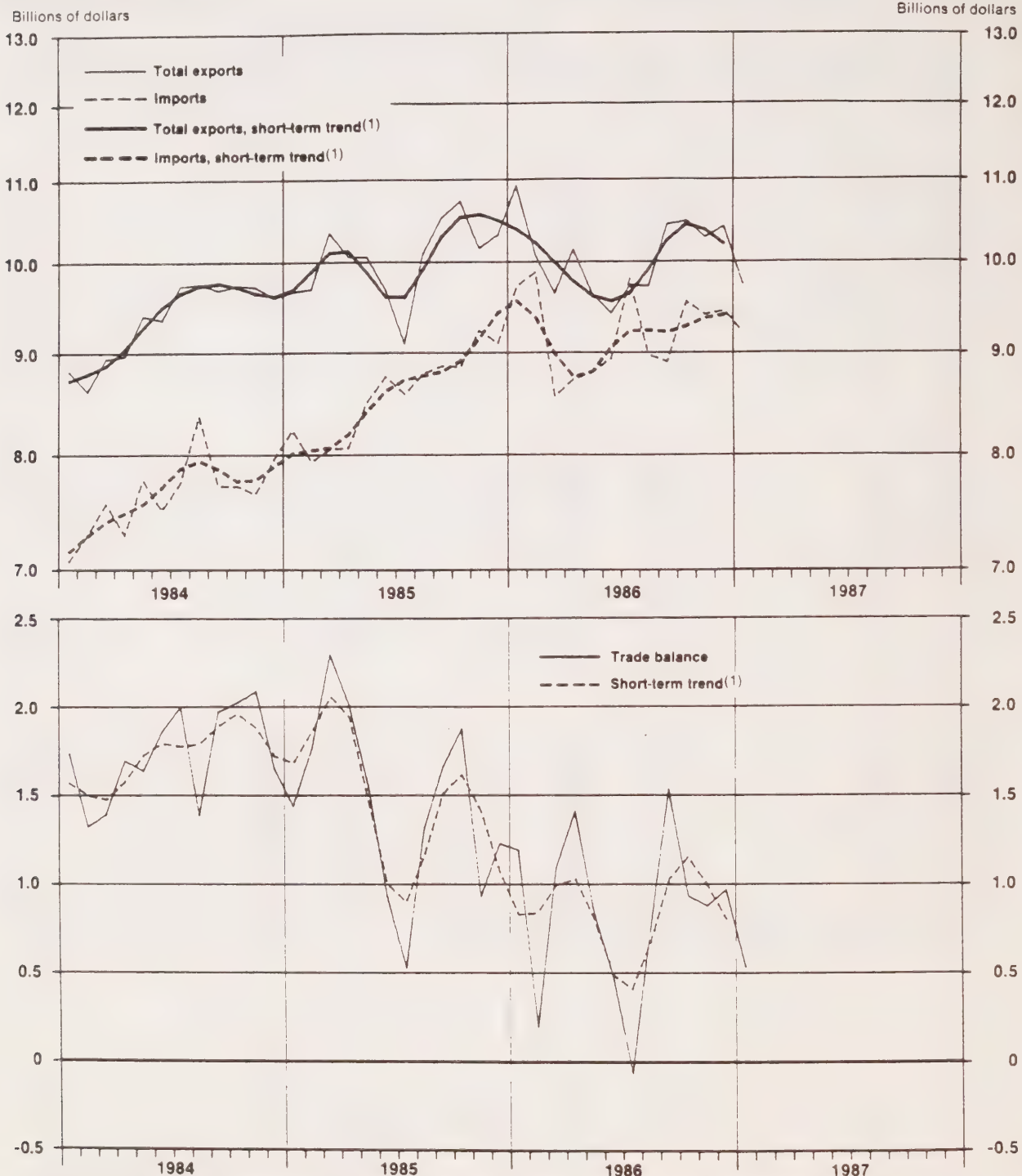
January 1987

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Dec.	Jan.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions		
Total exports to:									
United States	8,021.8	7,374.2	2.3	-8.1	179.2	-647.5	7,374.2	-12.1	-1,012.7
Japan	478.1	551.8	6.6	15.4	29.6	73.7	551.8	9.0	45.6
United Kingdom	238.7	224.3	0.3	-6.0	0.8	-14.4	224.3	2.0	4.4
Other EEC Countries	425.3	498.1	-8.7	17.1	-40.6	72.8	498.1	11.3	50.5
Other OECD Countries	201.3	218.2	-19.8	8.4	-49.6	16.9	218.2	-13.1	-33.0
Other Countries	1,028.3	856.9	1.4	-16.7	14.0	-171.3	856.9	-20.8	-225.1
Total	10,393.4	9,723.7	1.3	-6.4	133.5	-669.8	9,723.7	-10.7	-1,170.2
Imports from:									
United States	6,532.9	6,199.7	-2.3	-5.1	-156.1	-333.2	6,199.7	-11.0	-764.6
Japan	615.5	637.4	-4.5	3.6	-29.2	21.9	637.4	30.9	150.4
United Kingdom	413.1	398.0	90.6	-3.7	196.4	-15.1	398.0	2.6	10.0
Other EEC Countries	773.7	766.9	5.2	-0.9	38.0	-6.8	766.9	3.5	25.9
Other OECD Countries	182.4	233.0	-32.2	27.7	-86.6	50.6	233.0	11.3	23.7
Other Countries	910.8	956.1	9.5	5.0	78.8	45.3	956.1	4.2	38.1
Total	9,428.5	9,191.1	0.4	-2.5	41.4	-237.3	9,191.1	-5.3	-516.4
Balance with:									
United States	1,488.9	1,174.6			335.4	-314.3	1,174.6		-248.1
Japan	-137.3	-85.5			58.8	51.8	-85.5		-104.8
United Kingdom	-174.4	-173.7			-195.6	0.8	-173.7		-5.6
Other EEC Countries	-348.4	-268.8			-78.6	79.6	-268.8		24.6
Other OECD Countries	18.8	-14.8			37.0	-33.7	-14.8		-56.7
Other Countries	117.4	-99.2			-64.8	-216.6	-99.2		-263.2
Total	965.0	532.5			92.1	-432.4	532.5		-653.8

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Earnings of Men and Women

1985

For women working full-time throughout the year, 1985 average earnings were \$18,736 or 64.9% of their male counterparts (\$28,848), down from 65.5% in 1984. While the decline is not statistically significant, it marks the first time that this ratio has not increased since the data were first published (1967). In 1967, the earnings of female full-year, full-time workers were 58.4% of those of males working full-year, full-time.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1985 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1986. This report compares 1985 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation and marital status. Also included are data on the earnings contributions of husbands and wives to family income.

Highlights from the report based on data for full-year, full-time workers include:

- The earnings of females relative to those of males ranged from a low of 61.6% in British Columbia and 61.7% in Nova Scotia to a high of 73.4% in Prince Edward Island. Between 1979 and 1985, the female to male earnings ratio changed little in Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Ontario, but decreased in Nova Scotia and increased slightly in all other provinces (see table on page 8).
- The female to male earnings ratio declined with increasing age, from 80.9% in the 15 to 24 age group to 62.2% in the 55 to 64 age group.

- By level of schooling, females with eight years or less, working full-year, full-time, earned 58.4% of the corresponding male earnings while the earnings of females with a university degree were 68.7% of those of similarly educated males.
- There were substantial differences in the female/male earnings ratio by marital status. For example, married women working full-time all year earned 60.5% of male earnings, but for single (i.e. never married) women, the corresponding figure was 90.7%. Differences by marital status were evident within the various age groups and levels of education.

(see table on page 8)

It should be noted, there is no simple reason for differences in earnings by sex and that other important variables such as years of labour market experience, annual hours worked and the level and nature of educational attainment would have to be considered to isolate the effect of gender alone.

Order *Earnings of Men and Women*, 1985 (13-217, \$10), now available. Contact: Kevin Bishop (613-991-2211), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata tape containing 1985 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Income and Surveys Division (613-990-9778), Household Surveys Division. Microdata tapes are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow the identification of households.

Male to Female Earnings Ratios for Full-year, Full-time Earners
Canada and the Provinces, Selected Years

	1985	1984	1982	1979
	%			
Newfoundland	70.8	71.5	69.2	61.0
Prince Edward Island	73.4	80.5	76.4	73.8
Nova Scotia	61.7	60.9	63.4	70.1
New Brunswick	64.4	64.2	67.2	61.4
Quebec	68.3	67.3	67.2	64.5
Ontario	62.9	64.2	62.2	63.5
Manitoba	68.2	65.9	66.0	62.4
Saskatchewan	72.7	69.9	67.0	68.5
Alberta	65.1	65.6	62.1	59.4
British Columbia	61.6	64.7	62.5	61.5
Canada	64.9	65.5	64.0	63.3

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1987

Long-term Travel

For the first time in a month of January, long-term visits abroad by Canadian residents increased to more than one million. These visits were mostly made to warmer climate countries, including the United States.

Similarly, Canada received a record number of long-term visits by residents of both the United States and other countries (for January).

Total Travel

In addition to long-term visits, same-day trips by Canadian residents continued in January to outnumber the reverse flow by United States residents to Canada.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for January 1987 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the January 1987 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-March. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1987

Residence of travellers	Total trips		Long-term trips ¹	
	January		January	
	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86
Non-residents				
All countries	1,795,404	6.8	457,197	11.0
United States	1,720,678	6.1	388,659	9.6
Other countries	74,726	23.6	68,538	19.8
Residents of Canada				
All countries	2,946,674	5.4	1,026,949	6.1
United States	2,647,214	4.2	727,489	1.9
Other countries	299,460	17.9	299,460	17.9

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

January 1987

Housing starts for January 1987, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, reached 236,000 dwelling units, up 14.0% from December 1986 and an advance of 47.5% from a year earlier. Both single and multiple family dwelling sectors were very active.

On a regional basis, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported substantial gains over the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25 and 29.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the third week of April. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1986 (Regression Method)

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas (obtained by the regression method) are now available.

These estimates may be obtained in all regional offices of Statistics Canada as well as from CANSIM: table 00470301 (Census divisions) and 00470304 (Census Metropolitan Areas).

Please note that these data are estimates based on the 1981 Census and are not the 1986 Census counts. They are made available for comparison with the results from the 1986 Census.

Contact: Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending March 7, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending March 7, 1987 totalled 295 532 tonnes, a decrease of 0.7% from the preceding week's total of 297 709 tonnes but up 10.4% from the year-earlier level of 267 619 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 2 679 200 tonnes, an increase of 4.0% from 2 575 098 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

February 1987

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 74 709 138 kilograms for all types of sugar in February 1987, comprising 69 965 956 kilograms in domestic sales and 4 743 182 kilograms in export sales. The 1987 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 148 657 977 kilograms, 137 881 708 kilograms in domestic sales and 10 776 269 in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 75 577 471 kilograms^r (revised figure) in February 1986, of which 70 836 784 kilograms^r were domestic sales and 4 740 687 kilograms were export sales. The 1986 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 157 101 800 kilograms^r, 146 485 126 kilograms^r in domestic sales and 10 616 674 in export sales.

Order the February 1987 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the last week of March. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

January 1987

Canadian manufacturers sold 163,359 automotive replacement batteries in January 1987, a decrease of 14.9% from the 191,880 batteries sold a year earlier.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of March 16. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

January 1987 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the last week of March. Contact: J. Butterill (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

January 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to January 1987 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

Second Half of 1986

Price indexes for the second half of 1986 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, showed an increase of 2.1% from the first half of 1986 and an increase of 4.8% from the second half of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact: Bernard Lebrun (613-991-3389), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Earnings of Men and Women, 1985.

Catalogue number 13-217

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation,

Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 11,

Pack of Processed Peaches, 1986.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Railway Transport in Canada,

General Statistics, 1985.

Catalogue number 52-215

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit

Statistics, December 1986.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75).

Exports by Countries,

January-December 1986.

Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries:
\$85/\$340).

Labour Force Information,

February 1987.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available March 13 at 7:00 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 13, 1987

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• The Help-wanted index increased to 108 from 104 in January.	

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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

February 1987

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for February 1987 indicate a continuation of the modest improvements in labour market conditions noted since the third quarter of 1986. Employment increased by 30,000 – with gains recorded for both younger and older age groups. An increase in the number of persons entering the labour force (+27,000) continued to restrict the decline in the overall number of unemployed. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 to 9.6 in February.

Employment

For the week ended February 21, 1987, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,777,000 – up 30,000 from January. This represents the seventh consecutive month of employment growth, totalling 221,000 since July 1986. Gains were distributed between younger people and those aged 25 and over, with slightly larger increases attributed to females in both age categories.

- Full-time employment rose by an estimated 55,000 while part-time levels declined by 20,000. The increase in full-time employment was concentrated mainly among females.
- Employment rose in agriculture (+12,000) and in community, business and personal services (+22,000). There were declines in the primary industries other than agriculture (-8,000) and in public administration (-8,000).
- Estimated levels of employment increased in Quebec (+22,000) and British Columbia (+16,000). There was little or no change in employment levels in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment for February 1987 was an estimated 1,252,000 – virtually unchanged from January, while the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 to 9.6. The overall level of unemployment has changed very little since the beginning of 1986.

- Unemployment rose by 10,000 for males aged 15 to 24, to 243,000. It declined by 13,000 among females aged 25 and over. There was little change in unemployment levels in the other age and sex categories.
- Unemployment declined by an estimated 2,000 in Newfoundland, by 3,000 in New Brunswick, and by 7,000 in Manitoba. The level rose marginally in both Quebec and Ontario and was little changed in the remaining provinces.
- The unemployment rate rose by 0.2 to 14.6 for persons aged 15 to 24, primarily as the result of an increase of 0.5 in the rate for young men.
- The rate declined by 0.1 among females in the 15 to 24 age group and was down 0.3 in the 25 and over age group.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.8 to 18.4 in Newfoundland, by 0.1 to 14.5 in Prince Edward Island, by 0.8 to 13.1 in New Brunswick, by 1.2 to 6.7 in Manitoba, by 0.1 to 7.2 in Saskatchewan, and by 0.3 to 13.3 in British Columbia. The rate rose by 0.3 to 14.6 in Nova Scotia, by 0.1 to 10.9 in Quebec, by 0.2 to 6.8 in Ontario, and by 0.1 to 10.9 in Alberta.

(continued on page 3)

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The seasonally adjusted participation rate rose 0.1 to 66.0 in February 1987. This is the third consecutive increase in the rate, bringing it to just below the historical peak of 66.1 recorded in January 1986. The employment/population ratio also rose by 0.1 to 59.7 in February. While increases in the employment ratio have been similar to those of the participation rate during the past half year, the ratio remains below the peak of 60.4 recorded prior to the recession in 1981.

- The participation rate rose 0.7 to 69.4 among persons in the 15 to 24 age category. This is the second month of strong growth in the rate for persons in this age group, with gains being posted for both males and females.
- The participation rate declined 0.1 to 65.1 for those in the 25 and over age category, the first decrease in over six months for this group.
- The employment/population ratio rose by 0.4 to 59.3 for persons aged 15 to 24. The ratio remained unchanged at 59.8 for those aged 25 and over.

Changes Since Last February

(Unadjusted Estimates)

In February 1987, the unadjusted estimate of employment was 11,426,000 – an increase of 179,000 (+ 1.6%) over the level of a year ago.

- Full-time employment rose 1.7% while part-time employment gained 1.2%.
- The estimated number of unemployed persons declined marginally (-6,000) to 1,335,000 (-0.4%).
- The unemployment rate decreased 0.2 to 10.5.
- The participation rate rose by 0.2 to 64.7 while the employment/population ratio gained 0.3, to 57.9 in February.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the February 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of March. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

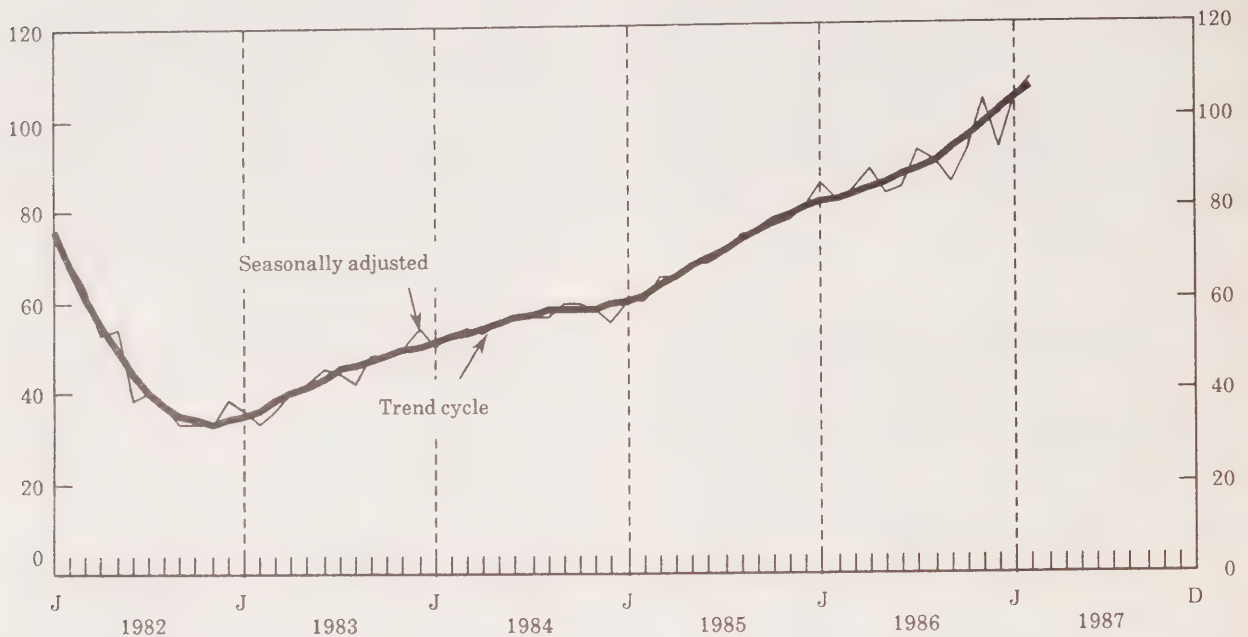
For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	February 1987	January 1987	February 1986
Seasonally adjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	13,029	13,002	12,870
Employment ('000)	11,777	11,747	11,608
Unemployment ('000)	1,252	1,255	1,262
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	9.7	9.8
Participation rate (%)	66.0	65.9	66.0
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.7	59.6	59.5
Unadjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,761	12,675	12,589
Employment ('000)	11,426	11,333	11,247
Unemployment ('000)	1,335	1,342	1,341
Unemployment rate (%)	10.5	10.6	10.7
Participation rate (%)	64.7	64.3	64.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.9	57.5	57.6

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)

Jan. 1982 to February 1987



Help-wanted Index

February 1987

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased to 108 in February 1987 from 104 in January 1987. The index is now at its highest level since October 1979 when it also stood at 108. The Canada index has generally been increasing since February 1983 when it was 33.

Between January and February 1987, the Help-wanted Index increased in Quebec (to 118 from 105) and the Atlantic region (to 142 from 138). The remaining regions showed little or no change. Over the past 12 months the indexes in the Prairie provinces and in British Columbia have remained relatively stable.

The Canada trend-cycle¹, which has generally been increasing since December 1982, continued its advance in February 1987 (see chart).

(see table on page 5)

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-991-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-991-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1986						
February	81	115	89	98	46	41
March	84	109	90	105	46	43
April	88	98	93	120	45	40
May	83	101	95	107	44	37
June	84	109	87	113	44	41
July	92	117	93	132	43	40
August	90	129	97	118	44	39
September	85	95	98	107	43	41
October	92	144	102	118	42	43
November	103	119	121	128	46	40
December	93	108	97	130	44	37
1987						
January	104	138	105	145	48	39
February	108	142	118	144	47	40

Data Availability Announcements

Fur Production

1985-86

The value of pelts during the 1985-86 season was \$99,577,409 – down 9.3% from the previous season. Wildlife pelts brought in \$50,207,304 or 50.4% of the total. Fur farm production accounted for \$49,370,105 – down from \$56,315,449 (revised figure) for the 1984-85 season.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699 and 9511-9515.

Order the 1985-86 issue of *Fur Production* (23-207, \$30), available mid-April. Contact: R. Koroluk (613-991-2549), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure

1984-87

Actual data for 1984-85 and revised data for 1985-86 and for 1986-87 are available at 10:00 a.m. today from CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763.

Contact: G. Huneault (613-991-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Air Charter Statistics

Third Quarter 1986

Statistics for the third quarter of 1986 indicate that the number of passengers travelling on both domestic and international charter services declined from the same period of the previous year. There were 59,661 fewer passengers (-33.8%) travelling within Canada, and 97,840 fewer passengers (-11.2%) flying internationally.

The decrease in charter traffic both domestically and internationally largely reflected changes in services offered by Wardair. Wardair went from being a primary charter carrier to one which offers both charter and scheduled services.

A noticeable drop in traffic to the United Kingdom was, to a large degree, responsible for the 13.0% overall decrease in traffic to Europe in the latest quarter.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 2 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of March, or the quarterly in-house tabulation (\$40) (previously catalogue 51-003). Contact: C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending February 28, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending February 28, 1987 totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 7.5% from the 1986 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 10.6% and increased in the West by 4.8%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 15.2% and increased in the West by 3.4%; there was an over-all national increase of 11.6%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 38.3 million tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 4.3%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 8 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of March 16. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

February 1987

Preliminary steel ingot production for February 1987 totalled 1 135 000 tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from 1 130 617 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 2 375 000 tonnes, an increase of 3.8% from 2 288 825 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 750 000 tonnes in February, up 1.0% from 742 288 tonnes a year earlier. Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 1 620 000 tonnes, an increase of 8.4% compared to 1 494 214 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40). Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

January 1987

Steel ingot production for January 1987 totalled 1 229 138 tonnes, an increase of 6.1% from 1 158 208 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the last week of March. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

January 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,974,830 pairs of footwear in January 1987, a decrease of 13.6% from the 3,443,409 (revised figure) pairs produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the January issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 20. Contact: Richard Gervais (613-993-5998), Industry Division.

Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the power boiler and heat exchanger industry (SIC 3011) totalled \$514.2 million, up 11.7% from \$455.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5516 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3011. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Mobile Home Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mobile home industry (SIC 3244) totalled \$114.6 million, up 26.6% from \$90.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5554 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3244. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: G. W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Non-commercial Trailer Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-commercial trailer industry (SIC 3243) totalled \$264.9 million, up 4.5% from \$253.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5553 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3243. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: G. W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Chemical Fertilizer Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chemical fertilizer industry (SIC 3721) totalled \$966.0 million, down 5.6% from \$1,023.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6872 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250B 3721. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Adhesives Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled \$130.3 million, up 6.1% from \$122.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250B 3792. Commodity data for this industry will become available in June.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Clothing Industries – Men's and Boys' Coat Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-252B 2431

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Clothing Industries – Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-252B 2444

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries – Other Office Furniture Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 35-251B 2649

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Paper and Allied Products Industries – Coated and Treated Paper Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 36-250B 2791

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Mixed Fertilizer Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 46-250B 3722

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates: Week of March 16 - 20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
March		
16	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1987
16	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Fourth Quarter 1986
17	Retail Trade	January 1987
20	The Consumer Price Index	February 1987
20	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 16, 1987

Major Release

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter 1986

2

- Capacity utilization in manufacturing industries edged up 0.3% to 77.2%.

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, January 1987	4
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Publications Released

6



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

Fourth Quarter 1986

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries edged up 0.3% to 77.2% in the fourth quarter of 1986 from 77.0% in the previous quarter. Although the change was small, this marked the first quarter since the third quarter of 1985 in which the utilization rates for manufacturing as a whole rose. In the fourth quarter, 17 of the 22 industry groups showed a change within plus or minus 2% and of these eight were increases.

Increased residential construction activity in the quarter led to strong increases in capacity utilization for a number of industries which produce building materials. Non-metallic mineral products industries led the way, posting a 3.3% increase in their rate. Although the wood industries recorded a decrease of 1.8%, this was attributable to a strike which ended in December. Two consumer goods-producing industries recorded increased capacity utilization rates – the food industry (1.4%) and the furniture and fixtures industry (1.0%).

Industries that produce fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products did well this quarter: primary metal industries posted an increase of 7.7%, rubber products industries grew 1.9%; chemical and chemical products industries rose by 1.0%, primary textile industries increased by 0.6% and plastics products industries recorded a 0.5% increase.

Decreases in capacity utilization rates were recorded in the latest quarter for the tobacco products industry (-9.5%); textile products industry (-2.4%); the clothing industries (-1.7%); other manufacturing industries (-2.0%) and paper and allied industries (-0.2%). Petroleum and coal products industries posted a large drop (-5.3%) for this quarter.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries increased by 0.7% in the fourth quarter of 1986 to 72.9% from 72.4% in the third quarter of 1986. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates remained unchanged at 82.1%.

Note to Users:

With this release, the capacity utilization rates in Canadian manufacturing incorporated some major statistical changes. The estimates of capacity utilization which were previously based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification are now based on the 1980 SIC. The input data, gross domestic product and fixed capital stocks, have both been revalued from 1971 prices to 1981 prices. The period covered begins in the first quarter of 1971 rather than 1961 as had previously been the case. These changes have affected the levels of capacity utilization for all industries but in most cases the differences are small.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

Contact: D. Wallace (613-990-9685) or R. Landry (613-991-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Fourth Quarter 1986 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	IV 1986	QIV '86/ QIII '86	QIII 1986	QIII '86/ QII '86	QII 1986	QII '86/ QI '86	QI 1986
Total manufacturing	77.2	0.3	77.0	-1.0	77.8	-1.0	78.6
Durable manufacturing industries	72.9	0.7	72.4	-2.0	73.9	-2.0	75.4
Wood industries	72.6	-1.8	73.9	-9.7	81.8	1.5	80.6
Furniture and fixture	86.7	1.0	85.8	3.6	82.8	-1.8	84.3
Primary metal	76.6	7.7	71.1	-0.7	71.6	-4.8	75.2
Fabricated metal products	80.9	-1.3	82.0	0.9	81.3	-0.9	82.0
Machinery	62.3	-0.8	62.8	-0.5	63.1	-0.5	63.4
Transportation equipment	61.9	-0.8	62.4	-6.7	66.9	-4.8	70.3
Electrical and electronic products	73.7	-0.5	74.1	-1.1	74.9	-0.1	75.0
Non-metallic mineral products	82.3	3.3	79.7	0.3	79.5	-2.2	81.3
Other manufacturing industries	77.1	-2.0	78.7	2.9	76.5	-1.0	77.3
Non-durable manufacturing industries	82.1	0.0	82.1	0.0	82.1	0.0	82.1
Food	79.8	1.4	78.7	-0.8	79.3	-1.4	80.4
Beverage	73.2	0.0	73.2	-5.2	77.2	2.9	75.0
Tobacco products	66.7	-9.9	74.0	14.0	64.9	-11.3	73.2
Rubber products	78.8	1.9	77.3	-2.4	79.2	-2.8	81.5
Plastics products	100.0	0.5	99.5	1.9	97.6	0.1	97.5
Leather and allied products	83.4	-1.3	84.5	-2.3	86.5	-0.8	87.2
Primary textile	90.9	0.6	90.4	0.4	90.0	1.8	88.4
Textile products	97.6	-2.4	100.0	5.8	94.5	-4.4	98.8
Clothing	94.5	-1.7	96.1	2.1	94.1	0.6	93.5
Paper and allied products	85.6	-0.2	85.8	-0.1	85.9	0.5	85.5
Printing, publishing and allied industries	100.0	0.5	99.5	1.5	98.0	0.6	97.4
Refined petroleum and coal products	64.2	-5.3	67.8	6.8	63.5	1.3	62.7
Chemical and chemical products	60.4	1.0	59.8	-3.9	62.2	1.1	61.5

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

January 1987

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$950.8 million for January 1987, an increase of 6.9% over the \$889.8 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately three weeks time. Contact: the Services Division (613-991-3494).

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Domestic Report

Third Quarter 1986

Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 3,337,380 passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services during the third quarter of 1986, up 9.2% from the 3,056,570 passengers recorded for the third quarter of 1985.

The success of Expo 86 during the summer brought many travellers to Vancouver. In fact, most of the increase in traffic during the third quarter of 1986 was recorded between Vancouver and other Canadian cities. For example, traffic between Toronto and Vancouver in the third quarter of 1986 increased by 123.5% over the same period a year earlier with a total of 289,700 passengers. This city-pair was ranked number one during this period, topping for the first time the city-pair Montreal-Toronto which recorded 278,930 passengers.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 4 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the first week of April. Contact: A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics, Canada-U.S. Report

Second Quarter 1986

Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 1,957,900 passengers travelled between Canada and the United States on scheduled services during the second quarter of 1986, up 17.1% from the 1,671,720 passengers recorded for the second quarter of 1985.

The success of Expo 86 brought many travellers to Vancouver. In fact, most of the increase in traffic during the second quarter of 1986 compared to the second quarter of 1985 was recorded between Vancouver and major American cities. For example, city-pair traffic increased for Vancouver-Los Angeles (34.9%), Vancouver-San Francisco/Oakland (81.7%), Vancouver-Seattle/Tacoma (100.8%) and for Vancouver-New York (92.5%).

Other noticeable gains were recorded for the city-pairs Montreal-New York, up 54.4% and Montreal-Washington/Baltimore, up 98.9% from a year earlier. In both cases, a direct service had been introduced: People Express introduced direct service between Montreal and New York in July 1985 and Presidential Airways introduced a direct service between Montreal and Washington/Baltimore in March 1986.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 4 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the first week of April. Contact: A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

April 1986

Preliminary airport activity data indicate that over 3.1 million passengers travelling on scheduled services, enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during April 1986, a slight decrease (0.7%) compared to April 1985. Eight of the top 10 airports showed decreases in traffic volumes, ranging from -1.7% at Halifax International to -9.7% at Edmonton Municipal. Gains in traffic volumes for April 1986 compared to April 1985 were only recorded for Mirabel International (+7.6%) and Lester B. Pearson International (6.0%).

Preliminary data for 30 major Canadian airports for April 1986 will appear in the Vol. 19, No. 3 *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available early in April. Contact: K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

November 1986

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net profit from operations of \$21.3 million in November 1986. Operating revenues of \$602.7 million were down \$29.2 million from the 1985 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 0.4% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 2.0% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 2.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the second week of April. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

January 1987

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 50 101 tonnes in January 1987, an increase of 14.3% over the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), available the week of March 23. Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

March 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at March 1, 1987 and revised figures for February 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release April 14. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, December 1986.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Refined Petroleum Products, November 1986. **Catalogue number 45-004**
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Gas Utilities, November 1986.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1986.
Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

Federal Government Enterprise Finance, 1985. **Catalogue number 61-203**
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1986.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

Wholesale Trade, December 1986.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Merchandising Inventories, November 1986.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).

Exports by Commodities, December 1986.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Local Government Employment, July-September 1986. **Catalogue number 72-009**
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1986. **Catalogue number 73-001**
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 17, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

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Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, January 1987	2
Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ending December 31, 1986	2
Electric Lamps, February 1987	2
Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1986	3
Grain Marketing Situation Report, February 1987	3

Publications Released

4



Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Rolled Steel

January 1987

Rolled steel shipments for January 1987 totalled 1 043 072 tonnes, an increase of 14.3% from the preceding month's total of 912 955^r (revised figure) tonnes and an increase of 1.3% from the year-earlier level of 1 030 027^r tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 30. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Quarter Ending December 31, 1986

Shipments of office furniture products for the quarter ending December 31, 1986 totalled \$169.8 million, an increase of 12.2% from \$151.4 million^r (revised figure) shipped during the same quarter the previous year.

Cumulative shipments for 1986 amounted to \$621.6 million, an increase of 20.2% from the \$517.1^r million for the January to December period in 1985.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1986 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

Order the December issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$5/\$20), to be released the week of March 23. Contact: Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

January 1987

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1987 totalled 102 631 tonnes, a decrease of 19.9% from the 128 108 (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 23. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

February 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,158,811 light bulbs and tubes in February 1987, a decrease of 2.4% from the 21,681,397 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1987 totalled 41,131,495 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.8% from the 43,672,028 sold during the January-February period in 1986.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of March 30. Contact: J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

December 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 11.3% to 1 628 197 cubic metres (689,991,000 feet board measure) in December 1986 from 1 463 193 cubic metres (620,067,000 feet board measure) after revisions in December 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1986 totalled 2 188 133 cubic metres (927,279,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 4.1% compared to 2 281 811 cubic metres (966,977,000 feet board measure) in December 1985.

Year-to-date production amounted to 21 736 410 cubic metres (9,211,370,000 feet board measure) after revisions, an increase of 5.2% compared to 20 671 367 cubic metres (8,760,031,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the December 1986 issue of Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of March 23. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

February 1987

The situation report for February is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Publications Released

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,
December 1986. Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Railway Operating Statistics, October 1986.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period
Ending February 21, 1987.
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 18, 1987

Major Release

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Sales of Natural Gas, January 1987 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of natural gas in Canada decreased 7.9% from the January 1986 level. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|--|---|
| Work Injuries Statistics, 1983-1985 | 3 |
| General Social Survey, Public Use Micro-data File: Health and Social Support, 1985 | 3 |
| Steel Ingots, Week Ending March 14, 1987 | 4 |
| Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1987 | 4 |

Publications Released



Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas

January 1987

Sales of natural gas in Canada during January 1987 totalled 5 723 763 thousand cubic metres, a 7.9% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information sales in January 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 1 834 892 thousand cubic metres (-6.7); commercial sales, 1 498 004 thousand cubic metres (-8.5) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 390 867 thousand cubic metres (-8.5).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of March. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural Gas Sales

January 1987

	Rate structure				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	15	80	-	-	95
Quebec	108 290	185 681	310 839	-	604 810
Ontario	883 796	642 871	885 083	118 770	2 530 520
Manitoba	108 051	98 932	62 253	-	269 236
Saskatchewan	128 787	101 612	79 492	-	309 891
Alberta	419 022	307 530	745 303	-	1 471 855
British Columbia	186 931	161 298	189 127	-	537 356
January 1987	1 834 892	1 498 004	2 272 097	118 770	5 723 763
January 1986	1 966 116	1 637 689	2 612 122	-	6 215 927
% change	-6.7	-8.5	-8.5		-7.9

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Work Injuries Statistics

1983-1985

Highlights

- In 1985 there were 554,793 work-related accidents in Canada which resulted in permanent disabilities or in injuries which required workers to take time off work to recover.
- Most injuries involved sprains and strains (39%); contusion, crushing, or bruising (17%); and cuts, lacerations, and punctures (11%). The greatest number of injuries involved the back (27%); followed by the wrist, hand, or fingers (22%); and the ankle, foot, or toes (10%).
- The data in this new publication have been supplied by provincial Workers' Compensation Boards. They are available by province; sex, age, and occupation of the injured worker; industry of the employer; and nature of injury, part of body injured, source of injury, and type of accident.

Order the first issue of the new annual publication, *Work Injuries, 1983-1985* (72-208, \$17), to be released the week of March 23. For further information or to order special tabulations contact: Francis Pring-Mill (613-991-4040) or Horst Stiebert (613-991-4044), Labour Division.

General Social Survey, Public Use Micro-data File: Health and Social Support 1985

Now available is the above-noted micro-data file. Stored on magnetic tape, this public-use file comes with a comprehensive data user's guide (162 pages) and costs \$750. The data base will be of interest to those in government, industry, education, research, health care services, the media and many other groups with an interest in health and/or elderly Canadians.

With the 1985 *General Social Survey, Public Use Micro-data File: Health and Social Support*, users can highlight trends in health care, identify high risk groups, quantify risk factors, establish national and regional baseline data to allow comparing of data from small local areas, and link elderly needs and health information.

The *General Social Survey, Public Use Micro-data File* is available from the GSS Section, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (613-991-4176).

Steel Ingots

Week Ending March 14, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending March 14, 1987 totalled 295 107 tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from the preceding week's total of 295 532 tonnes but up 2.5% from the year-earlier level of 287 775 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 2 954 777 tonnes, an increase of 3.9% from 2 844 219 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

January 1987

Canadian chemical firms produced 100 213 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January 1987, an increase of 15.1% from the 87 060 tonnes (revised figure) produced in January 1986.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for January 1987, along with corresponding 1986 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of March 27. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

**The
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Publications Released

Aviation Statistics Centre - Service Bulletin,
Vol. 19, No. 2, **Catalogue number 51-004**
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:
\$9.50/\$95).

Telephone Statistics, December 1986.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by
Province and Metropolitan Area,
January 1987. **Catalogue number 63-004**
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Travel Between Canada and Other
Countries, October-December 1986.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$146)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 19, 1987

Major Releases

Retail Trade, January 1987	2
• Retail sales totalled \$10.4 billion, up 6.9% from January 1986.	
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, January 1987	5
• Seasonally adjusted, total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 6.2% from December 1986.	

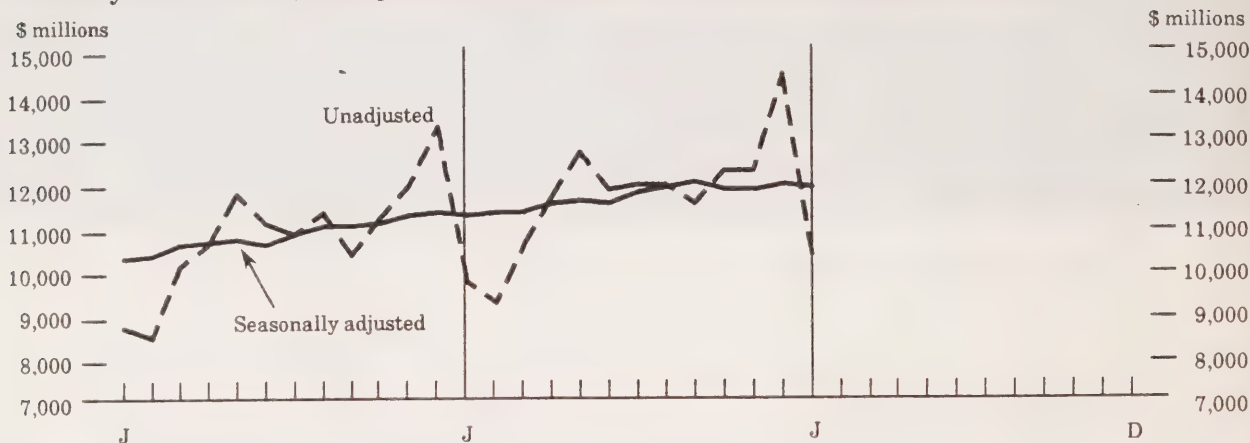
Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, February 1987	7
Airport Activity Statistics, May 1986	7
Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, 1986	7
Production of Soft Drinks, February 1987	8
Structural Steel Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1986	8

Publications Released	9
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Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1987



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

January 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$11,979 million in January 1987, a marginal decline from the previous month's revised total of \$11,994 million.
- The 0.1% decline in January represents a reversal from the trend of the two previous months, when sales rose on average by 0.6% per month.
- The following trade groups registered significant decreases in sales in January: motor vehicle dealers (\$46 million or -1.9%), department stores (\$35 million or -3.2%) and variety stores (\$15 million or -14.0%).

On the other hand, major increases were recorded by grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (\$34 million or +5.5%), hardware stores (\$11 million or +9.9%) and all other food stores (\$11 million or +4.7%). The decrease recorded by motor vehicle dealers in January 1987 followed an increase of 4.1% in December. Sales by service stations increased by 1.0%, following four consecutive monthly declines.

- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased by 0.3% in January 1987, after showing no change in December.
- On a provincial basis, sales decreased marginally (by only 0.1%), in both Ontario and Alberta, and remained unchanged in Quebec. In the other provinces and territories, sales changes ranged from an increase of 1.6% in British Columbia to a decrease of 2.6% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for January 1987 rose 6.9% over the same month last year, totalling \$10,366 million.
- Year-over-year comparisons indicate a substantial rise of 12.3% for all food stores and a decrease of 1.4% for motor vehicle dealers – the two largest groups within retail trade. Department store sales, which totalled \$768 million in January 1987, were up 0.8% over the same month a year earlier. Service station sales declined for the tenth consecutive month on a year-over-year basis to total \$833 million, down 6.7% from the January 1986 level.
- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in January 1987 was concentrated in Ontario (\$335 million or +9.1%), Quebec (\$190 million or +8.1%) and British Columbia (\$77 million or +7.0%). Prince Edward Island (+10.6%), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (both at +7.2%) also posted gains that were higher than the national average. Sales declined slightly in Alberta (-1.0%).

- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Toronto (+11.2%), Vancouver (+7.2%), Montreal (+3.1%) and Winnipeg (+0.1%).

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the third week of April. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986 ^r	Jan. 1987 ^p	Jan.1987/ Jan. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^r	Jan. 1987 ^p	Jan. 1987/ Dec. 1986
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,024.7	2,235.7	2,221.4	9.7	2,105.6	2,155.2	2,142.8	2,139.6	-0.1
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	514.4	639.5	614.1	19.3	599.6	613.7	629.4	663.8	5.5
All other food stores	179.8	266.9	217.7	21.0	227.8	230.1	231.2	242.0	4.7
Department stores	762.1	1,945.3	768.2	0.8	1,063.5	1,073.9	1,073.4	1,038.7	-3.2
General merchandise stores	204.7	324.9	203.8	-0.4	242.1	269.3	253.9	245.8	-3.2
General stores	146.8	210.8	157.9	7.5	174.1	179.3	181.3	182.3	0.5
Variety stores	72.0	194.3	61.9	-13.9	101.0	101.7	105.7	90.9	-14.0
Motor vehicle dealers	1,867.6	1,996.7	1,840.2	-1.4	2,483.0	2,332.7	2,429.3	2,383.2	-1.9
Used car dealers	42.4	55.0	57.9	...	72.6	67.7	73.8	76.1	3.1
Service stations	892.9	876.1	832.7	-6.7	866.0	861.4	858.6	867.0	1.0
Garages	115.5	119.3	114.8	-0.6	130.3	128.2	127.3	126.7	-0.5
Automotive parts and accessories stores	170.9	351.1	190.5	11.4	258.3	279.1	272.9	266.1	-2.5
Men's clothing stores	90.4	225.1	100.8	11.4	121.3	124.2	122.7	122.0	-0.6
Women's clothing stores	198.5	393.6	224.9	13.3	262.9	265.9	266.9	267.5	0.2
Family clothing stores	121.7	303.7	136.8	12.3	176.5	177.1	181.9	176.8	-2.8
Specialty shoe stores	17.0	26.4	21.0	23.2	20.0	21.8	23.3	21.5	-7.9
Family shoe stores	69.9	130.3	78.7	12.6	96.4	102.1	96.5	100.4	4.0
Hardware stores	71.4	137.0	89.3	25.1	116.5	116.6	109.6	120.5	9.9
Household furniture stores	118.1	168.4	133.7	13.2	154.6	149.7	149.8	148.4	-1.0
Household appliance stores	46.0	62.8	47.0	2.2	47.8	49.3	50.1	50.1	0.1
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	85.4	151.0	109.1	27.7	112.6	115.3	119.7	121.7	1.7
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	474.9	685.3	527.9	11.1	514.6	524.6	532.9	537.4	0.9
Book and stationery stores	53.9	134.4	65.5	21.3	67.6	69.1	69.7	72.4	3.8
Florists	30.4	66.2	36.4	19.8	45.1	44.7	44.4	48.5	9.2
Jewellery stores	54.8	246.9	63.2	15.3	92.0	92.7	86.8	92.9	7.1
Sporting goods and accessories stores	122.3	220.5	139.5	14.0	171.3	190.9	188.7	183.9	-2.5
Personal accessories stores	123.7	292.3	146.9	18.7	172.2	171.6	175.5	178.1	1.5
All other stores	1,016.4	1,995.7	1,164.5	14.5	1,362.7	1,379.0	1,395.6	1,414.6	1.4
All stores - Total	9,688.5	14,455.4	10,366.1	6.9	11,857.9	11,886.8	11,993.7	11,978.6	-0.1

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

January 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in January declined 6.2% from December 1986 to 6 174 540 cubic metres. This marks the third decrease in the last four months.
- The January decrease was broadly based across the main products. Sales of motor gasoline declined for the third time in the last four months, down 2.4% to 2 702 129 cubic metres. Diesel fuel sales decreased 11.3% to 1 182 295 cubic metres. This represents only the second decrease in diesel fuel sales since August 1986. Light fuel sales continued the downward trend started in September, falling 14.4% to a level of 480 342 cubic metres. Heavy fuel sales also declined, for the third time in the last four months, down 12.9% to 496 932 cubic metres.
- Excluding the main products, sales of the remaining 14 products declined by 2.8%. As a group, sales of these refined petroleum products represented less than 25% of all product sales in January.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in January decreased 5.7% from the same month last year to 6 253 600 cubic metres. This represents the first decline in total sales since August of last year.
- Three of the four main products contributed to the January decrease. Motor gasoline sales fell 1.2% to a level of 2 417 700 cubic metres. Diesel fuel sales declined 11.6% to 987 000 cubic metres and light fuel sales also decreased to 990 300 cubic metres (-16.1%). Heavy fuel was the only main product to show increased sales over January 1986, rising 2.6% to 587 400 cubic metres.
- On a provincial basis, declines outnumbered increases by a margin of eight to four. Quebec posted the largest decrease (-163 600 cubic metres, -10.5%), followed by Ontario (-145 600 cubic metres, -6.1%). The largest gains were recorded in British Columbia (39 900 cubic metres, 6.4%) and in New Brunswick (39 300 cubic metres, 15.2%). The only other increases occurred in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the third week of April. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

(thousands of cubic metres)

	October 1986	November 1986	December 1986 ^r	January 1987 ^p	January 1987/ December 1986
	Adjusted for seasonal variation				% change
Total – all products	6 589.4	6 356.5	6 583.4	6 174.5	-6.2
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 798.6	2 690.4	2 768.2	2 702.1	-2.4
Diesel fuel oil	1 236.2	1 199.9	1 333.0	1 182.3	-11.3
Light fuel oil	643.2	568.4	560.9	480.3	-14.4
Heavy fuel oil	503.9	498.1	570.8	496.9	-12.9

	January 1987 ^p	January 1986	December 1986 ^r	January 1987/ January 1986
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation			% change
Total – all products	6 253.6	6 626.0	7 261.3	-5.7
Main products:				
Motor gasoline	2 417.7	2 446.2	2 838.9	-1.1
Diesel fuel oil	987.0	1 115.6	1 241.5	-11.5
Light fuel oil	990.3	1 179.3	1 015.0	-16.0
Heavy fuel oil	587.4	572.6	827.5	2.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

February 1987

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,709,947,000 cigarettes in February 1987, a 13.8% decrease from the 5,461,060,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1986. Production for January to February 1987 totalled 9,712,620,000 cigarettes, down from 11,086,535,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1986.

Domestic sales in February 1987 totalled 4,678,334,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 15.7% from the February 1986 amount of 5,548,118,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1987 totalled 7,334,445,000 cigarettes, down 13.7% from the 1986 cumulative amount of 8,501,085,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 30. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

May 1986

Preliminary airport activity data indicate that approximately 3.7 million passengers travelling on scheduled services, enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during May 1986, an increase of 12.4% compared to May 1985. Eight of the top 10 airports showed increases in traffic volumes, the gains ranging from 0.6% at Ottawa International to 37.0% at Vancouver International. The substantial increase in traffic recorded at Vancouver International was due to the opening of Expo 86 in May 1986.

Preliminary data for 30 major Canadian airports for May 1986 will appear in the Vol. 19, No. 3 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available early in April. Contact: K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1986

Revised data for 1985 and 1986 are available at 10:00 a.m. today on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

Contact: G.Huneault (613-991-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

February 1987

Soft drink production for February 1987 was estimated at 1 297 336 hectolitres, a decrease of 6.6% from 1 388 676 hectolitres (revised figure) a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was estimated at 2 636 829 hectolitres, compared to the corresponding 1986 amount of 2 728 884 hectolitres (revised figure). These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the week of March 23. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1986

Price indexes for the fourth quarter of 1986 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes showed a decrease of 0.1% from the third quarter, at the Canada level and an increase of 1.3% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact: Bernard Lebrun (613-991-3389), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables,
November 1986. Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Rigid Insulating Board, January 1987.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Particleboard, Waferboard and
Hardboard**, December 1986.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers,
January 1987. Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,
January 1987. Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Electric Lamps, January 1987.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production, Sales and Stocks of Major
Appliances**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Gypsum Products, January 1987.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass
Insulation**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period
Ending February 28, 1987.
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Consumer Price Index, February 1987.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
Available March 20 at 7:00 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 20, 1987

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, February 1987 2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.0%, up from the 3.9% reported in January.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, January 1987 9

- Following the generally downward trend in manufacturing shipments recorded during the first half of 1986, some indication of an upturn is shown within the irregular pattern of recent months.

Data Availability Announcements

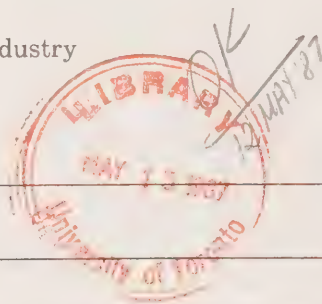
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1987 11

1985 Census of Manufactures:

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry	11
Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry	11
Abrasives Industry	11
Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry	11

Publications Released 12

Major Release Dates, March 23-27 13



Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

February 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.4% between January and February, attaining a level of 135.8 (1981=100). The increase in February followed a 0.2% gain for January. Five of the seven major component indexes advanced, led by the housing index (0.5%), clothing index (1.8%) and the recreation, reading and education index (1.4%). Moderating the overall increase was a 0.2% decline in the transportation index and an unchanged food index.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose by 0.3% in February following an increase of 0.2% in January and 0.4% in December.

The year-to-year change between February 1986 and February 1987 was 4.0%, up slightly from the 3.9% posted in the 12-month period ending in January. In contrast, the compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period from November to February was 3.6%, down from 4.9% for the period ending in January 1987.

Food

Compared to an increase of 1.1% reported in January, the food index showed no change for the month of February. The food purchased from stores index was unchanged while there was a moderate 0.1% increase in the index for food purchased from restaurants. By contrast, in January the food purchased from stores index rose by 1.2%, while the food purchased from restaurants index rose by 0.6%.

A drop in meat prices, offset by seasonal increases in the price of fresh fruit and vegetables, were major contributing factors to an unchanged food purchased from stores index. The 2.4% fall in meat prices, including decreases in the price of beef (-2.2%), pork (-4.7%) and poultry (-1.1%), was due both to lower wholesale prices over the previous month and to special prices by retailers promoting February as "meat month". The 3.4% increase in fresh fruit prices included price increases for

bananas (4.9%) and apples (4.4%), moderated somewhat by a 0.1% decline in grapefruit prices. Led by price increases of 34.5% for cucumbers, 12.9% for onions and 14.1% for cabbage, the fresh vegetables index rose 4.6%.

Over the 12-month period, February 1986 to February 1987, the food index advanced by 6.5% compared to the year-over-year increase of 5.9% recorded in January. Gains of 7.0% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.0% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year increase in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose 0.5% in February compared to no change recorded for January. Indexes showing advances were housing (0.5%), clothing (1.8%), recreation, reading and education (1.4%), tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (0.5%) and health and personal care products (0.5%). The transportation index fell 0.2%.

The housing index posted a 0.5% increase for February, led by the shelter component which also rose by 0.5%. The largest contributors to this increase were the price of fuel oil which rose 5.0% (although it declined 24.6% over the year) and the cost of new housing which went up by 1.0% (the year-over-year increase was 13.5%). Other advances included rental charges, electrical rates and insurance premiums. These gains were offset partially by a 0.1% decline in natural gas rates. Adding to the upward pressure on the housing index were increases recorded for its two other major components, as the household operation index rose by 0.4% and the household furnishings and equipment index rose by 0.6%.

Led by increases of 2.6% in women's clothing and 1.3% in men's clothing, the clothing index posted an overall increase of 1.8%. This was due to a combination of moderate price increases and returns to regular prices in February following previous promotions.

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change February 1987 from	
	February 1987	January 1987	February 1986	January 1987	February 1986
All-items	135.8	135.2	130.6	0.4	4.0
Food	131.3	131.3	123.3	0.0	6.5
All-items excluding food	137.1	136.4	132.6	0.5	3.4
Housing	136.1	135.4	131.4	0.5	3.6
Clothing	122.0	119.8	117.6	1.8	3.7
Transportation	136.1	136.4	136.2	-0.2	-0.1
Health and personal care	136.3	135.6	130.1	0.5	4.8
Recreation, reading and education	134.4	132.6	127.5	1.4	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	178.2	177.3	166.0	0.5	7.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	73.6	74.0	76.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	321.7				

Increases of 1.7% for the recreation and 0.9% for the reading component index, led to a 1.4% rise in the recreation, reading and education index. Most of the overall gain was due to a 12.6% increase in packaged travel tours. As well, magazine and periodical prices posted a 2.8% gain.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.5%, due mainly to a brewers' price increase. A smaller contribution to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index came from a gain of 0.5% for the health and personal care index. This increase was attributable almost equally to gains of 0.6% in the cost of health care and 0.5% in the cost of personal care.

After posting no change for January, the transportation index declined by 0.2%. A 0.3% decline in the private transportation component was offset partially by a 0.5% gain posted by the public transportation component. The main contributor to the overall decline in the transportation index was a 3.2% decrease in the price of new automobiles which was due to cash rebate programs and to major extensions in new car warranties. However, gasoline

prices, which rose 2.9%, provided some upward pressure on the overall index. Although February represented the fourth consecutive month of gasoline price increases, the year-over-year decline was 16.4%.

Over the 12-month period, ending in February 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.4%, slightly lower than the 3.5% increase posted for the previous 12-month period ending in January.

Goods and Services

As in January, the goods index posted an upward movement of 0.5% in February, while the services index also increased by 0.5% in February¹, compared to a 0.1% decrease registered in January. Between February 1986 and February 1987 the goods index rose by 3.1%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 5.1% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

¹ Due to rounding, the percentage change in the all-items index is less than its sub-aggregates.

(continued on page 4)

City Highlights

Between January and February, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from no change recorded for Winnipeg to an increase of 0.7% recorded in Ottawa. Declines in food and housing costs and a greater than average decline in transportation prices contributed to the Winnipeg index remaining unchanged. In Ottawa, the relatively higher increase was due to greater than average advances in food, clothing, and recreation, reading and education indexes.

Between February 1986 and February 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.2% for Saint John and 5.1% for Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and increased food costs (most notably for dairy products, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks). The housing index advanced, due mainly to higher prices for household furnishings and increased costs relating to household operation. The decline in the transportation component was the result of lower prices for new cars, only partly offset by higher prices for gasoline. Between February 1986 and February 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher food prices, especially for beef, fresh produce and soft drinks, combined with higher prices for men's and women's wear explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Increased rented accommodation charges, higher gasoline prices and higher prices for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines also exerted a notable upward impact. Prices for beer purchased from stores also advanced. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for electricity and for owned accommodation. Between February 1986 and February 1987, the all-items index rose 2.3%.

Halifax

The all-items index rose 0.6%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices (especially for fresh vegetables), increased charges for rented accommodation, and higher clothing prices, most notably for women's wear. Also exerting a notable upward impact were increased household operating costs and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment as well as advances in the costs of prescribed medicines and personal care services. Increased prices for beer and newspapers were also observed. The transportation index declined, reflecting lower prices for new cars (only partly offset by higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle insurance premiums). Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saint John

The all-items index rose 0.3%, largely as a result of higher clothing prices, increased rented accommodation charges, higher household furnishing and equipment costs and increased expenses relating to household operation. The food index advanced as higher prices for beef and fresh produce more than offset price declines for pork, cured meats, bread, eggs and coffee. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages (especially beer) were also noted. Prices for new cars and gasoline declined. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 1.2%.

Quebec City

Higher owned accommodation charges, increased fuel oil prices and higher prices for household textiles, combined with increased costs for packaged holiday trips and higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for gasoline, prescribed medicines and alcoholic beverages (the latter mainly reflecting higher beer prices) were also observed. Prices for new cars declined as did overall food costs (particularly for beef, pork, cured meats and prepared meats). From February 1986 to February 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

(continued on page 5)

Montreal

Higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased owned accommodation charges and higher fuel oil prices explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Other notable increases were observed in the costs of packaged holiday trips, prescribed medicines, gasoline and personal care supplies and services. Prices for movies, beer, household textiles and appliances also advanced. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats and coffee more than offset higher prices for poultry, dairy products, bakery products and fresh fruit. New car prices also declined. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Ottawa

Among the main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and increased costs for packaged holiday trips. Other notable advances were observed in fuel oil prices and household furnishing costs as well as in gasoline prices and local transit fares. The cost of new cars declined. Between February 1986 and February 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

Toronto

The all-items index rose 0.6%, mainly reflecting increased rented and owned accommodation costs and higher fuel oil prices, coupled with higher prices for women's wear and a rise in the price of gasoline. Advances were also observed in the costs of packaged holiday trips, newspapers and in movie admission charges. The food index advanced marginally, mostly due to higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Prices for new cars declined. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Thunder Bay

Higher gasoline prices and increased clothing costs were the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Also contributing an upward impact were increased charges for packaged holiday trips, higher prices for

alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and higher prices for furniture and rented accommodation. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, decreased natural gas charges and lower overall food costs. The latter was due mainly to lower prices for pork, beef, fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as declines in the food, housing and transportation indexes completely offset increases in the other four major component indexes. Within the transportation component, lower prices for new cars more than offset higher prices for gasoline. The housing index declined mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, which more than offset increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher fuel oil prices, increased child care costs and higher pet care expenses. The decline in the food index was mainly the result of lower prices for beef, pork, eggs, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Among those factors exerting an upward impact were higher clothing prices and increased health and personal care costs. Advances in admission charges to movies, packaged holiday trip costs and prices for beer served in licensed premises also had a notable upward impact. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.5%, largely reflecting higher prices for gasoline, increased prices for men's and women's wear and higher prices for food (most notably fresh vegetables). Higher movie admission charges, increased prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and increased rented accommodation charges were also noted. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, decreased household furnishing and equipment costs and declines in owned accommodation costs. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

(continued on page 6)

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were increased electricity charges, higher clothing prices and higher charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Advances in the costs of recreational and home entertainment equipment and services also had a notable impact as did higher prices for personal care supplies and services. Rented accommodation costs also increased. Lower prices for new cars and for food (the latter mainly reflecting lower prices for pork, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, fruit juice, sugar and soft drinks) partly offset these advances. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Edmonton

Increased prices for men's and women's wear, and advances in the costs of gasoline, beer, movie admissions and home entertainment equipment largely explained the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for prescribed medicines and increased costs for household textiles were also noted as were increased rental charges and higher household operating costs. Food prices declined, as lower prices for pork, cured meats, cereal products and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for beef, poultry, prepared meats, fruit juice, sugar and restaurant meals. Price declines were also noted for new cars. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

Calgary

Higher clothing prices and increased recreation charges (the latter reflecting higher prices for packaged holiday trips and increased costs for recreational and home entertainment equipment and services) accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for rented accommodation, higher prices for household textiles and increased household operating costs also exerted a notable upward pressure. Higher prices for gasoline were also observed, as were increased charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and higher costs for personal care supplies. Furniture prices declined as did

the cost of new cars. Food prices also declined overall, due to lower prices for beef, pork, cured meats, cereal products, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.6%, mainly reflecting higher food prices (especially beef, dairy products, bread, fresh produce and restaurant meals) and increased clothing costs. Also noted were increased charges for rented accommodation, higher household operating costs and higher furniture prices. Within the transportation component, higher gasoline prices more than offset lower prices for new cars. Advances in the cost of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages also exerted an upward pressure. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from higher clothing and food prices. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, bakery products, fresh fruit, fruit juice and soft drinks. Higher household operating costs and higher prices for household textiles exerted an upward impact as did higher prices for packaged holiday trips and increased costs for alcoholic beverages (particularly for beer served in licensed premises). Exerting a dampening effect were decreased charges for owned accommodation, lower prices for furniture and appliances and decreased costs for personal care supplies. Declines in the price of gasoline and new cars also had a notable downward impact. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

(see table on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the February 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Feb. 1987 index	133.8	122.2	133.6	129.6	134.9	135.5	132.0	177.4
% change from Jan. 1987	0.6	1.5	0.6	3.1	-1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
% change from Feb. 1986	2.3	6.7	0.0	3.9	-0.9	5.4	4.0	3.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Feb. 1987 index	129.6	122.6	126.5	118.0	129.3	138.4	139.0	179.4
% change from Jan. 1987	0.5	1.3	-0.1	2.0	-0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9
% change from Feb. 1986	2.3	6.3	-0.8	0.8	-1.4	4.1	5.8	12.5
Halifax								
Feb. 1987 index	135.2	122.6	136.8	118.7	136.4	143.2	141.9	182.1
% change from Jan. 1987	0.6	0.9	0.7	2.4	-0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9
% change from Feb. 1986	3.8	7.4	1.4	2.4	1.4	5.4	5.7	11.4
Saint John								
Feb. 1987 index	134.4	128.8	138.7	118.2	127.8	133.3	138.2	181.7
% change from Jan. 1987	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.6	-1.6	0.3	0.0	1.1
% change from Feb. 1986	1.2	6.5	0.9	1.6	-8.1	4.3	4.3	6.9
Quebec City								
Feb. 1987 index	137.8	132.6	140.9	123.3	136.1	137.1	126.5	183.1
% change from Jan. 1987	0.5	-0.2	0.4	2.9	-0.6	0.4	1.9	0.7
% change from Feb. 1986	4.0	7.7	3.2	4.1	-1.2	3.4	5.4	6.5
Montreal								
Feb. 1987 index	138.1	132.8	139.3	122.4	141.4	137.0	130.8	184.6
% change from Jan. 1987	0.5	-0.6	0.6	2.7	-0.7	1.5	2.1	1.0
% change from Feb. 1986	4.6	7.3	3.8	5.0	1.1	5.6	5.5	6.8
Ottawa								
Feb. 1987 index	136.8	129.2	140.7	122.7	138.2	135.8	132.5	173.7
% change from Jan. 1987	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.1	-0.2	0.8	2.2	0.0
% change from Feb. 1986	4.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	1.2	4.8	5.7	6.7
Toronto								
Feb. 1987 index	139.1	134.9	140.6	124.4	140.6	139.6	135.2	176.6
% change from Jan. 1987	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.2
% change from Feb. 1986	5.1	6.4	5.8	3.4	1.6	6.1	5.7	6.9
Thunder Bay								
Feb. 1987 index	135.1	131.0	134.8	121.2	135.8	138.2	132.5	171.2
% change from Jan. 1987	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	2.5	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.5
% change from Feb. 1986	2.9	5.1	1.4	4.7	-0.5	4.9	5.2	6.7
Winnipeg								
Feb. 1987 index	133.8	124.1	136.9	120.9	130.5	132.0	137.9	185.0
% change from Jan. 1987	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	2.5	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.2
% change from Feb. 1986	3.8	5.4	3.3	3.3	-0.3	4.3	5.7	10.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

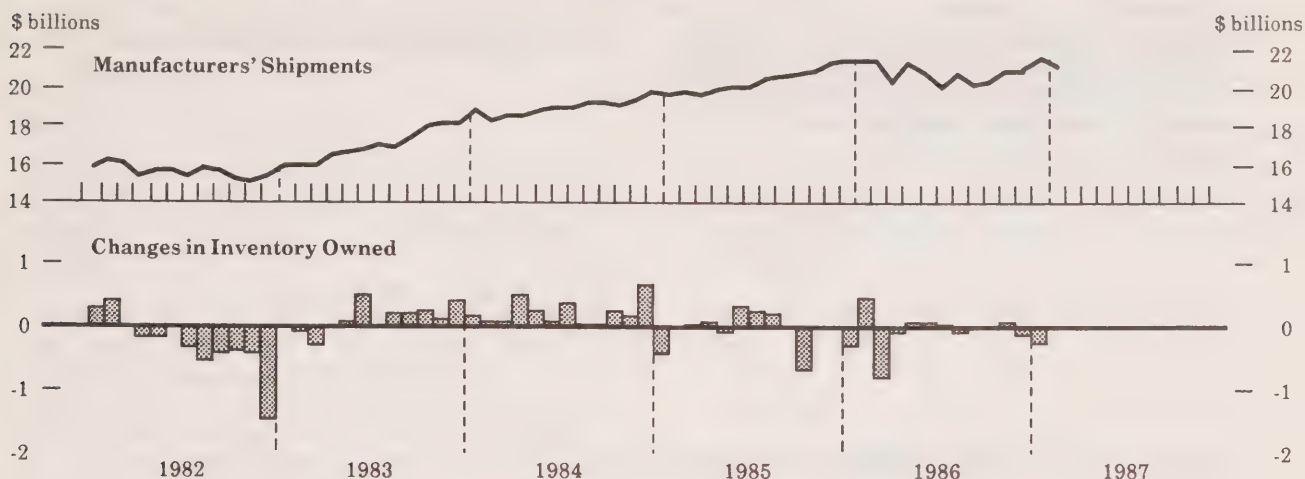
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Feb. 1987 index	131.7	122.1	136.4	118.2	125.1	137.7	133.7	173.1
% change from Jan. 1987	0.5	0.2	-0.1	2.1	1.4	-0.1	1.1	0.3
% change from Feb. 1986	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.7	1.5	2.9	4.7	11.6
Saskatoon								
Feb. 1987 index	132.4	122.2	135.9	121.8	126.3	134.4	136.0	170.8
% change from Jan. 1987	0.3	-0.4	0.4	1.8	-1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0
% change from Feb. 1986	3.7	5.6	4.1	-0.2	-1.7	3.3	5.8	10.7
Edmonton								
Feb. 1987 index	130.2	130.1	123.5	120.1	133.8	137.0	132.4	178.9
% change from Jan. 1987	0.2	-0.5	0.1	1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4
% change from Feb. 1986	2.6	4.7	1.6	3.4	-0.4	3.5	4.3	6.1
Calgary								
Feb. 1987 index	129.9	130.3	123.5	116.3	135.1	141.1	132.3	174.8
% change from Jan. 1987	0.2	-0.2	0.1	1.6	-0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
% change from Feb. 1986	3.1	6.8	2.2	4.3	-1.2	3.4	4.0	7.2
Vancouver								
Feb. 1987 index	131.7	130.7	125.3	122.7	134.9	131.4	142.3	168.9
% change from Jan. 1987	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7
% change from Feb. 1986	3.4	6.3	1.9	2.8	0.1	4.0	5.8	8.6
Victoria²								
Feb. 1987 index	104.5	108.6	100.3	105.9	97.9	105.6	110.5	123.1
% change from Jan. 1987	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	-1.6	-0.6	0.7	0.3
% change from Feb. 1986	1.3	5.4	-0.1	2.5	-7.5	2.1	4.9	8.9

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984 = 100.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1982-1987

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

January 1987

Following the generally downward trend in manufacturing shipments recorded during the first half of 1986, some indication of an upturn is shown within the irregular pattern of recent months. A decline of 1.5% in January only partly offset the 2.8% increase in December. However, shipments still remain 2% below the January 1986 peak.

Highlights

- In January, preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted **shipments** decreased 1.5% to \$21,082.4 million. The decrease in January was predominantly concentrated in transportation equipment industries, where shipments were down 13.3%.
- New orders have followed a trend similar to that described above for shipments. **New orders** decreased 4.0% to \$20,799.4 million in January, following a 4.5% increase in December.

- Seasonally adjusted **inventories owned** by manufacturers at the end of January totalled \$33,714.2 million, marking the tenth consecutive month in which inventories have remained at about the same level.
- The **ratio** of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments rose from 1.59:1 in December to 1.60:1 in January. This ratio remained in the 1.59:1 to 1.70:1 range throughout 1986.
- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders backlog** decreased 1.2% in January to \$23,833.5 million. Decreases have been recorded in six of the seven previous months.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in January 1987 were estimated at \$19,572.6 million, 2.6% lower than the January 1986 level.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in about three weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

Contact: Suzette Desrosiers (613-990-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)
(millions of dollars)

	January 1987 ^p	December 1986 ^r	November 1986	January 1986
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	19,572.6	20,035.9	20,643.4	20,102.7
New orders - Total	19,727.5	19,804.2	20,461.3	20,597.8
Unfilled orders - Total	23,709.5	23,554.7	23,786.4	24,191.4
Inventory owned - Total	33,830.7	33,469.6	33,911.7	34,421.0
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	21,082.4	21,406.6	20,832.9	21,514.1
New orders - Total	20,799.4	21,672.7	20,747.2	21,645.9
Unfilled orders - Total	23,833.5	24,116.5	23,850.5	24,282.4
Inventory owned - Total	33,714.2	33,997.5	34,141.2	34,313.1
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.60	1.59	1.64	1.59

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

January 1987

Production of process cheese in January 1987 totalled 5 147 470 kilograms, down 0.9% from December 1986 but up 47.1% from January 1986.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 505 192 kilograms, an increase of 42.3% from December 1986 but a decrease of 3.6% from January 1986. The 1987 cumulative year-to-date production figures will appear here in subsequent issues.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 30. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821) totalled \$292.8 million, down 2.7% from \$300.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5426 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-250B 1821. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: R. Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle engine and

engine parts industry (SIC 3251) totalled \$3,808.8 million, up 5.8% from \$3,601.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5555 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3251. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division

Abrasives Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled \$229.3 million, down 1.6% from \$233.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6858 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250B 3571. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic and synthetic resin industry (SIC 3731) totalled \$1,969.5 million, up 8.0% from \$1,823.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6875 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250B 3731. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 2, March Intentions of Principal Fields Crop Area, Canada. Catalogue number 22-002**
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).
Available March 20, 1987 at 3:00 p.m.

✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1987. Catalogue number 32-001**
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, January 1987. Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended December 1986. Catalogue number 32-026**
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

✓ **Imports by Commodities, December 1986. Catalogue number 65-007**
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates: Week of March 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
March		
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	January 1987
24	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity	November 1986
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1987
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1987
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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 23, 1987

Major Releases

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|---|----------|
| Department Store Sales and Stocks, January 1987 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonally adjusted department store sales decreased by 3.2% in January, after showing no change in December. | |
| Federal Government Employment, Fourth Quarter 1986 | 4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General government employees numbered 369,087 – a decrease of 1.6% or 5,992 employees from December 1985. | |

Data Availability Announcements

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| Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1987 | 6 |
| Oils and Fats, December 1986 | 6 |
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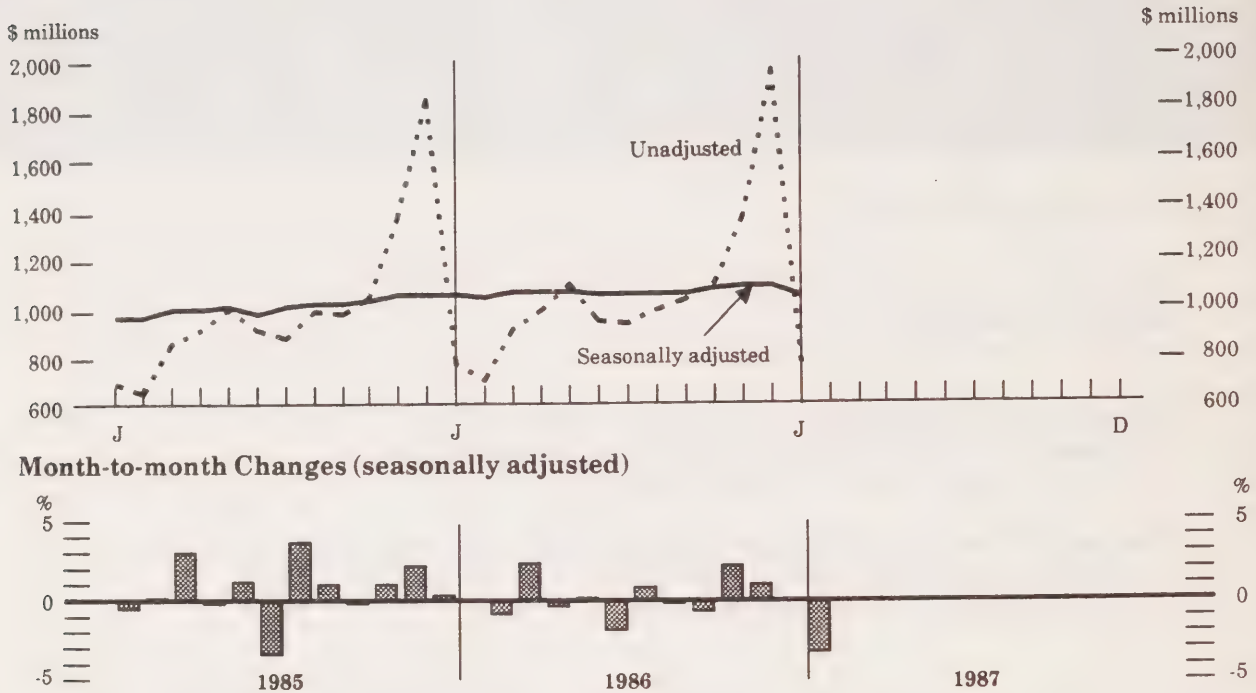
Publications Released

7



Major Releases

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Department Store Sales and Stocks January 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,039 million in January 1987, a substantial decrease of 3.2% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,073 million. Lower sales were recorded in 27 of the 40 departments.
- The decrease in January contrasts with the generally upward trend in sales observed in the last three months of 1986, when sales showed an average monthly growth of 1.0%.

- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,021 million at the end of January 1987, down 12.3% from the December 1986 revised value of \$4,585 million. This significant decline followed an increase of 10.9% in December and a decrease of 2.6% in November.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 3.87:1 in January, down from the average ratio of 4.04:1 observed in the three previous months.

(continued on next page)

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$768 million in January 1987, up 0.8% from the January 1986 level of \$762 million.
- Despite the overall increase, six provinces posted decreases in January 1987 from the corresponding month in 1986, with declines ranging from 7.5% in Alberta to 0.3% in New Brunswick. Increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (+18.2%), Ontario (+6.6%), Saskatchewan (+5.1%) and Nova Scotia (+3.0%). Sales increased in four of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in January 1987 totalled \$488 million, down 0.1% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$280 million, up 2.3% over the same period last year.
- Unadjusted, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$3,641 million, an increase of 1.8% over the level reached in January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of May. Contact: Lina Di Piétro (613-991-3551) or Emma MacPhail (613- 990-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Federal Government Employment

Fourth Quarter 1986

Highlights

General Government

- There were 369,087 employees in departments and special funds in December 1986 compared to 375,079 employees in December 1985, a decrease of 1.6% or 5,992 employees. This marks the second consecutive quarterly decline in general government employment.

The departments and special funds which showed the largest changes in employment were as follows:

- Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	-860 (-14.4%);
- Public Works	-669 (-8.2%);
- National Health and Welfare	-739 (-7.3%);
- National Defence (civilian employees)	-1,482 (-3.9%);
- Transport	-634 (-2.9%);
- House of Commons	216 (6.6%);
- Statistics Canada	261 (5.4%);
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police	602 (2.7%);
- National Revenue, Taxation	349 (1.9%);
- National Defence (military personnel)	897 (1.0%).

- The decrease in Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was due to lay-offs over the year, while the decline in the above-mentioned departments and other ones was the result of a reduction in person-years authorized, reflecting the government's focus on reducing the size of the public service required to deliver government programs (as indicated in the February 1986 Budget).
- The increase for the House of Commons was caused by a growth in casual employment for the opening of Parliament in October 1986. The increase at Statistics Canada was due to a one-time occurrence of hiring term employees for the processing of the 1986 Census of Population data. The

increase in National Defence military personnel reflects the government's commitment to strengthen the Canadian Armed Forces. The increases for National Revenue, Taxation and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police resulted from additional person-years authorized.

Government Enterprises

- There were 201,940 employees of government enterprises in December 1986 as compared to 216,220 in December 1985, a decrease of 6.6% or 14,280 employees.
- The decrease in government enterprise employment resulted primarily from the sale to the private sector of Canadair Limited, de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited, Canadian Arsenals Limited and Transport Route Canada Inc.

Total Government

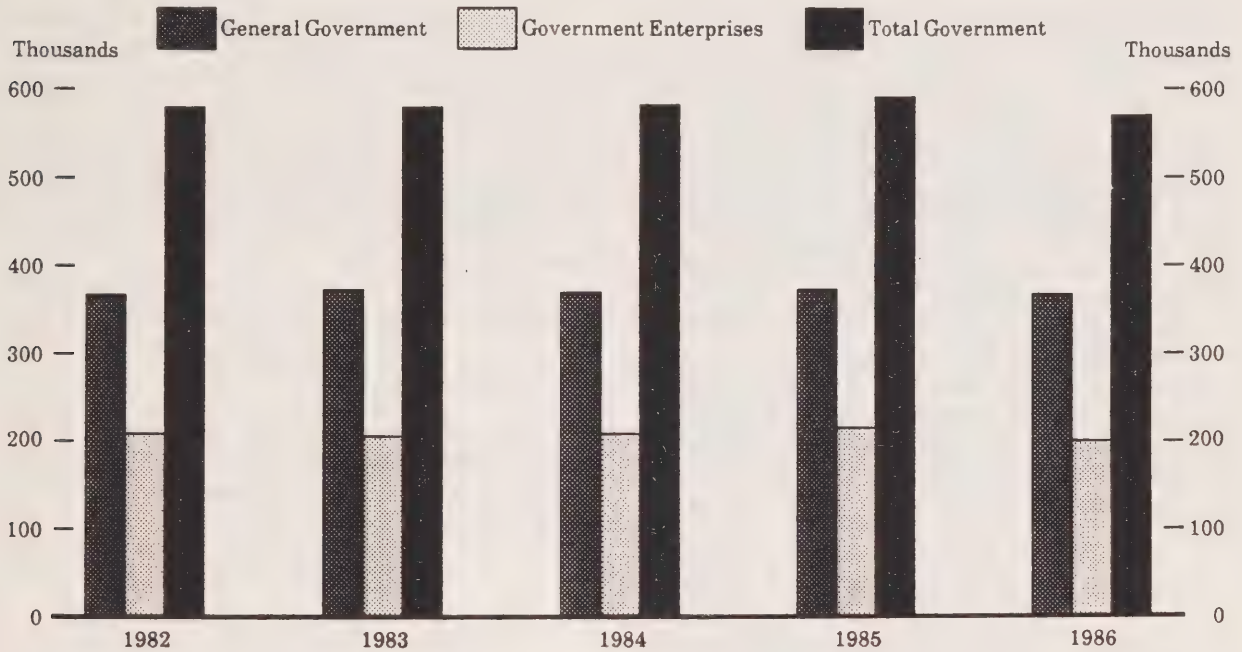
- General government and government enterprise employment totalled 571,027 employees in December 1986, compared to 591,299 employees in December 1985, a decrease of 3.4% or 20,272.

(see graphs on page 5)

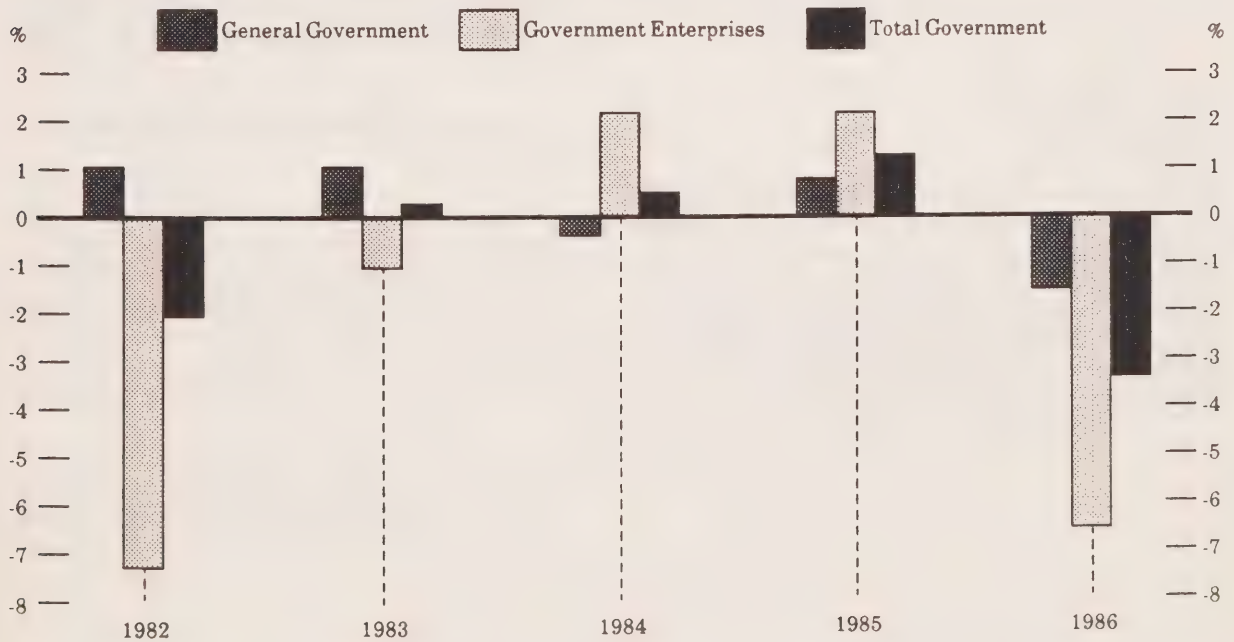
Available on CANSIM: quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720.

The October-December 1986 issue of *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$20/\$80), will be released by mid-April. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore (613-990-3306) or M. Fathy (613-991-1843), Public Institutions Division.

Federal Government Employment, December 1982 - 1986



Percentage Change in Federal Government Employment, from the Month of December of the Previous Year



Data Availability Announcements

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

January 1987

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 587 138 cubic metres in January 1987, an increase of 19.5% from 3 839 825 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 376 765 cubic metres, up 17.1% from 3 736 635 cubic metres in January 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 487 678 cubic metres, an increase of 11.3% from the 7 625 835 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 835 092 cubic metres, a decrease of 13.3% from 21 717 741 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50,) to be released the week of April 6. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

December 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in December 1986 totalled 43 956 tonnes, a decrease of 19.4% from the 54 544 tonnes^r (revised figure) produced in November 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 569 624 tonnes, up 4.9% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 543 204 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 7 094 tonnes in December 1986, down from the 9 965 tonnes^r sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 95 396 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 101 020 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 800 tonnes in December 1986 from 6 746 tonnes^r in November. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 66 318 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 69 822 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 30. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat

March 2, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of March amounted to 29 185 tonnes as compared with 28 934 tonnes the previous month and 30 882 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the March issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on April 21st. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

The Sugar Situation, January 1987.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1986. Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Paper and Allied Products

Industries – Paper Bag Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 36-250B 2733

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Metal Valve Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 41-251B 3092

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries – Commercial Trailer Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 42-251B 3242

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries – Non-commercial Trailer Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 42-251B 3243

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries – Shipbuilding and Repair Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 42-251B 3271

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage

Batteries, January 1987.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry,

1985 Census of Manufactures

Catalogue number 46-250B 3721

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended December 31, 1986.

Catalogue number 47-006

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 24, 1987

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Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

February 1987

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian firms increased to 166,169 units in February 1987, up 26.6% from 131,304 units in January 1987 and up 9.8% from the 151,325 units sold in the same month of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 30. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

Second Quarter 1986

Preliminary airport activity data indicate that 3.9 million passengers, travelling on scheduled services, enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during June 1986, bringing the figure for the second quarter of 1986 to 10.7 million passengers. This indicates an increase of 8.7% for the second quarter of 1986 compared to the same period in 1985.

Six of the top 10 airports showed increases in traffic volumes for the second quarter 1986 compared to 1985, the gains ranging from 1.7% at Calgary International to 24.9% at Vancouver International. The opening of Expo 86 in May 1986 accounted for the substantial increase in traffic recorded at Vancouver International.

Preliminary data for 30 major Canadian airports for June and the second quarter of 1986 will appear in the Vol. 19, No. 3 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available early in April. Contact: K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Construction Type Plywood

January 1987

Canadian firms produced 176 672 cubic metres (199,653,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during January 1987, an increase of 1.1% from the 174 762 cubic metres (197,493,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the last week of March. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Mineral Wool

February 1987

Manufacturers shipped 9 870 677 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in February 1987, up 84.1% from the 5 361 655 square metres shipped a year earlier but down 0.8% from the 9 952 725 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1987 were 19 823 402 square metres, an increase of 60.1% from the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 6. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity

January 1987

Commodity-country export trade statistics for January 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the second week of April. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

**The Construction Industry – Highway,
Road, Street and Bridge Contractors, 1984.**
Catalogue number 64-206
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

**The Construction Industry – Heavy
Engineering Contractors, 1984.**
Catalogue number 64-209
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 25, 1987

Major Releases

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1987 2

- On a seasonally adjusted basis the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits decreased 1.6% from December 1986.

Alternative Concepts and Measures of Unemployment, 1986 4

- In 1986, the official unemployment rate was 9.6%, but the alternative rates ranged from 4.1% to 12.1%.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, January 1987 6

- Japanese net investments in outstanding Canadian bonds exceeded \$1-billion for the fourth consecutive month.

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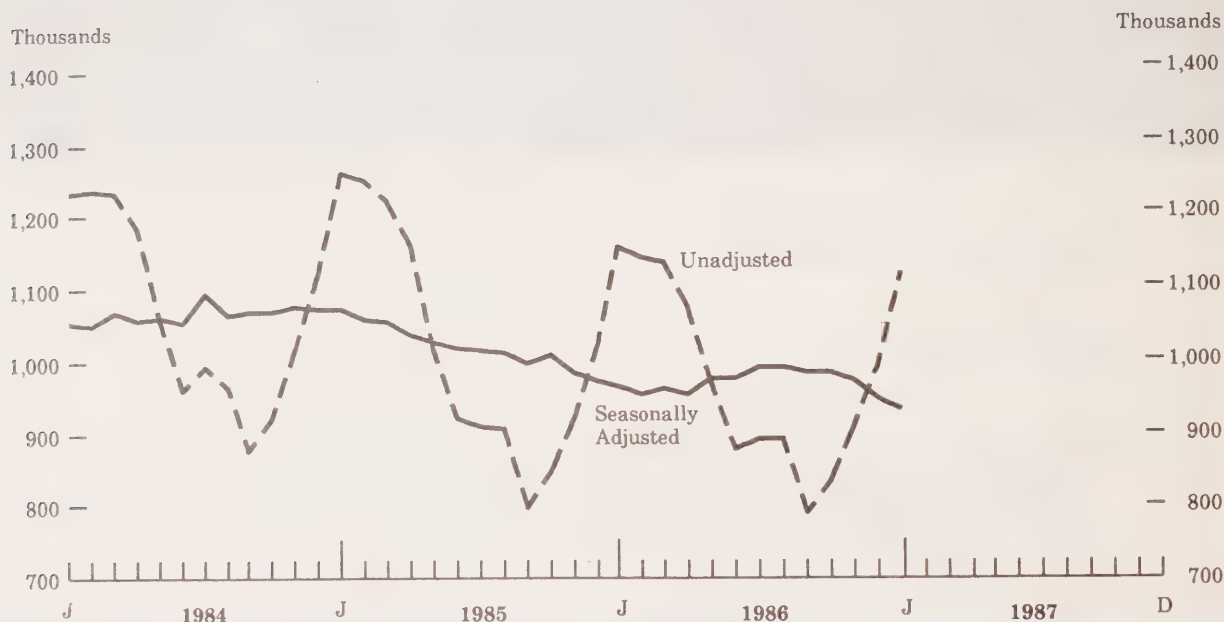
Statistics
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Canada

Major Releases

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1984-1987



Unemployment Insurance Statistics January 1987

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ending January 17, 1987, preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving **regular** unemployment insurance benefits totalled 932,000 - down 1.6% from the preceding month. The number of beneficiaries has been declining since September 1986, following slight increases between May and August (see chart).
- By province, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased between December 1986 and January 1987 in Ontario (-4.4%), Nova Scotia (-3.8%) and Newfoundland (-1.9%).

Increases occurred in Alberta (3.1%), the Northwest Territories (2.7%) and Saskatchewan (1.6%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- On an unadjusted basis, the actual number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for **regular and special** unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,248,000 in January 1987, a decrease of 2.9% from January 1986. The number of male beneficiaries decreased to 747,000 or by 3.3% from a year earlier while the number of female beneficiaries decreased by 2.2% to 501,000.

(continued on page 3)

- Benefits paid during January 1987 totalled \$1,050 million² (not adjusted for seasonal variation), a drop of 10.0% from January 1986. (This decrease was larger than that observed a year earlier because the number of processing days differed in the two months.) There was a year-over-year decrease of 14.7% in the number of benefit weeks (to 5.5 million from 6.5 million) which was partially offset by a 5.5% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$190.62 from \$180.69).
- The number of claims (applications) received² for unemployment insurance benefits in January 1987 totalled 318,000 (not adjusted for seasonal variation), a decrease of 16.1% compared to January 1986.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received, relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of November, December 1986 and January 1987 will be published in the January 1987 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of April. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact: H. Stiebert (613-991-4044) or J.-P. Maynard (613-991-4045), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

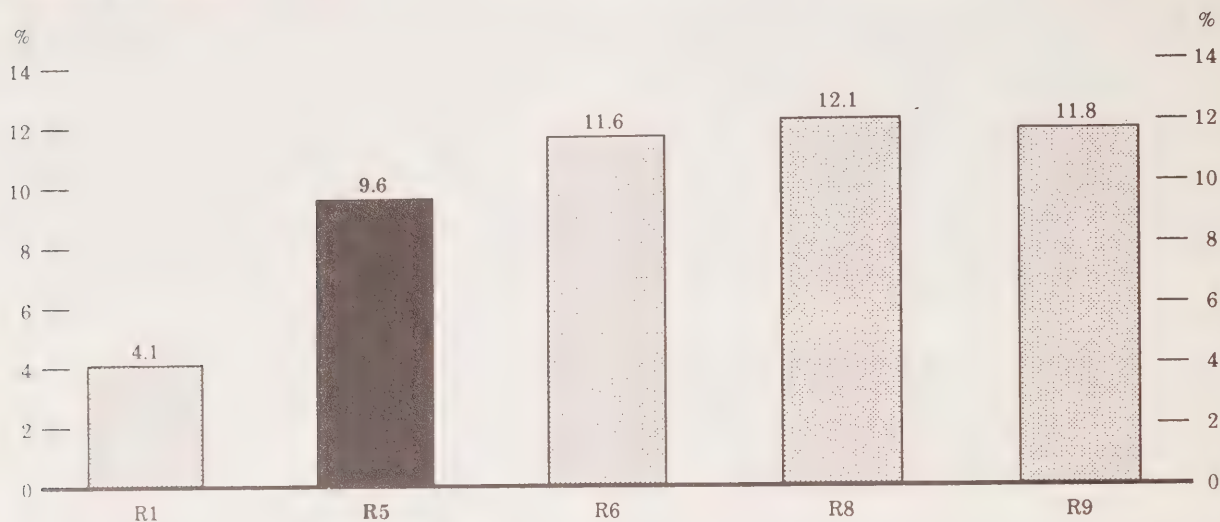
	January 1987	December 1986	November 1986	January 1986	% change from	
					December 1986	January 1986
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	1,049,946	979,215	736,053	1,166,219	7.2	-10.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,508	5,191	4,006	6,454	6.1	-14.7
Average weekly benefit (\$)	190.62	188.65	183.75	180.69	1.3	5.5
Claims received (000)	318	358	330	379	-11.1	-16.1
Beneficiaries¹ (000)						
Total	1,248 ^p	1,129 ^p	1,044 ^r	1,285 ^r	10.6	-2.9
Regular benefits	1,119 ^p	992 ^p	909 ^r	1,154 ^r	12.8	-3.0
Regular benefits – Seasonally adjusted	932 ^p	947 ^p	969 ^r	966 ^r	-1.6	

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Selected Alternative Rates of Unemployment, Canada, Annual Averages, 1986



R1 - Unemployed 14 weeks or more as a per cent of labour force

R5 - Official rate

R6 - Rate of full-time labour force

R8 - Rate based on hours worked and hours "lost"

R9 - Rate of part-time labour force

Alternative Concepts and Measures of Unemployment

1986

Statistics Canada has long maintained that no single measure of unemployment, however defined, can be equally suited to all possible applications. To demonstrate the range of possible additional measures, Statistics Canada has, from time to time, published a selection of alternative unemployment rates.

"Alternative Measures and Concepts of Unemployment", the feature article in the February issue of *The Labour Force* explains the ideas behind these rates and looks at their behaviour over the past decade. Findings include:

- In 1986, the official unemployment rate was 9.6%, but the alternative rates devised by Statistics Canada ranged from 4.1% to 12.1%.

- One unemployment rate highlights "longer-term" unemployment by showing the proportion of the labour force unemployed for 14 or more weeks. In some provinces, sharp increases were recorded in this rate during and following the recession. In Alberta, for example, it rose from 0.5% to 5.0% in just three years (1981 to 1984).
- If "discouraged workers" and others on the margins of the labour force who have recently stopped job-hunting are included in the ranks of the unemployed, a 1986 unemployment rate of 10.6% is obtained, one percentage point over the official rate.
- The unemployment rate of the full-time labour force was 11.6%, two percentage points above the official rate. The difference is due largely to involuntary part-time workers, who want but cannot find a

(continued on page 5)

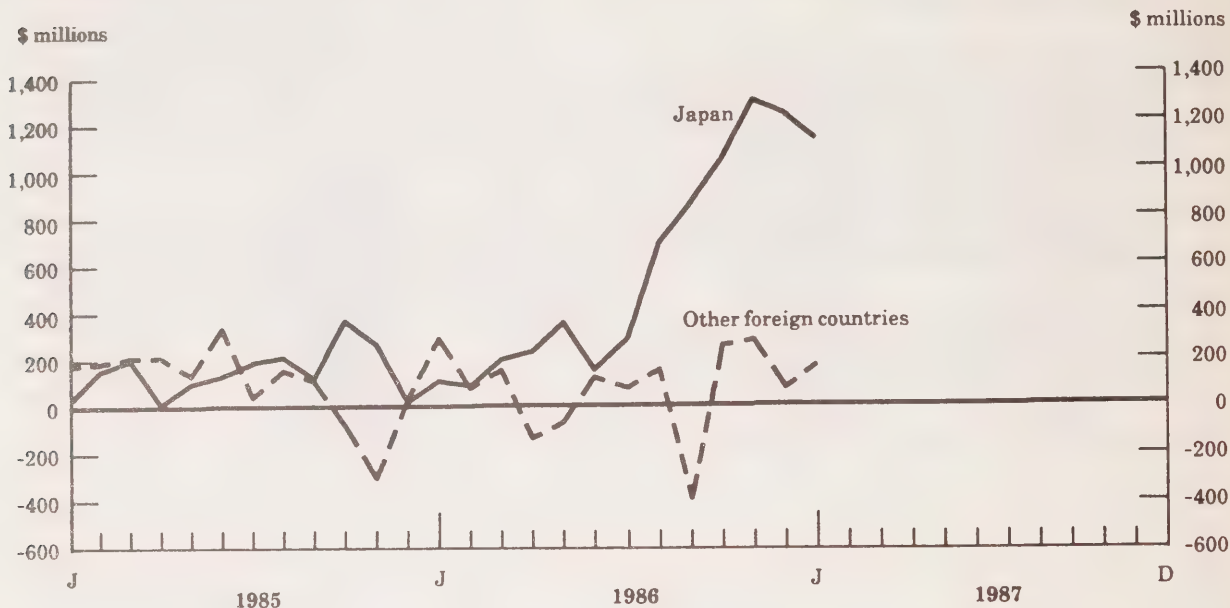
full-time job. The unemployment rate of the full-time labour force treats this group as "partly unemployed".

- The highest alternative rate (12.1%) in 1986 measures employment and unemployment in terms of hours worked and hours lost. It covers hours lost to the economy because of unemployment, involuntary part-time employment and short-time work schedules. This rate peaked at 14.5% in 1983, when the official rate was 11.9%.
- Among 15 to 24 year olds, the alternative rate based on hours exceeded the official rate by 5.1 percentage points in 1986

(20.3% compared to 15.2%). Among men aged 25 years and over, the rate based on hours (8.6%) exceeded the official rate (7.6%) by just one percentage point. Among women of that age, the difference between the hours-based rate and the official rate was considerably larger (12.1% compared to 8.6%).

Order the February 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. Contact: David Gower (613-991-4616), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With Japan and All Other Foreign Countries (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents January 1987

Outstanding Canadian Securities

Non-residents continued to increase their investments in outstanding Canadian securities, giving rise to a record net capital inflow of \$1.9 billion in January. Japanese investment in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong, accounting for over 85% of the \$1.3 billion of net bond sales to non-residents. This marked the fourth consecutive month where net bond sales to Japan exceeded \$1-billion dollars.

Foreign investments in outstanding Canadian stocks were also strong in January 1987, with net sales reaching \$563 million, compared to some \$800 million in all of 1986. While about three-quarters of net stock sales were to the United States, there were also substantial net sales to European investors, who have not been major investors in the Canadian market. The gross value (sales and purchases) of stocks

traded with non-residents amounted to nearly \$4-billion, the highest level in the last nine months.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

Residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by \$157 million in January, in contrast to large net investments in the previous two months. The net decline in the current month resulted from trading in United States stocks, while investments in overseas stocks increased.

The net investment in outstanding foreign bonds in January was negligible, compared to net purchases averaging over \$150 million in the previous three months.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in April. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

(see table on page 7)

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents
January 1987

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
(\$ millions)			
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,588	2,288	+ 1,300
Common and preferred stocks	2,256	1,693	+ 563
Total - January 1987	5,845	3,981	+ 1,863
Total - December 1986	4,265	3,000	+ 1,265
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,088	2,099	- 11
Common and preferred stocks	2,121	1,965	+ 157
Total - January 1987	4,209	4,064	+ 146
Total - December 1986	4,333	5,168	- 835

Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks

January 1987

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,104 million at the end of January 1987, up 4.0% over the level reached in January 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.17:1 in January 1987, down marginally from the average ratio of 1.22:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of April. Contact: Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

January 1987

In January 1987, a total of 67 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 127,106,769 fare passengers. Operating revenues totalled \$84,247,219.

During the same period, 18 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,703,466 fare passengers. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$17,082,252.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the first week of April. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending March 7, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending March 7, 1987 totalled 5.2 million tonnes, an increase of 10.4% from the 1986 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 21.1% and increased in the West by 1.9%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 4.5% but decreased in the West by 10.2%; there was an over-all national decrease of 0.5%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 43.5 million tonnes, an increase of 3.0% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 4.1%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 9 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of March 23. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Imports by Commodity

January 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for January 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652- 3678 and 3718.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the third week of April. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Heritage Institutions

1984

Attendance at heritage institutions continued to soar, surpassing 92 million visitors in 1984, an increase of 5% from the previous year. Total operating revenues exceeded \$550 million, an increase of 5% from 1983 (after adjusting for inflation) while total expenditures amounted to over \$508 million (up 6% after inflation).

While capital revenues amounted to over \$113.4 million, an increase of 9% from 1983 (after adjusting for inflation), capital expenditures decreased by 14%, totalling \$109.6 million. Heritage institutions also indicated that more than 19,000 volunteers contributed their time and/or services, a 10% increase from a year earlier.

Contact: Nicole Charron (613-991-1570) or Erika Dugas (613-991-1568), Culture Sub-division, Education Culture and Tourism Division.

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Daily**

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Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 5, Pack of Processed Cherries, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 16, Pack of Processed Lima Beans, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, January 1987.
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Electric Power Statistics: Volume II – Annual Statistics, 1984.
Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Housing Starts and Completions, December 1986.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

International Travel – Advance Information, January 1987.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

The Labour Force, February 1987.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 26, 1987

Major Releases

Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1985	2
• Corporations paid \$13,376 million in federal and provincial income taxes, an increase of 6.7% from 1984.	
Sales Per Selling Area of Independent Retailers, 1986	4
• Most of Canada's 180,000 independent retailers choose on-street locations rather than shopping centres, yet the most efficient users of selling space tend to be located in shopping centres.	
Crude Oil and Natural Gas, December 1986	5
• In 1986, exports of crude petroleum rose 20.0% while exports of natural gas decreased by 19.4%.	

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Publications Released

Sales per Selling Area of Independent Retailers, 1986

Sales per Selling Area of Independent Retailers, released today, answers small retailer needs for information useful in preparing store projections, determining optimum staff and inventory levels and in making decisions on store size.

The first of a major series of Statistics Canada publications to address the operating and financial ratio needs of small business, the report includes a summary table showing, for each of 37 kinds of businesses, how the addition of square footage is associated with increases in annual sales volumes and with variations in sales per selling area.

Copies of *Sales per Selling Area of Independent Retailers, 1986* (61-522, \$30) are now available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Contact: John Skelton (613-991-3751), Small Business Statistics Project.



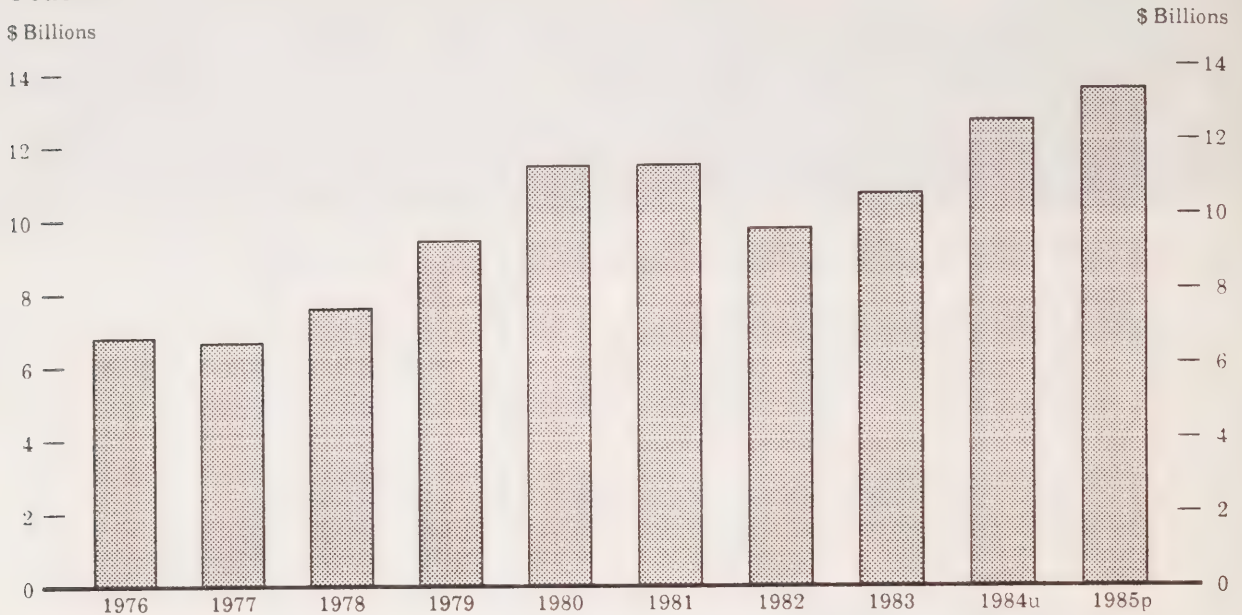
Statistics
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Major Releases

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, 1976 - 1985^p



Note: Excluding credit unions and insurance carriers.

^p Preliminary.

^u Unrevised.

Corporation Taxation Statistics

(Preliminary Data for Income Taxes and Provincial Allocation of Taxable Income) 1985

Corporations paid \$13,376 million in federal and provincial income taxes in 1985, an increase of 6.7% from the previous year, based on preliminary estimates. Corporate profits before taxes on a National Accounts basis rose 4.6%, while taxable income increased by 4.9% over 1984.

Income Taxes

Total income taxes grew at a faster rate than taxable income in 1985, largely as a result of the elimination of the scientific research tax credit, the imposition at mid-year of a 5% surtax on large corporations and the expiry after May 14, 1985 of the tax holiday for existing small businesses in Ontario.

Most of the growth in corporate income taxes occurred in the finance and services sectors. In finance, taxes rose by 25% to \$1,956 million while in services, taxes were up by 37% to \$1,142 million.

These increases were partly offset by the manufacturing sector where taxes dropped by 7% in 1985 to \$3,592 million. The transport equipment industry was the leading contributor to the overall decline: after three years of substantial increases, taxes fell by \$284 million to \$776 million. Falling profits and higher investment tax credit claims were the principal causes. Other significant drops in taxes were posted by the primary metals industry (down 32% to \$124 million) and the electrical products industry (down 20% to \$153 million). On the other hand, substantial increases occurred in the chemicals industry (up 18% to \$527 million) and in the petroleum and coal products industry (up 33% to \$211 million).

(continued on page 3)

Taxable Income

Corporate taxable income (the tax base) rose 5% to \$40,232 million in 1985. Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic provinces led the increase while the Prairie provinces were basically unchanged and British Columbia and the other regions posted declines.

Taxable income grew by 10% in Quebec and 7% in Ontario. Strong advances in the finance, services and mining sectors were moderated by

the dominant manufacturing sector where only marginal changes occurred. In the Prairie provinces taxable income increased 1% while in British Columbia taxable income decreased 1% as declines in the mining and transportation, communication and other utilities sectors were balanced by increases in the services and finance sectors.

Contact: P. Helmer (613-991-2648), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Federal and Provincial Corporation Taxes, by Industrial Division

1984 and Preliminary 1985

	Federal Income Taxes		Provincial Income Taxes		Total Federal and Provincial Income Taxes	
	1984	1985 ^P	1984	1985 ^P	1984	1985 ^P
Millions of dollars						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	74.2	73.5	37.3	48.1	111.5	121.6
Mining	2,041.2	2,113.0	655.8	760.7	2,697.0	2,873.7
Manufacturing	2,545.0	2,321.0	1,309.9	1,270.7	3,854.9	3,591.7
Construction	301.7	281.4	77.1	94.3	378.8	375.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	982.1	1,073.8	419.4	449.6	1,401.5	1,523.5
Wholesale trade	796.5	801.6	264.8	310.0	1,061.3	1,111.6
Retail trade	481.8	492.2	144.5	188.0	626.3	680.2
Finance	1,129.9	1,420.0	441.2	535.6	1,571.2	1,955.6
Services	612.3	824.6	222.0	317.6	834.3	1,142.1
Total all industries	8,964.7	9,401.1	3,572.1	3,974.6	12,536.8	13,375.7

^P Preliminary figures.

Sales Per Selling Area of Independent Retailers

1986

Most of Canada's 180,000 independent retailers choose on-street locations rather than shopping centres, yet the most efficient users of selling space tend to be located in shopping centres.

This and other facts concerning the space utilization practices of independent retailers can be found in *Sales Per Selling Area of Independent Retailers*, 1986, released today.

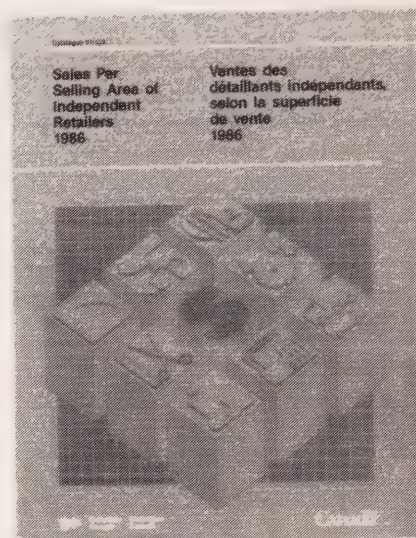
The publication shows there is a surprising diversity in space-use patterns even within the same kind of business:

- Furniture stores in Quebec are, on average, only half the size of those in Ontario yet stores in both provinces produce a similar volume of sales (\$715,000), giving Quebec stores a 30% better sales per square foot performance record.
- Jewellery stores in Alberta have roughly the same average sales volume as their Saskatchewan counterparts (\$300,000) but operate stores only two-thirds as large.

No one province shows a consistently more efficient use of retail selling space in all 37 kinds of business covered in this report:

- Manitoba gift and souvenir stores tend to have the highest sales per square foot of any in Canada, yet their men's and boys' clothing stores record Canada's lowest intensity of space use.
- Grocery stores in British Columbia have the best space-use record but book and stationery stores in that province have the poorest.

In several kinds of businesses the largest retailers, in terms of physical size, happen to be the ones with the lowest average annual sales and, consequently, the ones with the lowest intensity of use of selling area:



- Meat markets, bakery stores and florists are businesses where smaller physical store size often corresponds to higher sales volume.
- Larger store size, on the other hand, appears to have advantages in such businesses as fruit and vegetable stores, women's ready-to-wear stores and grocery stores.

Sales per Selling Area of Independent Retailers, 1986 (61-522, \$30), is the first of a major series of Statistics Canada publications to address the operating and financial ratio needs of small business. Forthcoming reports will profile expense patterns for such items as rents, wages and salaries and advertising, as well as providing information on profit, cost of sales and other ratio information.

Contact: John Skelton (991-3751), Small Business Statistics Project.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

December 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada in December amounted to 7 729.5 thousand cubic metres, a 4.0% decrease from December 1985. For the year 1986 production stood at 91 085.0 thousand cubic metres, virtually unchanged from 1985.
- Crude oil exports in 1986 reached 33 957.0 thousand cubic metres, an increase of 20.0% over 1985, while imports rose by 25.2% to reach 20 577.3 thousand cubic metres.

- In December, marketable production of natural gas continued its yearlong decline, registering a decrease of 8.7% from December 1985. Annually, marketable production decreased by 6.8%, down to 71 897.6 million cubic metres. Similarly, exports dropped by 19.4% in 1986 while sales in Canada registered a decline of 4.1% from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the December 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the second week of April. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

		% Change from		% Change from
	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan.-Dec. 1986	Jan.-Dec. 1985
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 729.5	-4.0	91 085.0	-
Exports	2 836.1	5.2	33 957.0	20.0
Imports	2 097.4	12.3	20 577.3	25.2
Refinery receipts	6 748.2	-7.2	78 204.6	-2.0
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	7 625.5	-8.7	71 897.6	-6.8
Exports	2 506.8	-16.3	21 089.8	-19.4
Canadian sales	5 250.7	-10.2	48 084.7	-4.1

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

January 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$865.2 million in January 1987, up 4.9% from January 1986.

Operating expenses were \$593.7 million, an increase of 5.5% over the same month in 1986. Net operating revenue was \$271.5 million, an increase of 3.7% over January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the last week of March. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Telecommunications Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1986

Telelobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported quarterly revenues of \$160.0 million in the fourth quarter of 1986, up 7.0% from the fourth quarter of 1985. Operating expenses were \$107.5 million, an increase of 3.2% over the same period in 1985. Net operating revenue was \$52.5 million, up 15.9% from \$45.3 million in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Order the Communications Service Bulletin - *Telecommunications Statistics*, Fourth Quarter 1986 (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), scheduled for release the week of April 8. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending March 21, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending March 21, 1987 totalled 298 010 tonnes, an increase of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 295 107 tonnes and up 5.7% from the year-earlier level of 282 017 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 3 252 787 tonnes, an increase of 4.0% from 3 126 236 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending March 14, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending March 14, 1987 totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 4.7% from the 1986 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 5.0% and were up in the West by 4.6%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 14.3% and decreased in the West by 0.9%; there was an over-all national increase of 9.7%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 48.5 million tonnes, an increase of 3.2% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 4.5%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 10 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the last week of March. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Current Economic Indicators,**

Vol. 3, No. 2, March 1987.

Catalogue number 13-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

✓ **Sales Per Selling Area of
Independent Retailers, 1986.**

Catalogue number 61-522

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).

✓ **Building Permits, November 1986.**

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21/\$210).

✓ **Imports by Countries,**

January-December 1986.

Catalogue number 65-006

(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries:
\$85/\$340).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and
Hours, December 1986.**

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365).

✓ **Funeral Directors, 1984.**

Catalogue number 63-532

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 27, 1987

Major Releases

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, January-December 1986	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada's overall trade surplus in automotive products was reduced by \$1.3 billion in 1986 to a five-year low of \$68.3 million. 	
Cancer in Canada, 1982	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lung cancer was the largest single contributor to the increase reported in cancer cases. 	
Wholesale Trade, January 1987	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale merchants' sales were up 8.9% over January 1986. 	
Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1987	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$436.23, up 1.7% from a year earlier. 	

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Cement, February 1987	15
Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending February 14, 1987	15
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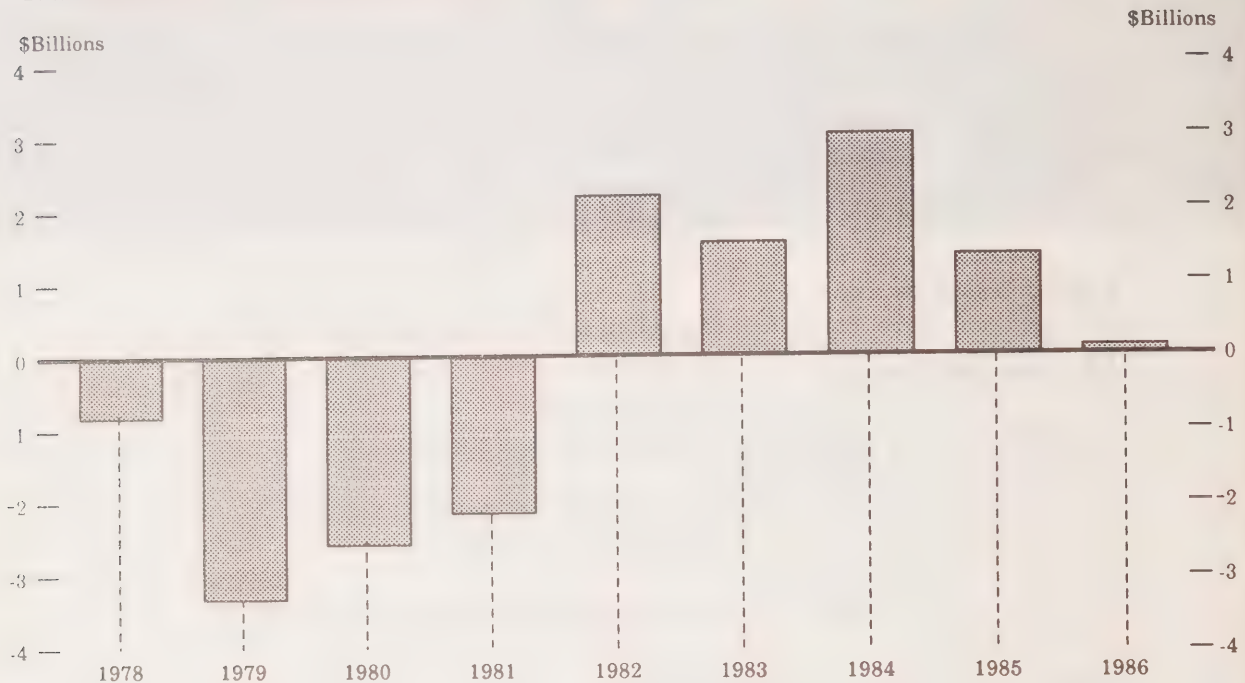
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Major Releases

Trade Balance in Automotive Products



Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January-December 1986

Trade with All Countries (Table 1)

Canada's overall trade surplus with the rest of the world for automotive products including cars, trucks, parts, tires and tubes, dropped \$1.3 billion to \$68.3 million in 1986 from the level of \$1.4 billion in 1985. This small surplus contrasts sharply with those recorded in the preceding four years, which ranged from one to three billion dollars a year.

Among the factors contributing to this reduction was a 6.7% rise in imports to \$35.3 billion in 1986 – the highest level ever – from \$33.1 billion in 1985. Imports of cars contributed almost 60% of the rise. Exports only grew by 2.5% in 1986, up to \$35.4 billion, partly because of a 9.4% drop in exports of trucks.

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (Table 2)

After reconciliation, Canada's trade in automotive products with the United States showed a surplus of \$5.1 billion in 1986, down \$374 million from 1985. This was the fifth consecutive yearly surplus. The drop from 1985 was mostly due to a \$901 million increase in imports of cars and trucks and a \$193 million increase in parts. Total exports rose less than imports with a \$681 million gain over 1985. Exports of cars increased \$1.2 billion, but were partly offset by a \$618 million drop in exports of trucks.

Trade in tires and tubes between the two countries resulted in Canada increasing its surplus for those goods by \$120 million to \$448 million.

(continued on page 3)

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 3)

The trade deficit in automotive products with countries other than the United States grew to a record \$5.1 billion in 1986. Imports were \$1.2 billion higher than in the previous year and reached \$5.9 billion, with cars alone increasing by \$708 million to \$3.4 billion. Exports, after a decline of \$106 million in 1985, reversed their pattern in 1986 – up \$174 million to \$879 million, the highest level reached since 1982.

The devaluation of the Canadian dollar in 1986 against most major currencies (except the U.S. dollar) may have had an impact on these levels, contributing to an increase in Canadian exports abroad and inflating the value of imports, since the number of vehicles imported seems to indicate that imports did not rise at such a rapid pace.

Canadian Passenger Car Imports, Customs Basis (Table 4)

The number of passenger cars imported into Canada in 1986 (1.1 million units), did not change significantly from the previous year, rising 0.5%. Overseas manufacturers captured a larger share of the Canadian import market, with 36% in 1986 compared to 35% in 1985. Imports of vehicles manufactured in Japan continued to represent the largest share of imports from overseas countries, 22.4% of the total number of units imported.

The average price of imported cars increased 11.3% to \$11,239 in 1986, reflecting changes in the size and type of car imported, as well as exchange rate variations.

(see tables on pages 4-6)

Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9787), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Note to Data Users

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc. which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in table 1 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

Trade in Automotive Products, All Countries (Table 1) 1978-1986 Annual

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
(millions of dollars - Canadian)									
Exports (United States Imports + Exports to Other Countries)									
Cars	5,183.1	4,703.0	4,858.9	5,545.2	7,376.8	9,108.7	13,273.9	15,315.9	16,465.5
Trucks	2,575.7	2,564.0	2,444.5	3,387.6	4,178.7	4,583.2	6,023.8	6,608.0	5,988.4
Parts, tires, tubes and Re-exports	5,277.5	5,200.7	4,176.3	5,473.7	6,128.3	7,941.1	11,361.6	12,583.8	12,909.0
Total	13,036.3	12,467.7	11,479.7	14,406.5	17,683.8	21,633.0	30,659.3	34,507.7	35,362.9
Imports (From U.S. + Imports from Other Countries)									
Cars	3,840.7	4,378.1	4,416.6	5,066.0	4,043.1	6,207.8	7,890.2	10,774.2	12,061.8
Trucks	1,414.3	2,047.3	1,347.1	1,590.6	1,119.2	1,432.8	2,411.0	2,883.7	3,343.8
Parts, tires, and tubes	8,628.2	9,388.1	8,307.8	9,923.7	10,322.6	12,412.6	17,325.7	19,418.4	19,889.0
Total	13,883.2	15,813.5	14,071.5	16,580.3	15,484.9	20,053.2	27,626.9	33,076.3	35,294.6
Trade Balance	-846.9	-3,345.8	-2,591.8	-2,173.8	2,198.9	1,579.8	3,032.4	1,431.4	68.3

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (Table 2) Annual 1986

	Annual totals			Value change		Percentage change	
	1984	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
(millions of dollars - Canadian)							
Exports - (United States Imports from Canada)							
Cars	13,085	15,277	16,428	2,192	1,151	16.8	7.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	5,880	6,422	5,804	542	-618	9.2	-9.6
Parts	10,287	11,512	11,577	1,225	65	11.9	0.6
Tires and tubes	598	592	675	-6	83	-1.0	14.0
Total	29,850	33,803	34,484	3,953	681	13.2	2.0
Imports - (Canadian Imports from the U.S.)							
Cars	6,085	8,048	8,628	1,963	580	32.3	7.2
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,039	2,504	2,824	465	320	22.8	12.8
Parts	15,446	17,488	17,680	2,042	192	13.2	1.1
Tires and tubes	345	264	227	-81	-37	-23.5	-14.0
Total	23,915	28,304	29,359	4,389	1,055	18.4	3.7
Balance							
Cars	7,000	7,229	7,800	229	571		
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,841	3,918	2,980	77	-938		
Parts	-5,159	-5,976	-6,103	-817	-127		
Tires and tubes	253	328	448	75	120		
Total	5,935	5,499	5,125	-436	-374		
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.	417	409	500				

¹ Refer to "Notes to Data Users".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products, Customs Basis (Table 3)
Annual 1986

	Annual totals			Value change		Percentage change	
	1984	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
	(millions of dollars - Canadian)					(%)	
Domestic Exports							
Cars	189	39	38	-150	-1	-79.4	-2.6
Trucks and other motor vehicles	144	186	184	42	-2	29.2	-1.1
Parts	280	301	418	21	117	7.5	38.9
Tires and tubes	30	45	42	15	-3	50.0	-6.7
Re-exports	168	134	197	-34	63	-20.2	47.0
Total Canadian Exports	811	705	879	-106	174	-13.1	24.7
Imports							
Cars	1,805	2,726	3,434	921	708	51.0	26.0
Trucks and other motor vehicles	372	380	520	8	140	2.2	36.8
Parts	1,328	1,460	1,761	132	301	9.9	20.6
Tires and tubes	207	207	220	0	13	0.0	6.3
Total Canadian Imports	3,712	4,773	5,935	1,061	1,162	28.6	24.3
Balance							
Cars	-1,616	-2,687	-3,396	-1,071	-709		
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-228	-194	-336	34	-142		
Parts	-1,048	-1,159	-1,343	-111	-184		
Tires and tubes	-177	-162	-178	15	-16		
Re-exports	168	134	197	-34	63		
Total	-2,901	-4,068	-5,056	-1,167	-988		

Canadian Passenger Car Imports, Customs Basis (Table 4)
1985 and 1986 (Annual)

	Number of units				Value of imports					
					Import share		Average price		Exchange rate ¹	
	1985	1986	Change		1985	1986	1985	1986	Change	1986/1985
			1986/1985	1986/1985						
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
Annual										
United States	694.1	686.5	-7.6	-1.1	65.0	64.0	11,594	12,568	8.4	1.4
Overseas countries	373.3	386.7	13.5	3.6	35.0	36.0	7,304	8,879	21.6	--
Japan	216.1	240.4	24.4	11.3	20.2	22.4	6,867	8,518	24.0	49.7
West Germany	41.1	49.1	8.0	19.6	3.9	4.6	11,789	14,707	24.7	45.5
United Kingdom	1.5	2.2	0.7	48.7	0.1	0.2	27,246	30,058	10.3	13.0
France	7.7	2.1	-5.5	-72.1	0.7	0.2	6,155	7,616	23.7	36.0
Sweden	5.1	6.5	1.4	27.6	0.5	0.6	14,258	15,193	6.6	25.0
Italy	1.0	0.2	-0.8	-81.2	0.1	0.0	6,533	39,756	508.5	37.1
Other countries	101.0	86.2	-14.8	-14.6	9.5	8.0	5,865	5,516	-6.0	--
All countries	1,067.4	1,073.2	5.8	0.5	100.0	100.0	10,094	11,239	11.3	19.9

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis (Table 5)
1969-1986 Annual

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(millions of dollars - Canadian)									
Exports (United States imports from Canada)¹									
Cars	1,662	1,538	1,943	2,046	2,272	2,540	2,858	3,430	4,032
Trucks, etc.	605	589	593	706	789	868	932	1,344	1,964
Parts	1,037	1,127	1,495	1,778	2,172	1,963	2,045	2,942	3,721
Tires and tubes	5	15	8	23	68	64	68	163	144
Total	3,309	3,269	4,039	4,553	5,301	5,435	5,903	7,879	9,861
Imports (Canadian imports from the U.S.)									
Cars	792	659	960	1,056	1,439	1,621	2,183	2,317	2,834
Trucks, etc.	263	275	361	495	643	896	942	970	1,118
Parts	2,307	2,107	2,485	2,907	3,528	3,829	4,425	5,473	6,848
Tires and tubes	37	24	36	50	92	218	174	115	153
Total	3,399	3,065	3,842	4,508	5,702	6,564	7,724	8,875	10,953
Balance									
Cars	870	879	983	990	833	919	675	1,113	1,198
Trucks, etc.	342	314	232	211	146	-28	-10	374	846
Parts	-1,270	-980	-990	-1,129	-1,356	-1,866	-2,380	-2,531	-3,127
Tires and tubes	-32	-9	-28	-27	-24	-154	-106	48	-9
Total	-90	204	197	45	-401	-1,129	-1,821	-996	-1,092
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts from U.S. for special tooling charges.	84	95	80	85	93	188	135	151	244
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
(millions of dollars - Canadian)									
Exports (United States imports from Canada)¹									
Cars	4,723	4,345	4,452	5,145	7,170	8,973	13,085	15,277	16,428
Trucks, etc.	2,325	2,364	2,218	3,142	3,946	4,437	5,880	6,422	5,804
Parts	4,753	4,489	3,405	4,151	4,902	7,056	10,287	11,512	11,577
Tires and tubes	192	234	231	286	406	419	598	592	675
Total	11,993	11,432	10,306	12,724	16,424	20,885	29,850	33,803	34,484
Imports (Canadian imports from the U.S.)									
Cars	3,038	3,747	3,388	3,719	2,877	4,886	6,085	8,048	8,628
Trucks, etc.	1,322	1,952	1,217	1,339	873	1,129	2,039	2,504	2,824
Parts	8,092	8,666	7,600	9,230	9,682	11,446	15,446	17,488	17,680
Tires and tubes	130	155	146	165	147	225	345	264	227
Total	12,582	14,520	12,351	14,453	13,579	17,686	23,915	28,304	29,359
Balance									
Cars	1,685	598	1,064	1,426	4,293	4,087	7,000	7,229	7,800
Trucks, etc.	1,003	412	1,001	1,803	3,073	3,308	3,841	3,918	2,980
Parts	-3,339	-4,177	-4,195	-5,079	-4,780	-4,390	-5,159	-5,976	-6,103
Tires and tubes	62	79	85	121	259	194	253	328	448
Total	-589	-3,088	-2,045	-1,729	2,845	3,199	5,935	5,499	5,125
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts from U.S. for special tooling charges.	284	234	297	463	479	454	417	409	500

¹ A more accurate measurement of trade in automotive products is obtained by comparing the import statistics of each country. Accordingly, Canadian exports are derived from the United States statistics of imports.

Cancer in Canada 1982

In 1982, provincial registries reported a total of 82,347 new cancer cases (excluding non-melanotic skin cancer), an increase of 1.9% from 80,845 in 1981. Lung cancer was the largest single contributor to this increase.

Highlights from the upcoming publication *Cancer in Canada*, 1982 include:

Cancer Incidence

- More new cancers were reported for males (43,054) in 1982 than for females (39,293). The rate of increase in the number of new cancer cases from 1981 was also more rapid for males than for females: cancer in males increased 2.9% over the 41,856 cases reported in 1981, while the increase for females was 0.8% from 38,989 in the previous year.
- Lung cancer remained the leading site of cancer incidence for males in Canada in 1982, with 9,283 new cases reported, an increase of 6.7% from 8,700 cases in 1981. In two provinces (Alberta and Saskatchewan) however, more prostate than lung cancers were reported in males.
- Although the absolute number of lung cancers reported for females in 1982 – at 3,145 – was lower than for males, the percentage increase of 11.5% over the 2,820 cases reported in 1981 was higher. Lung cancer is firmly established as the third leading site of cancer incidence in females.
- In 1982, the four leading sites of cancer accounted for about half (52.5%) of all cancers reported in males; these were cancers of the lung, prostate, colon and bladder. In females, the four leading sites – breast, colon, lung and uterus – comprised 51.2% of all newly reported cancers.

- For females in Canada in 1982, the age-standardized cancer incidence rate¹ decreased slightly to 274.7 from 280.3 in 1981, despite the increase in the rate for lung cancer to 22.0 from 20.3. In contrast, for males, the age-standardized incidence rate for all cancers of 316.3 in 1982 showed little change from 314.8 in 1981.

Cancer Mortality

- In 1982, a total of 41,901 cancer deaths were registered, of which 23,408 occurred in males and 18,493 in females. The corresponding age-standardized cancer mortality rates were 192.4 for males and 149.2 for females.
- Despite the lower numbers (and rates) of cancer deaths in females than in males, females experience greater loss of life expectancy from cancer than do males. The potential years of life lost for females due to neoplasms was reported to be 239,600 in 1981, while the corresponding figure for males was just 170,600². This apparent paradox, while primarily due to longer life expectancy for females than males, also reflects the higher cancer mortality rates for females in the 30 to 49 age group. It is noteworthy that breast cancer alone accounted for 30% of all female cancer deaths in this age group in 1982.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00050301, 00050303, 00050314, 00050411, 00050412 and 00050511.

¹Age-standardized incidence rates are expressed per 100,000 population and calculated based on the 1971 population to remove age differences among areas and over time.

²Statistics Canada (89-506), *Longevity and Historical Life Tables, 1921-1981 Canada and the Provinces*.

(continued on page 8)

It should be noted that the cancer incidence data are obtained from the National Cancer Incidence Reporting System, based on reports submitted by provincial cancer registries. With the inclusion of all provinces on this system as of 1981, Canada is one of the largest countries in the world to have a cancer registration system which covers the entire population.

Order *Cancer in Canada, 1982* (82-207, \$35), available late March. Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1774), Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, Health Division.

Leading Causes of Cancer Incidence: Canada

Number of Cases Reported by Site ¹					
Males			Females		
	1981	1982		1981	1982
Lung	8,700	9,283	Breast	10,222	10,300
Prostate	6,801	6,867	Colon	4,033	4,171
Colon	3,560	3,729	Lung	2,820	3,145
Bladder	2,988	2,820	Uterus	2,450	2,485
Lymphoid	2,423	2,560	Lymphoid	2,035	2,180
Rectum	2,104	2,280	Ovary	1,781	1,778
Stomach	1,871	1,787	Rectum	1,634	1,721
Leukemia	1,405	1,569	Cervix	1,550	1,581
Pancreas	1,248	1,378	Leukemia	1,065	1,131
Kidney	1,141	1,211	Stomach	1,156	1,062
All sites²	41,856	43,054	All sites²	38,989	39,293

¹ Ranked in order of 1982 figures.

² Excludes non-melanotic skin cancer.

Wholesale Trade

January 1987

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for January 1987 were 8.9% above those for January 1986. This year-over-year increase was somewhat lower than the 10.0% average rise registered in the last three months of 1986.
- In January, all major trade groups except wholesalers of tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (-0.9%) registered increased sales over a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+9.9%) and lumber and building materials (+26.2%).
- Wholesale trade increases between January 1986 and January 1987 were posted in all regions, ranging from 14.2% in

British Columbia (including the Yukon and Northwest Territories) to 5.6% in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in January 1987 were 5.3% higher than those reported in January 1986. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of January 1987 stood at 1.70:1, down from the 1.76:1 recorded a year earlier.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of April. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for January 1987/1986

Major Trade Groups – Regions	Sales		Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Dec. 1986/85 ^r	Jan. 1987/86 ^p	Dec. 1986/85 ^r	Jan. 1987/86 ^p	Jan. 1986 ^r	Jan. 1987 ^p
Total all trades	13.7	8.9	7.4	5.3	1.76	1.70
Food	11.4	8.7	-2.0	0.1	0.82	0.75
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	7.8	-0.9	7.5	9.4	0.93	1.03
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	10.9	7.9	3.1	2.2	2.47	2.34
Motor vehicles and accessories	11.9	0.3	9.0	11.7	2.08	2.31
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	17.9	15.7	-4.0	-9.0	4.79	3.77
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	15.6	9.9	12.1	6.5	1.84	1.78
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	3.8	6.5	6.2	5.2	1.80	1.78
Lumber and building materials	28.5	26.2	11.3	9.3	1.90	1.65
Other wholesalers ²	14.0	9.1	9.5	6.1	1.86	1.81
Regions						
Atlantic provinces	15.1	8.4	5.6	7.5	1.55	1.54
Quebec	12.6	12.1	11.0	6.5	1.67	1.59
Ontario	17.8	6.5	9.8	8.3	1.66	1.69
Prairie provinces	6.8	5.6	2.4	-0.6	2.39	2.25
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	11.3	14.2	2.4	3.1	1.56	1.41

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

January 1987 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for January 1987 showed an estimated 9,333,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level, an increase of 137,000 (+1.5%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). Most of this increase, however, was due to the introduction of the improved sampling frame (see accompanying note in second column), leaving underlying employment levels essentially unchanged from the previous month.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$436.23 for January, little changed from December and 1.7% above the level of January 1986 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in January in the goods-producing industries was 2.3% higher than in December, a larger than usual increase for this time of year. This increase was due mainly to higher estimated employment in manufacturing and construction which were affected by the introduction of the sampling frame changes. Employment increases in forestry and mines, quarries and oil wells were similar to previous years. The number of employees in the service-producing industries increased by 1.2% between December and January which was also due primarily to the effects of the sampling frame modifications on transportation, communication and other utilities, finance, insurance and real estate and community, business and personal services.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 430,000 (+4.8%) from January 1986. It is estimated that more than one-quarter of this increase was due to the impact of changes made to the sampling frame in January 1987. The year-to-year growth rates in the goods-producing industries and services-producing industries were both higher than in the previous months.

Note to Users

Several important changes to the survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours sampling frame are being phased-in over a four-month period beginning with the reference month of January 1987. Major changes include improvements to the coverage of firms in the survey sample frame and a re-assignment of some establishments to more appropriate industry, geographic and/or employment size categories. These changes were designed to improve the accuracy and reliability of the estimates and were expected to result in higher estimates of employment.

For January, the introduction of these changes has resulted in an increase in the preliminary estimate of employment of about 1.5%. The increases were primarily concentrated in manufacturing, construction, finance, insurance, and real estate and community, business and personal services. Most of the provincial and territorial estimates of employment were also higher. Although less significant than for employment, preliminary estimates of average weekly earnings were slightly lower than they would have been without the sampling frame adjustments.

More detailed information on the impact of these changes will be available in late April when the revised estimates for January will be published. Users requiring more information should contact the Labour Division at (613-991-4090).

Employment estimates in all provinces were affected by changes made to the sampling frame in January 1987. Estimated employment increased between December and January in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan at a time of year when a decrease usually occurs. Employment decreased less than usual in Prince Edward Island and was higher than expected for this time of year in the remaining provinces. The year-to-year growth rates in January were higher than in recent months in all provinces.

(continued on page 12-14)

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the goods-producing industries increased less than usual between December and January with the exception of construction which showed an increase similar to that observed in previous years. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings decreased at a time of year when a slight increase is usually observed. Average weekly earnings increased less than usual in January in transportation, communication and others utilities and decreased more than usual in finance, insurance and real estate and community business and personal services.

Compared to January 1986, total average weekly earnings increased by \$7.30, bringing the yearly growth rate to 1.7%. Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 1.4% from a year earlier while they increased by 1.9% in the service-producing industries. These represent the lowest year-to-year growth rates observed since the introduction of the survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours in March 1983.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings decreased between December and January in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia at a time of year when an increase usually occurs. The increase in the Ontario average weekly earnings was smaller than usual. The yearly rate of change in average weekly earnings decreased to its lowest level in the past 12 months in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 47% of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.6 hours in January 1987, little changed from the previous month. Average weekly hours in the goods-producing industries, which increased less than usual between December and January, were estimated at 38.2 hours. Average weekly hours in the service-producing industries were estimated at 28.3 hours.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour, estimated at \$10.94 in January 1987, remained virtually unchanged from December 1986. Average hourly earnings in January were estimated at \$12.88 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.61 in the service-producing industries.

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

(see tables on pages 13 and 14)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of April. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-991-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

January 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Jan. 1987 ^p	Dec. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^r	Jan. 1987 ^p	Dec. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	48.7	46.6	48.4	602.54	570.22	564.31
Mines, quarries and oil wells	144.2	140.3	139.8	720.16	714.25	718.28
Manufacturing	1,756.4	1,711.3	1,722.5	516.18	509.33	516.27
Durables	836.2	825.4	819.4	549.52	537.87	550.20
Non-durables	920.2	885.8	903.0	485.88	482.74	485.47
Construction	365.9	365.7	417.6	507.51	499.96	519.57
Building	305.2	310.4	350.1	487.51	481.73	498.23
Industrial and heavy	60.8	55.3	67.4	607.98	602.29	630.31
Goods-producing industries	2,315.3	2,263.8	2,328.2	529.33	521.77	529.99
Transportation, communication and other utilities	783.7	781.5	793.5	570.08	566.17	567.27
Transportation	434.4	434.8	449.2	526.06	520.69	522.05
Storage	12.8	12.1	11.2	541.74	540.64	560.91
Communication	221.3	221.8	219.0	590.26	588.26	591.23
Electric power, gas and water utilities	115.2	112.8	114.1	700.49	700.74	699.94
Trade	1,745.1	1,764.2	1,767.0	322.97	321.93	317.95
Wholesale	514.2	499.3	516.6	453.26	436.37	436.50
Retail	1,231.0	1,265.0	1,250.4	268.55	276.76	268.96
Finance, insurance and real estate	602.6	586.1	589.6	449.59	456.77	454.52
Community, business and personal services	3,239.7	3,153.3	3,248.0	368.81	372.56	364.91
Public administration	646.8	646.9	647.6	571.57	570.81	564.00
Service-producing industries	7,017.9	6,932.1	7,045.7	405.51	407.12	401.72
Industrial aggregate	9,333.2	9,195.9	9,373.8	436.23	435.35	433.58
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	123.6	118.2	126.5	422.50	424.09	418.52
Prince Edward Island	29.6	29.9	31.5	368.30	366.05	356.26
Nova Scotia	264.4	258.6	264.9	393.97	395.09	393.66
New Brunswick	191.6	190.0	198.6	405.82	410.03	405.69
Quebec	2,293.3	2,261.8	2,318.7	426.63	425.26	425.43
Ontario	3,901.8	3,851.9	3,917.9	446.36	443.62	443.20
Manitoba	368.7	365.4	373.6	404.95	405.91	403.09
Saskatchewan	277.9	274.1	281.8	410.04	410.56	405.89
Alberta	857.1	848.4	864.7	448.67	451.95	445.48
British Columbia	999.0	971.7	968.6	443.86	445.18	440.84
Yukon	8.7	8.5	9.2	530.06	525.66	526.52
Northwest Territories	17.3	17.4	17.8	603.38	590.23	582.48
Canada	9,333.2	9,195.9	9,373.8	436.23	435.35	433.58

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

January 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1987 ^p	Dec. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^r	Jan. 1987 ^p	Dec. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	39.8	36.0	38.4	16.70	16.36	15.54
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.6	39.4	40.2	16.11	16.19	16.24
Manufacturing	38.5	37.9	39.0	12.27	12.28	12.19
Durables	39.5	38.9	40.3	12.86	12.77	12.74
Non-durables	37.4	36.8	37.6	11.63	11.73	11.59
Construction	36.4	36.0	37.9	14.38	14.33	14.28
Building	36.1	35.5	37.1	14.10	14.08	14.08
Industrial and heavy	38.0	38.5	42.3	15.78	15.70	15.17
Goods-producing industries	38.2	37.6	38.8	12.88	12.88	12.83
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.4	38.4	38.6	14.25	14.17	14.04
Transportation	38.1	38.1	38.2	13.62	13.57	13.49
Storage	37.1	37.2	40.5	14.25	14.41	13.88
Communication	37.1	36.7	37.0	14.52	14.47	14.48
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.8	41.2	41.1	16.59	16.39	16.05
Trade	28.6	29.4	28.9	8.39	8.35	8.31
Wholesale	35.8	34.7	35.8	10.02	9.88	9.79
Retail	27.1	28.4	27.3	7.95	7.97	7.89
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.4	26.6	26.6	9.23	9.36	9.32
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.3	28.7	28.6	9.61	9.62	9.59
Industrial aggregate	31.6	31.7	32.0	10.94	10.91	10.92
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	35.2	34.5	35.0	9.63	9.69	9.54
Prince Edward Island	30.6	30.9	31.4	7.73	7.66	7.64
Nova Scotia	31.8	32.2	32.8	9.58	9.55	9.48
New Brunswick	33.1	33.6	34.1	9.90	9.92	9.85
Quebec	32.8	32.7	33.0	10.62	10.63	10.70
Ontario	31.8	31.9	32.6	11.05	10.99	11.01
Manitoba	30.9	31.5	31.3	10.03	9.99	10.05
Saskatchewan	28.8	28.9	29.0	10.54	10.42	10.49
Alberta	30.2	30.3	29.9	10.87	10.87	10.90
British Columbia	29.8	29.8	29.4	12.49	12.50	12.40
Yukon	33.4	33.1	35.7	13.08	12.14	12.15
Northwest Territories	33.4	31.7	32.2	13.84	13.55	13.67
Canada	31.6	31.7	32.0	10.94	10.91	10.92

^p Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Gypsum Products

February 1987

Manufacturers shipped 23 384 443 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1987, up 17.5% from the 19 893 820 square metres shipped in February 1986 but down 17.0% from the 28 174 494 square metres shipped in January 1987. Year-to-date shipments were 51 558 937 square metres, an increase of 13.6% over the January to February 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 6. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

February 1987

Canadian manufacturers shipped 169 522 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in February 1987, an increase of 2.5% from the 165 381 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to February 1987 shipments totalled 332 962 thousand square metres, down 1.2% from 336 899 thousand square metres for the same period in 1986.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 6. Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Cement

February 1987

Manufacturers shipped 450 712 tonnes of cement in February 1987, a decrease of 4.8% from the 473 193 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 9.2% from the 412 685 tonnes shipped in January 1987.

January-February 1987 shipments reached 863 397 tonnes, down 1.3% from the 874 645 tonnes shipped during the first two months of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of April 13. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week period ending February 14, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending February 14, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Anna Brancker (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Bed Spring and Mattress Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bed spring and mattress industry (SIC 2691) totalled \$260.2 million, up 1.2% from \$257.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5479 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-251B 2691. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry (SIC 3252) totalled \$288.2 million, up 8.7% from \$265.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5556 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3252. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Concrete Pipe Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled \$190.0 million, up 11.1% from \$171.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250B 3541. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- | | |
|--|--|
| ✓ Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard , January 1987.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50). | ✓ Railway Carloadings , January 1987.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85). |
| ✓ Electric Lamps , February 1987.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50). | ✓ Farm Product Price Index , January 1987.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70). |
| ✓ Asphalt Roofing , January 1987.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50). | |

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Major Release Dates: Week of March 30 - April 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1987
31	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1987
31	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1987
April		
1-3	Building Permits	December 1986
1-3	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity	November 1986
2	Homicide in Canada	1986 Preliminary

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 30, 1987

Major Release

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, January 1987

2

- Real GDP increased 0.1% from December 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing, February 1987 5

Rigid Insulating Board, February 1987 5

Oilseed Crushings, February 1987 5

Publications Released 6

Monthly Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

1961-1980 Historical Revisions

Monthly estimates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, by industry from 1961 on are now available in 1981 prices on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order *Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1961-1980* (15-512), scheduled for release in June. Contact: Richard Martel (613-990-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.



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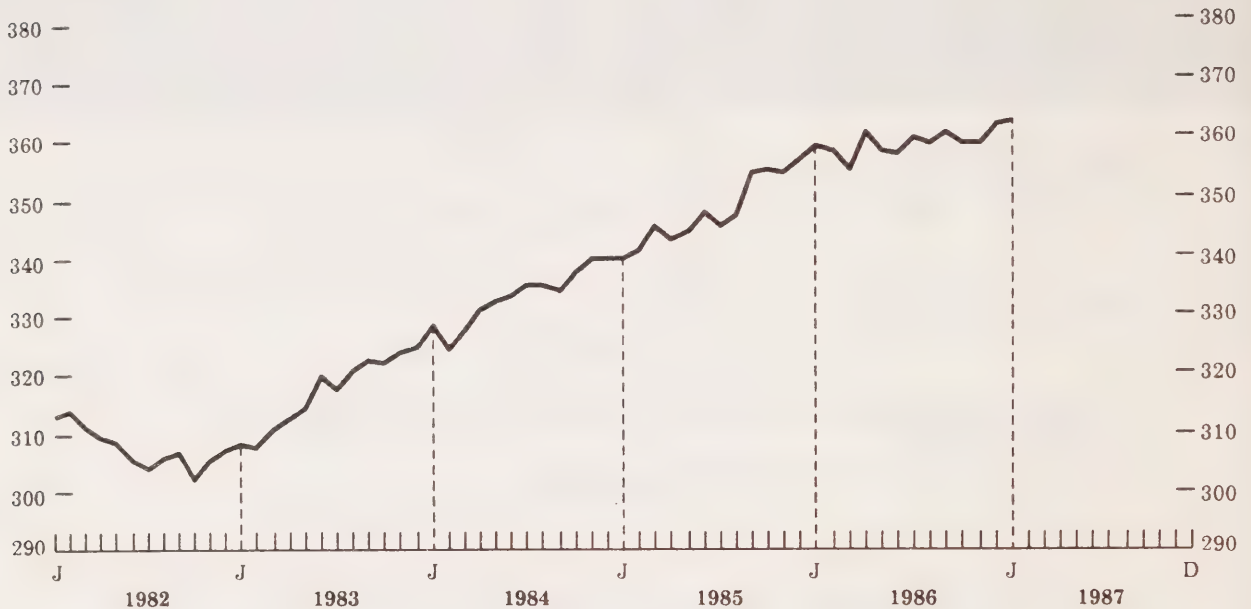
Canada

Major Release

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

(Millions of dollars)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)

January 1987

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, advanced 0.1% in January following a 1.0% gain in December and decreases of 0.1% in November and 0.3% in October. The increase in economic activity during January originated mainly among goods-producing industries where output increased 0.5% during the month; output of services-producing industries decreased 0.1% from the December level. Along with December, January is the second month that output has exceeded the level reached last April.

Goods-producing Industries

The January increase among goods-producing industries marked the second consecutive month in which output advanced. Most of the January growth occurred in manufacturing and construction. Within manufacturing, notable production gains were reported by manufacturers of wood, machinery, non-metallic mineral, and food products. Manufacturers of transportation equipment posted a significant decrease in output of automobiles and parts. It is notable that exports of passenger cars fell substantially in January.

(continued on page 3)

Services-producing Industries

(see table on page 4)

Following a 0.7% gain in December, output of services-producing industries decreased slightly in January. Output increases in finance, insurance and real estate, and communication industries were more than offset by declines in transportation and storage industries, as well as in wholesale and retail trade.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-April. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1986				1987
	January	October	November	December	January
Total economy	358,369.2	359,590.8	359,072.4	362,512.8	362,976.8
Business sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,623.2	11,518.8	11,527.2	11,469.6	11,494.8
Fishing and trapping industries	627.6	612.0	524.4	578.4	622.8
Logging and forestry industry	2,302.8	2,256.0	2,247.6	2,251.2	2,228.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,348.4	18,534.0	18,344.4	18,734.4	18,708.0
Manufacturing industries	66,996.0	66,052.8	65,745.6	67,327.2	67,708.8
Construction industries	24,586.8	24,757.2	25,146.0	25,062.0	25,308.8
Transportation and storage industries	16,171.2	16,000.8	16,282.8	16,742.4	16,561.2
Communication industries	10,062.0	10,404.0	10,533.6	10,485.6	10,558.8
Other utility industries	10,867.2	11,086.8	11,256.0	11,143.2	11,154.0
Wholesale trade industries	17,235.6	17,709.6	17,970.0	18,436.8	18,325.2
Retail trade industries	22,786.8	23,467.2	23,412.0	23,481.6	23,366.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	53,587.2	53,691.6	52,935.6	53,307.6	53,458.8
Community, business and personal services	38,110.8	39,571.2	39,265.2	39,549.6	39,543.6
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	49.2	38.4	51.6	56.4	49.2
Manufacturing industries	61.2	58.8	56.4	63.6	66.0
Forestry services industry	258.0	258.0	274.8	285.6	276.0
Transportation industries	1,609.2	1,557.6	1,574.4	1,602.0	1,608.0
Communication industries	54.0	50.4	51.6	52.8	51.6
Water systems industry	537.6	548.4	547.2	548.4	546.0
Insurance and other finance industry	328.8	342.0	337.2	345.6	352.8
Government service industry	23,212.8	23,210.4	23,184.0	23,068.8	23,142.0
Community and personal services	36,952.8	37,864.8	37,804.8	37,920.0	37,845.6
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	295,305.6	295,662.0	295,190.4	298,569.6	299,039.6
- goods	137,352.0	134,817.6	134,791.2	136,566.0	137,225.6
- services	157,953.6	160,844.4	160,399.2	162,003.6	161,814.0
Non-business sector	63,063.6	63,928.8	63,882.0	63,943.2	63,937.2
- goods	648.0	645.6	655.2	668.4	661.2
- services	62,415.6	63,283.2	63,226.8	63,274.8	63,276.0
Goods-producing industry	138,000.0	135,463.2	135,446.4	137,234.4	137,886.8
Services-producing industry	220,369.2	224,127.6	223,626.0	225,278.4	225,090.0
Industrial production	98,859.6	96,319.2	96,001.2	97,873.2	98,232.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	31,201.2	31,276.8	30,861.6	31,494.0	31,578.0
Durable manufacturing industries	35,794.8	34,776.0	34,884.0	35,833.2	36,130.8

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing

February 1987

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 028 738 bundles in February 1987, an increase of 4.4% from the 2 901 953^r bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to February 1987 shipments reached 5 384 007 bundles, up 10.0% from the 4 896 216^r bundles shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 13. Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

February 1987

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 021 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1987, a decrease of 1.7% compared to 4 091 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1986.

For January-February 1987, year-to-date shipments amounted to 7 598^r (revised figure) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 7 385^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1986, an increase of 2.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the last week of March. Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings

February 1987

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rape seed, February 1987: 128 008 tonnes of crushings, with 51 907 tonnes of oil and 72 776 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, February 1987: 66 991 tonnes of crushings, with 10 780 tonnes of oil and 51 842 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of April. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

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Publications Released

✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Footwear Statistics, January 1987.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Paper and Allied Products Industries – Paperboard Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 36-250B 2713
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3011
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries – Mobile Home Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 42-251B 3244
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Cement, January 1987.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 46-250B 3731
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, December 1986.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Construction Price Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1986.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

✓ **Quarterly Hospital Information System – Hospital Indicators**, April 1986 – September 1986.
Catalogue number 83-002
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 31, 1987

Major Releases

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1987 2

- It is estimated that 94,700 new cases of cancer will be registered in Canada in 1987.

Industrial Product Price Index, February 1987 4

- The IPPI decreased by 0.2%, partly as a result of the increase in the Canadian dollar.

Raw Materials Price Index, February 1987 6

- A seventh consecutive monthly increase for crude oil was the major contributor to the 2.2% increase in the RMPI.

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1986 7

- Property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of just over \$1-billion, an increase of 162% over 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, February 1987 9

Exports of Major Grains, January 1987 9

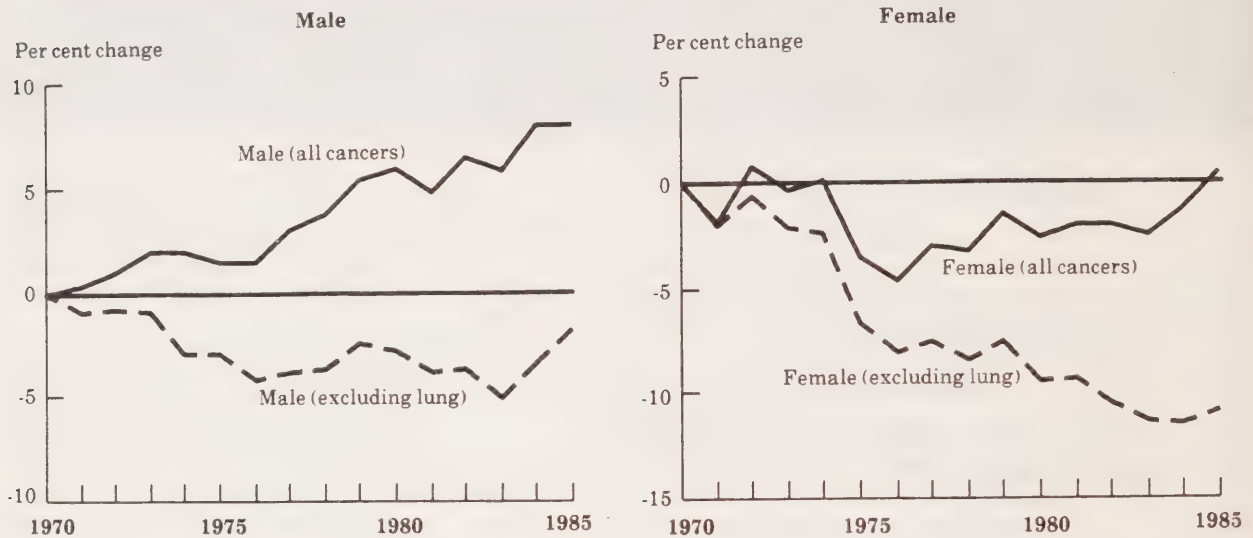
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, January 1987 9

Publications Released 10



Major Releases

Per Cent Change in Age-Standardized Mortality Rates ^(1,2) by Sex, Including and Excluding Lung Cancer, Canada, 1970-1985



(1) Rates are adjusted to the age distribution of the world population.
(2) All figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer.

Canadian Cancer Statistics 1987

In 1987, it is estimated that 94,700 new cases of cancer will be registered in Canada (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer). Estimated cancer deaths in 1987 will total 49,200. Lung cancer alone is expected to account for 14,900 (16%) of new registered cancers and 12,700 (26%) of all cancer deaths in 1987.

These and other figures are included in a new publication, jointly released today by the Canadian Cancer Society and Statistics Canada, which captures four aspects of the impact of cancer on Canadians - incidence, mortality, survival and the probability of developing cancer during one's lifetime.

Highlights from *Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1987*, include:

Incidence and Mortality: Estimates for 1987¹

- Based on projections of trends in recent data reported by provincial cancer registries, the most common form of cancer among males in 1987 will be cancer of the lung. However, this applies only for provinces east of Saskatchewan. In the west, cancer of the prostate is expected to overtake lung cancer. This development is partly due to an increase in the number of men surviving to old age, when the incidence of prostate cancer rises sharply.

¹ All estimates were produced by applying regression methodology to actual figures for cancer incidence and deaths as reported to Statistics Canada by provincial cancer registries and vital statistics registrars.

(continued on page 3)

- Among females, cancer of the breast is likely to continue to be the most common form of cancer diagnosed in 1987, as well as the most common cause of cancer death among women.

Trends in Incidence and Mortality Since 1970

- The rate of new cases per year has increased steadily for both sexes, even after adjusting for changes in the age structure of the population.
- Mortality rates, in contrast, have risen only slightly for males and remained constant for females. If lung cancer is excluded, mortality rates have fallen by about 3% to 5% for men since 1970, while a drop of 10% in cancer mortality occurred in women.
- The increase in incidence combined with relatively stable mortality rates is attributed to a combination of the following factors: more complete registration of new cases over time; improvements in diagnostic methods; and the possibility that fewer cancer patients are dying of the disease.
- Lung cancer mortality has increased steadily for both sexes since 1970, although there is some evidence that the rise in lung cancer mortality in males has slackened off in the past few years. For females however, the age-standardized rates have tripled between 1970 and 1985, and if present trends continue lung cancer will soon overtake breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer death in females.

Survival²

- At least 40% of persons with the most common types of cancer (except lung) survive five years after diagnosis. Over 60% of persons with female breast and uterine cancer, male and female bladder cancer, and male oral cancer survive five years after diagnosis.

- In contrast, five-year survival is less than 20% for cancers of the lung, stomach and pancreas.

Lifetime Probability of Developing Cancer

- During their lifetime, just over one in three Canadians can expect to develop some form of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), based on calculations using actual cancer incidence rates for 1981.
- Over 9% of women can expect to develop breast cancer, while lung cancer is anticipated to occur in close to 8% of men.
- The lifetime probability of developing cancer is also over 5% for prostate cancer in males and colorectal cancers in both sexes; the risks for other types of cancer are generally less than about 3%.

Canadian Cancer Statistics was developed under the direction of a subcommittee appointed by the National Cancer Institute of Canada, which included representatives from the Canadian Cancer Society, Statistics Canada, Health and Welfare Canada and provincial cancer registries. Copies of this free report can be obtained from the Canadian Cancer Society, 77 Bloor St. West, Suite 1702, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3A1 (416-961-7223) or contact Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1774), Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, Health Division.

² *Survival data in Canada are currently available from only one province, but these are typical of the North American experience.*

Industrial Product Price Index

February 1987

Preliminary figures show that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) was down 0.2% in February 1987. A significant part of this monthly decrease was attributable to the impact of the increase of the Canadian dollar on prices for wood pulps, newspaper, aluminum, nickel and motor vehicles. Price decreases observed for meat products, veneer and plywood, and primary refined non-ferrous metals also contributed to the decline in the overall index. These drops were partly offset by increases recorded for softwood lumber and petroleum and coal products.

The IPPI recorded a year-over-year decline of 0.8% from February 1986 to February 1987, a decline comparable to that observed the month before. However, if the petroleum and coal component were excluded, the IPPI would have posted a year-over-year advance of 2.8%. This advance marks a fourth consecutive monthly deceleration, after reaching a peak of 4.8% in October 1986.

Mainly as a result of the impact that the 2.0% increase in the Canadian dollar had on export prices quoted in U.S. currency, significant price decreases were recorded in February 1987 for wood pulps (-1.2%), newspaper (-1.5%), aluminum products (-1.3%), nickel products (-2.1%) and motor vehicles (-1.6%). (It should be noted that, within the IPPI, any increase in the Canadian dollar automatically causes a decrease in the value in Canadian dollars of goods quoted in American currency.)

The price index for meat products was down by 1.9% in February 1987, though it was up by 6.7% from February 1986. Overall, prices for the main meat products dropped, with decreases ranging from 1.2% for chicken to 4.3% for the various cuts of pork. Veneer and plywood prices fell by 6.1%, mainly as a result of a drop of 8.7% for plywood, Douglas fir. Primary refined non-ferrous metals fell by 5.9%, with significant decreases for refined gold bullion (-6.4%), refined zinc (-8.8%) and lead primary forms (-9.8%).

The price index for softwood lumber rose by 2.9% in February 1987. Despite the increase in the Canadian dollar, softwood lumber export prices rose by 4.3%, while prices on the domestic market posted a slight decrease of 0.9%. From a regional point of view, the increases were appreciable in Quebec (5.6%) and more modest in Ontario (3.1%) and British Columbia (2.2%).

According to preliminary estimates, the price index for petroleum and coal products rose by 1.9% in February 1987. However, it was down by 27.4% from February 1986. This was a second straight monthly increase for this index, which declined throughout 1986.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of April. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Index
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² Feb. '87	% Change	
			Feb. '87/ Jan. '87	Feb. '87/ Feb. '86
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.8	-0.2	-0.8
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	122.5	-0.3	2.8
Intermediate goods	61.6	115.1	-0.1	-1.2
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	103.6	-0.6	0.8
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.7	0	-1.7
Finished goods	38.4	127.2	-0.3	-0.3
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	130.4	-0.3	5.0
Capital equipment	10.2	128.8	-0.6	1.1
All other finished goods	17.9	124.5	0	-4.0
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	123.5	-1.0	6.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	117.9	0.2	1.6
Beverages	1.9	139.8	0.2	2.5
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	149.8	0.1	7.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	118.7	0.2	2.1
Textile products	2.4	112.4	0	1.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	119.2	0.2	2.6
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	119.8	0.7	7.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	130.9	0.2	4.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	124.4	-0.7	9.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	139.7	0.2	5.8
Primary metal products	8.8	105.3	-1.0	-0.5
Metal fabricated products	5.3	123.8	-0.2	2.6
Machinery and equipment	4.8	123.7	-0.2	1.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.4	-1.1	0.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	123.6	-0.1	1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	133.1	0.2	3.3
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	97.3	1.9	-27.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	115.9	0.3	-1.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	129.6	-0.8	4.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	97.2	-1.6	1.5

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

February 1987

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) increased 2.2% in February 1987 from the January level. This increase was mainly the result of an estimated 6.1% increase for the mineral fuels component. The February 1987 RMPI was 7.9% lower than its year-earlier level. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI decreased 0.6% over the month - mainly as a result of a 3.6% decrease in the index for non-ferrous metals - but was up 1.5% over the year. Of the seven components making up the Raw Materials Price Index, three registered decreases, three indicated increases and one showed no change.

The mineral fuels component index increased 6.1% in February but remained 18.1% below the year-earlier level. Crude oil prices were estimated to have increased 7.8%, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. This left the crude oil index 36.7% above its July 1986 trough, but still 37.3% below the March 1985 peak and 21.5% below the level of February 1986.

The wood component index increased 0.8% in February to stand at a level 10% higher than a year ago. Logs and bolts prices were up 1.9% over the month and 13.8% over the year. Pulpwood had a slightly moderating influence on the monthly movement, registering a 0.9% decrease.

Most base metals registered price decreases in February and as a result, the non-ferrous metals component index dropped 3.6% over the month and was down 0.5% over the year. Notable monthly decreases were registered by copper (-2.0%), lead (-14.0%), zinc (-11.3%) and precious metals (-5.2%).

A 0.5% decrease in February was registered by the vegetable products component index. It now stands at a level 9.3% lower than a year ago. A continuation of the trade war between the United States and the EEC countries kept grain and oilseed prices down. This was reflected in the indexes, with grain down 0.7% and oilseeds down 6.3% in February. Between February 1986 and February 1987, grains decreased 8.3% while oilseeds dropped 18.8%. Also contributing to the monthly decline of the component index was a 3.7% drop in cocoa, coffee and tea prices. Partially offsetting these declines were increases for unrefined sugar, up 12% over the month and for citrus and tropical fruits, up 22.9% in February.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of April. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Feb. '87 ¹	% Change	
			Feb. '87/ Jan. '87	Feb. '87/ Feb. '86
Raw materials total	100	99.4	2.2	-7.9
Mineral fuels	45	93.7	6.1	-18.1
Vegetable products	11	84.4	-0.5	-9.3
Animal and animal products	20	114.7	0.1	4.5
Wood products	8	118.9	0.8	10.0
Ferrous materials	2	107.3	-1.2	-3.7
Non-ferrous metals	11	86.6	-3.6	-0.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.9	0.0	0.9
Total excl. mineral fuels	55	104.1	-0.6	1.5

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1986

Property and Casualty Insurers

Property and casualty insurers reported underwriting losses of \$202 million in the fourth quarter of 1986, a decrease of 57% from the losses reported for the fourth quarter of 1985. This decrease reflects an increase in earned premiums of 18%, while losses due to claims increased by less than 2%.

For the year, property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of just over \$1-billion, an increase of 162% over 1985.

Investment Funds

Net sales, after redemptions, of Canadian investment funds for the fourth quarter of 1986 reached \$1.1 billion, comparable with the fourth quarter of 1985. Despite fourth quarter profit-taking by investors, investment fund sales finished the year at record highs with net sales, after redemptions, reaching \$5.9 billion.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$23.3 billion at the end of 1986 compared with \$15 billion at the end of 1985, an increase of 55%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

(see table on page 8)

Order the Fourth Quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, \$40/\$160), available towards the end of April. Contact: Robert Moreau (613-991-2571) or Garry Somers (613-991-2669), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions
Fourth Quarter 1986

	Fourth Quarter 1986	Change from previous quarter		Change from same period a year earlier
			millions of dollars	%
Trust companies				
Mortgages	46,149	2,173	7,045	18.9
Total assets	79,360	4,474	12,339	19.1
Deposits	70,360	4,443	10,976	19.2
Mortgage companies				
Mortgages	48,868	1,843	8,504	20.0
Total assets	57,784	1,989	9,543	18.2
Deposits	40,447	4,320	10,185	30.7
Financial corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and Commercial	4,196	154	772	22.6
Consumer	5,887	566	1,305	28.5
Wholesale financing	3,587	8	538	17.6
Personal loans	768	18	-21	-2.6
Total assets	17,682	-1,151	886	5.3
Finance leasing corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	3,734	321	562	18.6
Total assets	4,295	370	801	23.4
Investment funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	20,719	1,270	6,566	51.5
Market	23,789	1,884	8,487	55.5
Total portfolio:				
Cost	19,756	1,303	6,158	50.4
Market	22,825	1,917	8,067	54.7
Property and casualty insurance companies				
Net premiums earned	2,681	135	407	17.9
Underwriting gains	-202	-101	268	...
Total assets	21,867	861	3,117	17.1

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

February 1987

In February 1987, with corresponding figures for February 1986 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 136,682,000 (128,456,000) standard grocery bags, an increase of 6.4% and 65,178,000 (73,453,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 11.3%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags amounted to 279,632,000 (268,186,000), an increase of 4.3% while shipments of checkstand sacks totalled 120,448,000 (151,082,000), a decrease of 20.3%.

Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

January 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during January 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Total wheat,	1 292.9;
● Oats,	17.6;
● Barley,	411.7;
● Rye,	20.5;
● Flaxseed,	49.4;
● Canola (rapeseed),	186.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of March. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-991-3871) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

January 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during January 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour,	7.0;
● Malt,	13.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of March. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers, 1983.

Catalogue number 31-211

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, February 1987. Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 13, Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash, 1986.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1987. Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1986. Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 31, 1986. Catalogue number 35-006

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries – Abrasives Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 44-250B 3571

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1986. Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Adhesives Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 46-250B 3792

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending March 7, 1987. Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Electric Power Statistics, December 1986. Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, December 1986. Catalogue number 61-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Retail Trade, December 1986. Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).

Vending Machine Operators, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1986. Catalogue number 63-213
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1986. Catalogue number 72-205
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday April 1, 1987

Major Releases

Trusted Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1986 2

- The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds reached \$121.5 billion.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, February 1987 4

- The Canada total index for construction trades remained unchanged from January.

Data Availability Announcements

Water Transportation, 1985 5

Railway Carloadings, February 1987 5

Steel Ingots, Week Ending March 28, 1987 5

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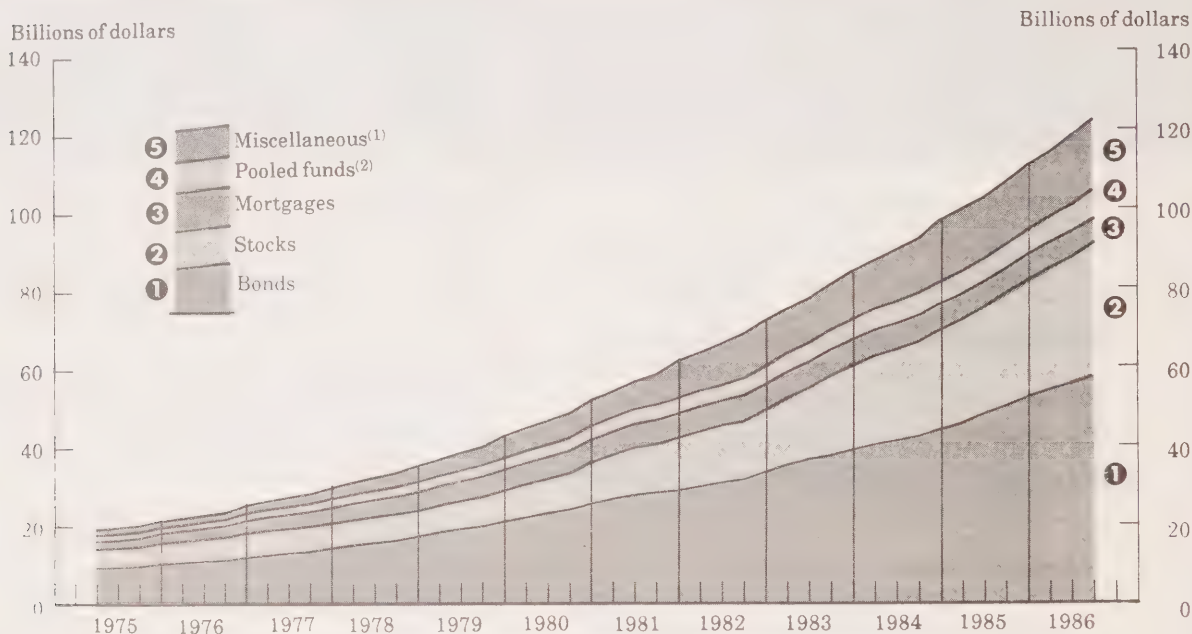
Statistics
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Major Releases

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1975-1986



(1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

(2) Includes mutual and segregated funds.

Trusteed Pension Funds

Third Quarter 1986

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the third quarter of 1986 amounted to \$121.5 billion, up 2.9% from the previous quarter and 14.3% from the amount held one year earlier. Year-to-year increases in assets have ranged between 14% and 21% since the third quarter of 1975, resulting in an overall growth of just over 500% during that 11-year period. Viewed in constant 1971 dollars (i.e. taking inflation into account), the assets grew by 170% between 1975 and 1986.
- Investment patterns of these funds have remained relatively unchanged over the past few years. Bonds, accounting for 47.4% of the total assets, and stocks (27.0%) continued to be the two most prominent investment vehicles in the third quarter of 1986. Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 11.5% of the total while mortgage holdings accounted for another 5.5%. The remaining 8.5% was divided between investments in real estate and in pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

(continued on page 3)

Income and Expenditures

- The total income of these funds for the third quarter of 1986 amounted to \$4.9 billion, while total expenditures were nearly \$1.6 billion. Net cash flow, the difference between income and expenditures, was 8.4% higher than for the same quarter of 1985. Increases in third quarter net cash flow from one year to the next have fluctuated significantly, ranging from 1.6% to 37.4% since 1975.
- The most significant change in income in the last two years has been in profit on the sale of securities. In the third quarter of

1986, these profits constituted 19.5% of total income, compared with a third quarter high of 7.9% prior to 1985. For the second consecutive quarter since this survey began, profits accounted for a larger proportion of the income than did either employer or employee contributions and were exceeded only by investment income which, at 48.6% of the total, was the largest source of revenue.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40), available in April. Contact: Jessica Dunn (613-991-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-991-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) registered no change between January 1987 and February 1987, holding steady at a level of 136.9 for the third consecutive month.

On a year-over-year basis, the 18 city Canada total index rose 3.6%. The largest 12-month increase in union wage rates was reported in St. John's (13.7%); notable advances were also registered in Saint John (6.6%) and Halifax (5.8%), while cities in Quebec and Ontario increased by an average of 4.0%. An increase was also noted in Winnipeg (1.3%), while cities in British Columbia showed no change.

The accompanying table presents rates for reinforcing steel erectors, roofers, and asbestos mechanics for nine selected cities representing seven provinces. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with no collective agreements for these trades are excluded both from this list of rates and from the index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rates for Construction¹

February 1987

	Trades					
	Reinforcing Steel Erector		Roofer		Asbestos Mechanic	
	B	B and S	B	B and S	B	B and S
(In dollars)						
St. John's	14.92	17.73	15.03	17.16	16.53	19.47
Halifax	17.12	18.54	15.91	17.43	20.93	24.41
Saint John	13.85	15.24	13.07	14.67	17.21	19.36
Montreal	16.26	18.92	16.89	19.61	18.17	21.03
Ottawa	18.02	22.30	15.90	19.17	18.45	21.54
Toronto	17.33	22.71	19.04	21.07	20.28	23.55
Thunder Bay	20.56	22.72	16.47	19.13	19.66	22.87
Winnipeg	16.35	19.74	15.76	18.05	16.35	18.69
Vancouver	18.98	24.12	18.97	23.68	18.31	23.99

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B Basic rate.

B and S Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Water Transportation

1985

- Preliminary figures indicate that the total marine transportation revenue for all sectors in 1985 was \$2,119 million, compared to \$2,159 million in 1984, halting an upward trend which began in 1982. Total transportation revenue for for-hire carriers in 1985 was \$1,201 million, down 7% from 1984. Total transportation revenues in 1985 for government carriers amounted to \$426 million (down 5%) while private carrier revenues totalled \$492 million (down 15%).
- Total operating expenses for for-hire carriers were \$1,321 million in 1985, down 4% from 1984. Operating expenses in 1985 for government carriers were \$959 million (unchanged from 1984) and for private carriers \$502 million (down 17% from 1984).
- The total number of Class 1 for-hire carriers increased from 82 to 92 between 1984 and 1985. During the same period the number of class 2 for-hire carriers decreased from 160 to 137. The number of government carriers decreased only slightly from 31 to 30, while private carriers dropped from 48 to 43.
- Overall employment in the marine industry decreased by 5% between 1984 and 1985. The decrease was most pronounced in two areas: dock employees experienced a drop in employment from 2,695 to 2,144 while administrative employees declined from 6,600 to 6,284. The number of vessel employees remained virtually unchanged at 16,158.

Data users should note that final tabulations will be available in April 1987.

Contact: Tom Fitzpatrick (613-990-8697), Marine Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

February 1987

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.3 million tonnes in February 1987, an increase of 5.7% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 0.8% from February 1986.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 2.7% from the 1986 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 6.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released in the second week of April. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending March 28, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending March 28, 1987 totalled 305 652 tonnes, an increase of 2.6% from the preceding week's total of 298 010 tonnes and up 1.8% from the year-earlier level of 300 156 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 3 558 439 tonnes, an increase of 3.8% from 3 426 392 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publication Released

Industry Price Indexes, January 1987.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:

\$16/\$160).

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**The
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Major Release Dates: April 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
1-3	Building Permits	December 1986
1-3	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity	November 1986
3	Homicide in Canada	1986 Preliminary
6	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1987
6	New Housing Price Index	February 1987
7-8	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1987
9	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	February 1987
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1987
9	Help-wanted Index	March 1987
9	Housing Starts	February 1987
10	Labour Force Survey	March 1987
10	Department Store Sales by Region and Metropolitan Area	February 1987
10	Farm Product Price Index	February 1987
13	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1987
15	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1987
16	The Consumer Price Index	March 1987
16-21	Retail Trade	February 1987
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
22-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	February 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	February 1987
27	Security Transactions with Non-residents	February 1987
28	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1987
28-29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1987
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1987
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1987
30	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1987
30	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1987
30	Major Release Dates	May 1987

The May 1987 release schedule will be published on April 30, 1987. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

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Adhesives Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 13, 1987
Air Charter Statistics	Third Quarter 1986	March 13, 1987
Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Canada-U.S Report	Second Quarter 1986	March 16, 1987
Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Domestic Report	Third Quarter 1986	March 16, 1987
Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services	April 1986 May 1986 Second Quarter 1986	March 16, 1987 March 19, 1987 March 24, 1987
Appliances, Electrical	January 1987	March 5, 1987
Appliances, Major	February 1987	March 24, 1987
Asphalt Roofing	January 1987 February 1987	March 5, 1987 March 30, 1987
Automotive Products, Canada's Foreign Trade in	December 1986	March 27, 1987
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	December 1986	March 10, 1987
Bag Industry, Paper	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 6, 1987
Bags, Paper Grocery	January 1987 February 1987	March 6, 1987 March 31, 1987
Balance of International Payments, Canadian	Fourth Quarter 1986	March 3, 1987
Barley Malt, Exports	December 1986 January 1987	March 6, 1987 March 31, 1987
Batteries, Electric Storage	January 1987	March 12, 1987
Bed Spring and Mattress Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 27, 1987



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Boiler, Power	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 13, 1987
Boxes, Corrugated	January 1987	March 4, 1987
	February 1987	March 27, 1987
Building Material Price Index, Non-residential	January 1987	March 11, 1987
Building Material Price Index, Residential	January 1987	March 11, 1987
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Crushings, Oilseed	January 1987	March 2, 1987
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Resin, Synthetic	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 20, 1987
	January 1987	March 18, 1987
Restaurants	January 1987	March 16, 1987
Retail Trade	January 1987	March 19, 1987
Retailers, Independent	1986	March 26, 1987
Revenue and Expenditure, Government	Fourth Quarter 1986	March 5, 1987
Revenue, Local Government	1985-86	March 19, 1987
Revenue, Provincial	1986-87	March 13, 1987
Rolled Steel, Shipments	January 1987	March 17, 1987
Roofing, Asphalt	January 1987	March 5, 1987
	February 1987	March 30, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Sacks, Checkstand	January 1987	March 6, 1987
	February 1987	March 31, 1987
Sales Per Selling Area of Independent Retailers	1986	March 26, 1987
Sawmills East of the Rockies	December 1986	March 17, 1987
Science and Technology Statistics: Changes in Definitions		March 5, 1987
Securities with Non-residents, Outstanding Transactions	December 1986	March 3, 1987
Securities, Outstanding Transactions with Non-residents	January 1987	March 25, 1987
Shipbuilding and Repair Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 6, 1987
Shipments, Manufacturing Industries	January 1987	March 20, 1987
Skim Milk Powder, Instant	January 1987	March 20, 1987
Social Survey Public Use Micro-data File	1985	March 18, 1987
Soft Drinks, Production	February 1987	March 19, 1987
Sound Recording Industry	1985	March 4, 1987
Steel Ingots	Week Ending February 28, 1987	March 5, 1987
	Week Ending March 7, 1987	March 12, 1987
	Week Ending March 14, 1987	March 18, 1987
	Week Ending March 21, 1987	March 26, 1987
	January 1987	March 13, 1987
	February 1987	March 13, 1987
Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings	January 1987	March 17, 1987
Steel Price Indexes, Structural	Fourth Quarter 1986	March 19, 1987
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	January 1987	March 16, 1987
Steel, Rolled	January 1987	March 17, 1987
Store Sales and Stocks, Department	January 1987	March 23, 1987
Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, Department	January 1987	March 10, 1987
Store Stocks, Chain	January 1987	March 25, 1987
Structural Steel Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1986	March 19, 1987
Sugar Sales	February 1987	March 12, 1987
Synthetic Resin Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 20, 1987
Tapes, Pre-recorded	January 1987	March 11, 1987
Taverns	January 1987	March 16, 1987
Taxation Statistics, Corporation	1985	March 26, 1987
Telecommunications Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1986	March 26, 1987
Telephone Statistics	December 1986	March 3, 1987
	January 1987	March 26, 1987
Tobacco Products	February 1987	March 19, 1987
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	January 1987	March 12, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Trade, Wholesale	January 1987	March 27, 1987
Trailer Industry, Non-commercial	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 13, 1987
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents	January 1987	March 25, 1987
Transit, Urban	January 1987	March 25, 1987
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1987	March 12, 1987
Tubing, Steel	January 1987	March 17, 1987
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1987	March 25, 1987
Unemployment, Alternative Concepts and Measures	1986	March 25, 1987
Union Wage Rate Index, Construction	January 1987	March 6, 1987
Urban Transit	January 1987	March 25, 1987
Utilization, Capacity	Fourth Quarter 1986	March 16, 1987
Vehicle Engine and Parts, Motor	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 20, 1987
Vehicle Sales, New Motor	January 1987	March 10, 1987
Waferboard	January 1987	March 11, 1987
Wage Rate Index, Union (Construction)	January 1987	March 6, 1987
Wheat Flour, Exports	December 1986	March 6, 1987
	January 1987	March 31, 1987
Wholesale Trade	January 1987	March 27, 1987
Wire, Steel	January 1987	March 16, 1987
Wood Residue Statistics	January 1987	March 23, 1987
Wool Production and Supply	1986	March 6, 1987
Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 20, 1987
Wool, Mineral	February 1987	March 24, 1987
Work Injuries Statistics	1983-1985	March 18, 1987
Woven Cloth Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 20, 1987
Wrappers, Corrugated	January 1987	March 4, 1987
	February 1987	March 27, 1987
Yarn, Wool	1985 Census of Manufactures	March 20, 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday April 2, 1987

Major Release

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1986 and Annual 1986

2

- Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits in the fourth quarter remained below 1985 levels.

Data Availability Announcements

Corporation Financial Statistics: Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations, 1985

5

Oil Pipeline Transport, January 1987

5

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, February 1987

5

Publications Released

6

Regional Offices

7

Canadian Social Trends

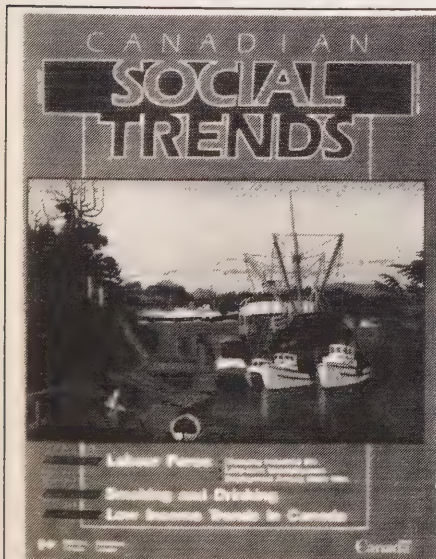
Spring 1987

Canadian Social Trends continues to interpret the major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society with the release of its fourth issue. Presented in an attractive journal format, this quarterly publication features non-technical articles on topics of current concern to Canadians.

The spring 1987 issue features articles on low-income Canadians, the changing industrial mix of employment, the decline in employment among Canadian men aged 55 to 64, the risks of smoking and drinking, the increase in long-term unemployment, low educational attainment and employed migrants and migration between Atlantic Canada and Ontario.

Canadian Social Trends is designed for both specialists and non-specialists who require timely, relevant socio-economic information on which to base decisions in their professional and personal lives.

Order *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$12.50/\$44), available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Further information is available from the editors (613-991-2560).



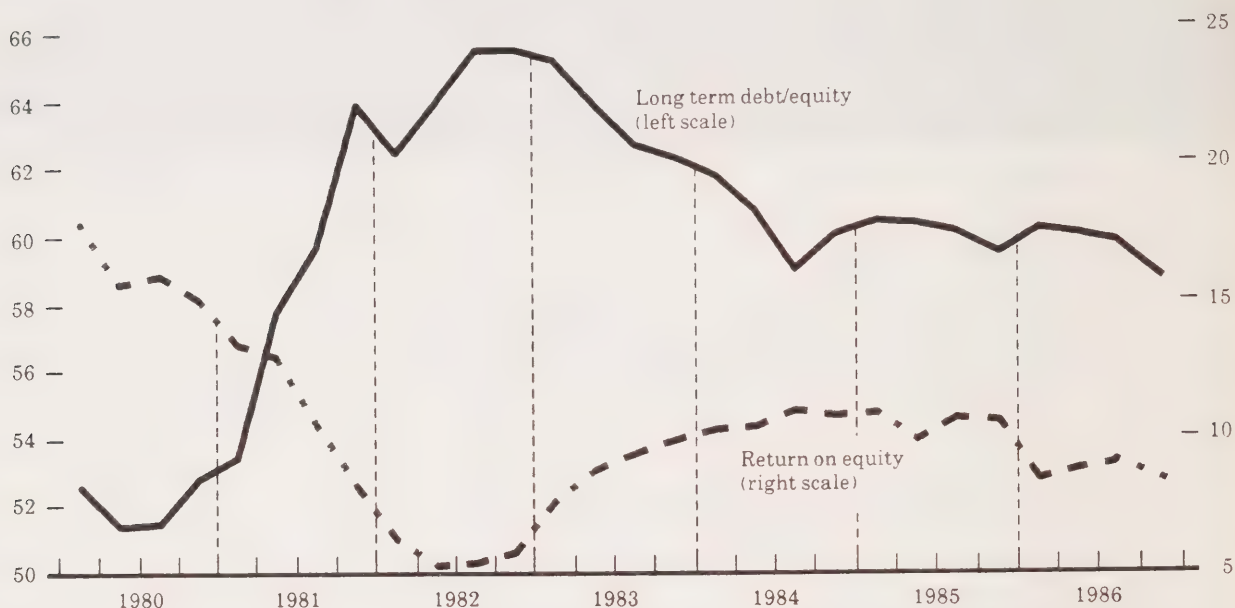
Statistics
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Major Release

Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1986

Seasonally adjusted final figures for the fourth quarter of 1986 show industrial corporations' profits held at \$9.1 billion, relatively unchanged from the first three quarters of 1986, but still 12% below the 1985 quarterly average.

Results in the latest quarter were mixed. Profit increases were posted by the transportation equipment (24%), transportation (34%), and paper and allied products (19%) industries. But these gains were offset by declines in mineral fuels (-132%) and distilleries (-92%). The decline in distillery profits reflected a return of dividend income to normal levels following a sharp increase in the third quarter.

1986 Summary

Industrial corporations recorded profits of \$36.5 billion in 1986, compared to \$41.7 billion in 1985. Mineral fuel and petroleum industry profits tumbled by \$7.3 billion – due to the worldwide decline in crude oil prices – while those of all remaining industries increased by \$2.1 billion.

Balance Sheet Data Summary

Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 Million (unadjusted for seasonality)

Fourth quarter balance sheet data show a \$5.1 billion increase in long-term investments – the largest advance ever recorded. Most of this increase was accounted for by the mineral fuels, real estate rentals and other services

(continued on page 3)

industries and was apparently due to large corporate takeovers. The quarterly increase in long-term investments for the last three quarters of 1986 averaged \$3.9 billion, well above the previous five-year average of \$1.7 billion.

As a result of the strength of capital markets and the desire of corporations to improve their financial position, share capital rose \$3.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1986 following a \$3.0 billion increase in the previous quarter. Both increases were well above the \$2.0 billion average of the past five years.

Balance Sheet Ratios

- **Return on Equity:** profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, fell to 8.3% in the fourth quarter from 9.1%. This was well below the 1984-85 average of 10.6%. Historically, it compares to a 10-year low of 5.3%, registered during the 1982 recession and a high of 18.6%, recorded in 1979.
- **Long-term debt to equity:** liquidity, as measured by the ratio of long-term debt to shareholders' equity, improved continually throughout the year and reached a level of

58.7% in the fourth quarter. The improvement was primarily caused by the strong increase in shareholders' equity.

(see table on page 4)

Coverage

The information covers non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes, and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available.

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200), available the fourth week of May. Contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

	4 th Q 1986	3 rd Q 1986	2 nd Q 1986	1 st Q 1986
(\$ billions)				
Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million				
Current assets	139.9	140.0	139.5	139.1
Short-term investments	20.8	20.2	19.5	20.0
Accounts receivable	53.6	55.0	55.1	55.1
Inventories	53.9	53.6	54.3	53.7
Current liabilities	102.1	99.7	101.5	100.2
Bank loans	18.0	18.6	19.8	19.9
Accounts payable	58.2	54.7	55.7	56.4
Working capital (Current assets minus current liabilities)	37.8	40.3	38.0	38.9
Long-term investments	84.7	79.6	77.1	73.1
Fixed assets	221.5	220.9	219.6	217.8
Total assets	459.2	452.8	448.2	441.8
Long-term debt	108.9	109.0	107.4	106.3
Bank loans	32.6	32.6	33.3	32.6
Bonds	42.6	42.8	41.4	40.6
Shareholders' equity	185.6	182.7	179.2	176.9
Share capital	84.5	80.7	77.6	76.1
Retained earnings	89.0	90.3	89.9	89.0
Capital expenditures	9.1	7.9	8.1	7.9
Income statement (Seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	111.5	106.9	108.6	108.9
Pre-tax profits	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6
After-tax profits	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.7
Ratios				
Return on equity (After-tax profits/equity) %	8.3%	9.1%	8.9%	8.3%
Long-term debt/Equity %	58.7%	59.7%	59.9%	60.1%
All asset sizes				
Selected income statement data (Seasonally adjusted)				
(\$ billions)				
Sales	189.8	185.0	185.8	184.4
Pre-tax profits	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.0
After-tax profits	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.3

Data Availability Announcements

Corporation Financial Statistics: Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations 1985

Preliminary indications of industry performance in 1985 are now available, based on tax returns for 395,534 corporations in Canada. Data for 1985 for each corporation have been matched against data for 1984 to produce a comparison of assets, equity, sales and pre-tax profits for 182 industries for the two years.

The matched corporations in 1984 comprised 74% of the Canadian total sector, accounting for 85% of assets, 85% of equity, 82% of sales and 87% of pre-tax profits.

The preliminary data for 1985 will be available shortly in *Corporation Financial Statistics: Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations* (61-207P, \$10). Complete data will be available in *Corporation Financial Statistics, 1985* (61-207). Contact: A. Dorland (613-991-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport January 1987

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during January 1987 decreased 4.5% from January 1986 to 13 221 967 cubic metres (m³).
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 714 427 m³, up 8.4% from the 1986 figure.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 583 480 m³, were down 2.7% from the same month last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week of April. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

February 1987

Production of process cheese in February 1987 totalled 7 879 552 kilograms, an increase of 53.1% from January 1987 and an increase of 40.6% from February 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 13 027 022 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1986 amount of 9 101 992 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 324 205 kilograms, a decrease of 35.8% from January 1987 and down 27.9% from February 1986. The 1987 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 829 397 kilograms, compared to the 973 477 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 6. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publication Released

✓ **Canadian Social Trends**, Spring 1987.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: \$12.50/\$44; Other Countries:
\$15/\$50)

✓ **The Dairy Review**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

Wool Production and Supply, 1986.
Catalogue number 23-205
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Construction Type Plywood, January 1987.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Refined Petroleum Products,
December 1986.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit
Statistics**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75).

✓ **Gas Utilities – Transport and Distribution
Systems**, 1985. **Catalogue number 57-205**
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Department Store Sales and Stocks,
December 1986. **Catalogue number 63-002**
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:
\$14/\$140).

✓ **Construction Statistics Service Bulletin**,
Vol. 10, No. 1, **Annual Expenditures in
Housing**, 1987 Projections.
Catalogue number 64-003
(Canada: \$5/\$30; Other Countries: \$6/\$36).

✓ **Construction Statistics Service Bulletin**,
Vol. 10, No. 2, **Quarterly Investment in
Housing**, 1986. **Catalogue number 64-003**
(Canada: \$5/\$30; Other Countries: \$6/\$36).

✓ **Residential General Contractors and
Developers**, 1984.
Catalogue number 64-208
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

✓ **Non-residential General Contractors
and Developers**, 1984.
Catalogue number 64-207
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Help-wanted Index, 1986.
Catalogue number 71-204
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

✓ **Residential Care Facilities**, 1983-84.
Catalogue number 83-236
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

**Postcensal Annual Estimates of
Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and
Components of Growth for Canada,
Provinces and Territories**, Vol. 4, No. 4,
June 1, 1986. **Catalogue number 91-210**
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).
Please note that the figures contained in this
publication are based on the 1981 Census
counts and are not from the 1986 Census.

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and provide full information on publications
required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

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Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls,
Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and
Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore
agents or other booksellers.*

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Sir John Thompson Building
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Nipissing Region

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Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
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please dial the toll free number given
for Ontario residents.

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530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services,
Statistics Canada,
3rd Floor,
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre,
757 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service: South and Central
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;
Yukon and Northern B.C.
Zenith 08913

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Statistics Canada
200 Dorchester Avenue
Guy Favreau Complex
suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
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Statistics Canada
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Alberta and the Northwest Territories

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Local calls: (403) 420-3027
Toll free service: 1-800-222-6400
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday April 3, 1987

Major Releases

Homicide Statistics, 1986

3

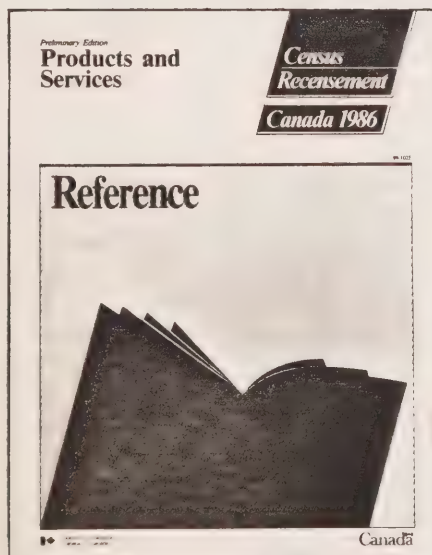
- Preliminary data show that homicide offences reported in Canada dropped 20% from the 1985 level.

Homicide in Canada: An Historical Perspective, 1976-1985

4

- Despite yearly fluctuations the number of homicide offences remained relatively stable during the 10-year period.

(continued on page 2)



Census Products and Services 1986

The 1986 *Census Products and Services - Preliminary Edition* provides detailed information on the products and services available from the 100% data base and also presents an overview of the anticipated products and services available from the 20% sample data base.

The publication is divided into four sections: publications, other data products, geographic products and geocartographic products. It provides the necessary ordering information, as well as three appendices showing samples of a profile and maps and a detailed index.

Order the 1986 *Census Products and Services - Preliminary Edition* (99-102E, \$10), or call or write to the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre. The final edition is planned for the first quarter of 1988.



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Major Release Dates, Week of April 6-10

11

Major Releases

Homicide Statistics

1986 (Preliminary)

A total of 561 homicide offences (victims) were reported in Canada in 1986, down 20% from the 704 recorded in 1985. The number of homicides in 1986 represented the lowest reported figure since 1973 and was 15% below the average annual number of homicides (663) for the previous 10 years, 1976 to 1985.

The 1986 homicide rate of 2.19 per 100,000 population was substantially lower than both the corresponding 1985 rate of 2.78 and the 1976-1985 average rate of 2.75. In fact, the 1986 homicide rate was the lowest since 1971.

The 561 homicides in 1986 were classified as follows, according to initial police reporting: 524 murders, 34 manslaughters and three infanticides.

Total homicides declined between 1985 and 1986 in all provinces/territories except for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, where increases occurred, and Alberta, where there was no change. The most noticeable changes between the two years occurred in Quebec (a decrease of 31%), Ontario (a decrease of 28%) and Manitoba (an increase of 81%).

In 1986, the Yukon and Northwest Territories had the highest homicide rates per 100,000 population, while Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland showed the lowest rates. This follows the trend exhibited over the last 10 years.

A total of four police officers were murdered in 1986, which is consistent with the average number of police officers murdered each year from 1976 to 1985.

Contact: Joanne Lacroix (613-990-6643), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Number and Rate¹ of Homicide² Offences,³ Canada and Provinces/Territories

1976-1985 and 1986^P

	Total homicide offences					
	1976-1985 (Average)		1985		1986 ^P	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Newfoundland	6	1.02	5	0.86	4	0.69
Prince Edward Island	1	0.83	1	0.79	0	0.00
Nova Scotia	16	1.86	26	2.95	15	1.70
New Brunswick	17	2.42	14	1.95	12	1.66
Quebec	193	3.02	219	3.33	152	2.29
Ontario	183	2.12	193	2.13	139	1.51
Manitoba	37	3.61	26	2.43	47	4.36
Saskatchewan	34	3.50	28	2.75	25	2.45
Alberta	67	3.14	63	2.68	63	2.64
British Columbia	101	3.75	113	3.91	87	2.99
Yukon	3	13.41	6	26.09	3	13.10
Northwest Territories	6	12.38	10	19.61	14	27.50
Canada	663	2.75	704	2.78	561	2.19

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using population data.

² Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

³ One "offence" is counted for each victim.

^P 1986 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.

Homicide in Canada: An Historical Perspective

1976-1985

Despite yearly fluctuations, the number of homicide offences in Canada remained relatively stable during the 10-year period 1976-1985, according to a study released today. (The term "homicide" refers to the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.)

There were, on average, 663 homicide offences committed in Canada each year between 1976 and 1985. The 1985 figure of 704 marked the second highest total in this 10-year period as well as being the second highest number since 1961 when official statistics were first collected.

However, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population, the 1985 homicide rate of 2.78 was only slightly above the 1976-1984 average rate of 2.74 and was considerably lower than the 10-year high of 3.06 set in 1977.

Other highlights from the study *Homicide in Canada: An Historical Perspective*, 1976-1985 include:

- The likelihood of losing one's life due to non-natural causes such as motor vehicle traffic accidents, other accidents, or suicide is five to seven times greater than by homicide.
- From 1976 to 1985 the most common methods of committing homicides were as follows: shooting (firearms) 34%, stabbing

25% and beating 20%. After the enactment of gun control legislation (Bill C-51) in 1978, the proportion of homicides committed with the use of firearms declined from 38% to 31% while the proportion from stabbings increased from 22% to 32%.

- Almost 77% of all homicide offences between 1976 and 1985 involved victims and suspects who were known to each other.
- The highest risk of homicide victimization occurred in two locations: the victim's residence (where 44% of homicides occurred) and a public place (which accounted for 20%).
- Females accounted for 35% of all victims and 13% of all suspects over the 10-year period under study (1976-1985).
- An average of four police officers were murdered in Canada each year during the 10-year period from 1976 to 1985.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: tables 00160401-00160405.

Order *Homicide in Canada 1976-1985: An Historical Perspective* (85-209, \$40), now available. Contact: Joanne Lacroix (613-990-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Number and Rate¹ of Homicide² Offences³, Canada and Provinces/Territories
1976-1984 and 1985

	Total homicide offences					
	1976-1984 (Average)		1984		1985	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Newfoundland	6	1.04	6	1.04	5	0.86
Prince Edward Island	1	0.83	0	0.00	1	0.79
Nova Scotia	15	1.74	15	1.72	26	2.95
New Brunswick	17	2.47	14	1.96	14	1.95
Quebec	190	2.98	198	3.03	219	3.33
Ontario	182	2.12	190	2.12	193	2.13
Manitoba	39	3.74	43	4.06	26	2.43
Saskatchewan	34	3.59	30	2.97	28	2.75
Alberta	67	3.19	54	2.31	63	2.68
British Columbia	100	3.73	110	3.84	113	3.91
Yukon	3	12.00	2	9.05	6	26.09
Northwest Territories	5	11.58	5	10.10	10	19.61
Canada	659	2.74	667	2.65	704	2.78

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using population data.

² Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

³ One "offence" is counted for each victim.

Data Availability Announcements

Youth Court Statistics

1984-85

A total of 83,272 federal statute charges were brought against 37,758 young persons in Canada (except the Yukon) during the fiscal year 1984-85, the first year of implementation of the Young Offenders Act. A uniform minimum age for prosecution of 12 years was introduced that year; the standardized upper age limit of 17 years was not applied until the following year.

In jurisdictions other than Ontario and the Yukon (for which detailed information is presently not available), 84% of young persons appearing before the courts were male, and 12% had a violent offence as their principal charge. With respect to decisions, 82% were found guilty of their principal charge and by far the most frequent disposition for those found guilty was probation.

Detailed information, including charge, person and case data on trial, decision, and dispositional processes is now available for most jurisdictions. Contact: Ruth Barnes (613-990-6648), Youth Justice Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Consolidated Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure

1984-86

Actual data for 1983 and revised estimates for 1984, 1985 and 1986 are available at 10:00 a.m. today on CANSIM: matrices 3146-3160.

Contact: G.Huneault (613-991-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Electrical Appliances

February 1987

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 124,137 kitchen appliances in February 1987, down 13.4% from the 143,379 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 28,958 - down 9.4% from 31,965 in February 1986. Production of home comfort products totalled 32,254 in February 1987 - a drop of 21.0% from the previous year's level of 40,845.

Year-to-date production in February 1987 amounted to 358,777 units. Corresponding data for February 1986 are 380,975.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 13. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending March 21, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending March 21, 1987 totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 4.3% from the 1986 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 6.5% and were up in the West by 2.6%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 3.7% and were down in the West by 6.7%; there was an overall national decrease of 4.6%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 53.4 million tonnes, an increase of 3.3% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 4.2%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 11 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of April 6. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

The Dairy Review

February 1987

In February 1987, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 207 tonnes, a decrease of 9.2% from a year earlier. The February 1987 production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 107 tonnes, an increase of 19.0% compared to February 1986.

An estimated 580 583 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in January 1987, an increase of 0.8% from January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5663, 5666 and 5667.

Order the February 1987 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release April 21. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Plastic Film and Sheeting Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic film and sheeting industry (SIC 1631) totalled \$613.2 million, up 4.4% from \$587.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5416 and to be released shortly in catalogue 33-250B 1631. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the luggage, purse and handbag industry (SIC 1713) totalled \$139.2 million, up 15.1% from \$120.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5422 and to be released shortly in catalogue 33-251B 1713. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: C. Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Manufacturing Industries, Other Textile Products Industries, including Tire Cord Fabric Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the manufacturing industries, other textile products industries, including tire cord fabric industry (SIC 1998) totalled \$510.4 million, up 4.1% from \$490.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5438 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-251B 1998. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Sweater Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sweater industry (SIC 2491) totalled \$215.2 million, up 9.1% from \$197.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5451 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2491. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: C. Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries (SIC 2999) totalled \$840.4 million, up 4.8% from \$801.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5514 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-250B 2999. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Clay Products Industry (from Imported Clay)

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from imported clay) (SIC 3512) totalled \$62.2 million, up 2.9% from \$60.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6850 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250B 3512. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Basic Hardware Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the basic hardware industry (SIC 3061) totalled \$316.8 million, up 15.9% from \$273.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5531 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3061. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Oil and Fats**, December 1986.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 15, No. 7, **Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products**, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 15, No. 8, **Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax**, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 14, No. 23, **Pack of Apples and Apple Products**, 1985.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).
- ✓ **Culture Statistics – Book Publishing Industry**, 1984.
Catalogue number 87-525
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).
- ✓ **Census Products and Services – Preliminary Edition**, 1986.
Catalogue number 99-102E
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).
- ✓ **Homicide in Canada, An Historical Perspective**, 1976-1985
Catalogue number 85-209
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50)

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Yukon and Northern B.C.
Zenith 08913

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Major Release Dates: Week of April 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
6	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1987
6	New Housing Price Index	February 1987
7-8	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1987
9	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	February 1987
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1987
9	Help-wanted Index	March 1987
9	Housing Starts	February 1987
10	Labour Force Survey	March 1987
10	Department Store Sales by Region and Metropolitan Area	February 1987
10	Farm Product Price Index	February 1987

**The
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday April 6, 1987

Major Release

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1986

2

- In households with incomes over \$55,000, ownership rates for microwave ovens and VCRs both surpassed 50% for the first time.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics, January 1987	4
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1987	4
Film, Video and Audio-visual Production, 1984	4
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1987	4
Selected Financial Indexes, February 1987	5

Publications Released

6

Work Injuries

1983-85

This new publication provides occupational health information for Canada and the provinces. In 1985 there were 554,793 work-related accidents in Canada which resulted in permanent disabilities or in injuries which required workers to take time off work to recover.

Data in the publication are tabulated by: nature of injury, part of body injured, source of injury and type of accident; as well as by occupation, age and sex of the injured worker, and by industry of the employer.

Order the first issue of *Work Injuries, 1983-1985* (72-208, \$17). For more information, or to enquire about custom retrievals, contact Francis Pring-Mill (613-991-4040) or Horst Stiebert (613-991-4044), Labour Division.



Major Release

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1986

In 1986, the fastest growing consumer items – microwave ovens and video cassette recorders (VCRs) – showed large differences in ownership rates among household income groups.

Microwave ovens were found in 12.0% of households with income under \$10,000 compared to 53.8% of households with income of \$55,000 and over. For VCRs, the rates were 10.7% for householders with incomes under \$10,000 and 58.0% for those with incomes of \$55,000 or more.

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1986 is the latest report providing data on ownership and dwelling characteristics and household goods by household income class.

Highlights from the report include:

- Over one-third (36.2%) of households lived in dwellings built after 1970, while on the other hand, 20.0% occupied dwellings built before 1941. The proportion of households occupying older dwellings ranged from 27.4% in the lowest income group (under \$10,000) to 14.3% in the highest (\$55,000 and over).
- In 1986, dwelling ownership rates ranged from 34.1% in the less than \$10,000 income class to 86.9% in the \$55,000 and over income class. The ownership rate for all income groups was 62.6%, little changed from a decade earlier.
- In the lowest one-fifth (quintile) of households in terms of income, ownership rates declined between 1975 and 1985 (from 47.4% to 38.0%). Ownership rates increased in the fourth quintile (from 70.7% to 75.4%) and in the highest quintile (from 82.5% to 85.7%). Part of the decline in the lowest quintile can be explained by the reduced proportion of the elderly within

this group (37.1% in 1985 compared to 46.2% in 1975). The elderly traditionally have high ownership rates.

- For widely held household items such as bath and toilet facilities, telephones, radios and refrigerators, there was very little difference by income class in the proportion of households having them. For example, in the under \$10,000 income class, 93.0% of households had telephones compared to 99.8% in the \$55,000 and over income class. Comparable data for television sets were 96.7% and 99.2%.
- For household items less widely held, there was generally a strong relationship to income. Automatic dishwashers, found in 13.2% of households with income under \$10,000 were much more predominant (68.2%) in households with incomes of \$55,000 and over. For the same income groups, freezer ownership increased from 32.1% to 72.9% and gas barbecue ownership from 8.6% to 56.1%.
- The presence of household safety items – smoke detectors and fire extinguishers – was also related to income. In the under \$10,000 group, 61.3% had smoke detectors and 18.7% had portable fire extinguishers while in the \$55,000 and over category, the rates were 85.4% and 51.8% respectively.
- Rent consumed at least 30% of household income for 27.8% of renting households compared to 27.1% in the previous year. The corresponding figure 10 years ago was 23.0%.

Information on 1985 income originates with the survey of Consumer Finances, conducted in April 1986, while details on dwelling characteristics and household facilities are taken from the survey of Household Facilities and Equipment, conducted in May 1986.

(continued on page 3)

This report presents variations in household items and dwelling characteristics by income, region, urbanization, age of household head and household type. Tables are based on household facilities and equipment data as of the survey date (May 1986) and income data for the calendar year 1985. The statistics on low income are, therefore, based on the 1985 Low Income Cut-offs (1978 base).

Order *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics*, 1986 (13-218, \$30), now available. Contact: Kevin Bishop (613-991-2211), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata tape containing 1985 household income and 1986 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household, will be available shortly. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-990-9778). Microdata tapes are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that could allow identification of specific households.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

January 1987

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1987 increased to 46 977 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 3.4% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 5.5% to 3 902 gwh, while imports climbed to 259 gwh from 173 gwh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the second week of April. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

February 1987

In February 1987, a total of 67 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 123,527,028 fare passengers, a decrease of 2.5% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$81,420,700 - down 3.3% from January 1987.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,587,328 fare passengers, down 6.6% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$14,842,134 - a 14.0% decline from January 1987 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of April. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Film, Video and Audio-visual Production

1984

Preliminary results show film and video producers reported total operating revenues of \$231.2 million for the 1984-85 fiscal year, an increase of 33% over the year-earlier period.

As in previous years, television programs and commercials as well as films for industry continued to be the most active areas.

General information is now available and detailed breakdowns with estimates will be available in approximately two months. Contact: Bob Anderson (613-991-1566), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

February 1987

Canadian chemical firms produced 80 953 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February 1987, a decrease of 8.2% from the 88 160 (revised figure) tonnes produced in February 1986. January to February 1987 production totalled 181 166 tonnes, up 3.4% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for February 1987, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1986 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of April 24. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

February 1987

February 1987 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

✓ **Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1986.**
Catalogue number 13-218
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50)

? ← **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 17, Pack of Processed Broccoli, 1986.**
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Railway Operating Statistics, November 1986. Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending March 14, 1987. Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

✓ **Communications Service Bulletin – Telecommunication Statistics, Fourth Quarter of 1986.**
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$45).

Telephone Statistics, January 1987. Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Work Injuries, 1983-1985. Catalogue number 72-208
(Canada: \$17; Other Countries: \$18).

✓ **Science Statistics, Vol. 11, No. 3, The Investment Tax Credit for Research and Development, 1977-1984.**
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 7, 1987

Major Releases

Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost, 1986

2

- Output per person-hour for the business sector industries showed an overall increase of 2.3% in 1986 but a decline of 0.5% was recorded in the manufacturing industries.

Building Permits, January 1987

4

- The estimated value of building permits rose 18.1% from December.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, February 1987

6

- Overseas tourists visited Canada in record numbers for the tenth consecutive month.

New Housing Price Index, February 1987

7

- New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 1.7% from January and 12.5% from a year earlier.

Publications Released

9



Major Releases

Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost

1986 (Preliminary Estimates)

Preliminary estimates of output per person-hour for the business sector industries showed an increase of 2.3% in 1986 following increases of 0.6% in 1985 and 2.4% in 1984. Output per person-hour in manufacturing industries declined 0.5% in 1986 after increases of 2.2% in 1985 and 3.1% in 1984.

The year 1986 was the fourth year of recovery after a very marked drop of output and labour input in 1982. The growth of productivity in this business cycle for business sector and manufacturing industries is very similar to the growth of productivity in the previous business cycle (i.e. for the period 1974 to 1979). However, it is low when compared to all other postwar business cycles.

Unit labour cost increased 1.5% in business sector industries and 3.8% in manufacturing industries in 1986. The better performance of the former in controlling unit labour cost stemmed essentially from higher productivity gains since compensation per person-hour increased 3.8% in business sector industries and 3.3% in manufacturing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938.

(continued on page 3)

User Note

Data users should note that with this release the productivity and unit labour cost measures incorporate the following statistical changes:

- The output and input data for 1981 and onwards are on a 1980 standard industrial classification basis and all output data are expressed in 1981 prices.
- The previous data on productivity and unit labour cost were for the commercial sector of the economy. The classification into commercial or non-commercial was done using industry as a unit. In the present scheme of sectoring, establishment is used as a unit to classify industries into business or non-business. Productivity and unit labour cost data are presented for the business sector. At the aggregate level there is hardly any difference between the two concepts.
- The data in this release incorporate changes due to the SNA historical revision back to 1961. In addition the survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours is used for the first time. The use of employment data from this survey has resulted in a significant revision to the productivity estimates for some aggregations in the years 1983 to 1985. All the data for the years 1982 to 1986 are subject to further revisions (scheduled for release in August).

Order *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204 – formerly catalogue 14-201), scheduled for release in June.

Contact Karnail S. Gill (613-991-3647) or Monique Larose (613-991-3658), Input-Output Division.

Indexes of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada

1980-1986
(1981 = 100)

	Output	Person hours	Labour compensation	Output per person-hour	Unit labour cost
Business sector industries					
1980	95.9	98.0	86.8	97.9	90.5
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	95.0	94.4	105.2	100.6	110.8
1983	98.2	92.1	110.0	106.5	112.0
1984	103.7	95.1	119.1	109.0	114.8
1985	109.1	99.5	128.5	109.7	117.8
1986	112.8	100.6	134.9	112.2	119.6
Annual rate of change (%)					
1961-1986	4.3	1.6	11.1	2.7	6.5
1961-1973	5.5	1.5	9.4	3.9	3.7
1973-1986	3.0	1.1	10.6	1.8	7.4
1981-1986	3.1	0.6	6.4	2.5	3.2
1980-1981	4.3	2.1	15.2	2.2	10.5
1981-1982	-5.0	-5.6	5.2	0.6	10.8
1982-1983	3.4	-2.4	4.6	5.9	1.2
1983-1984	5.7	3.3	8.3	2.4	2.5
1984-1985	5.2	4.6	7.9	0.6	2.6
1985-1986	3.4	1.1	5.0	2.3	1.5
Manufacturing industries					
1980	96.5	101.2	87.9	95.4	91.1
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	89.0	91.2	101.0	97.6	113.5
1983	94.0	90.5	106.3	103.9	113.1
1984	100.9	94.2	117.3	107.1	116.2
1985	105.7	96.6	125.3	109.5	118.5
1986	107.5	98.7	132.1	108.9	122.9
Annual rate of change (%)					
1961-1986	3.6	0.6	9.9	3.0	6.1
1961-1973	6.0	1.8	8.6	4.1	2.5
1973-1986	1.4	-0.4	9.6	1.8	8.1
1981-1986	2.8	0.4	6.3	2.3	3.4
1980-1981	3.7	-1.1	13.8	4.9	9.7
1981-1982	-11.0	-8.8	1.0	-2.4	13.5
1982-1983	5.7	-0.7	5.3	6.4	-0.4
1983-1984	7.3	4.1	10.3	3.1	2.8
1984-1985	4.8	2.5	6.8	2.2	1.9
1985-1986	1.6	2.1	5.4	-0.5	3.8

Building Permits

January 1987

(Seasonally adjusted data and filtered indexes)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada in January reached \$2,470.2 million, up 18.1% from \$2,091.7 million in December 1986. The increase reflected gains by both the residential (+16.4%) and the non-residential (+20.6%) sectors.

This estimated Canada data for January is based upon the volume of permits issued in metropolitan areas. The strong rise of building permits in January maintained the upward movement of the construction leading indicator which reached 111.3 in November. The leading indicator has been increasing for more than three years now.

Residential Sector

- The value of residential permits increased 16.4% to \$1,441.3 million in January compared to \$1,238.4 million in December.
- Building permits issued for single-family dwellings rose 8.1% to \$1,022.4 million in January while in the multi-family dwelling sector permits climbed to \$418.9 million, up 43.3% from December.
- The strong increase in the multi-family dwelling sector was attributable to marked increases in Ontario and Quebec.
- The number of dwelling units approved in January was 256,700 units (146,400 single detached and 110,300 multiple dwellings), a jump of 31.7% from December.
- The filtered index of residential permits reached 125.7 in November, up 1.7% from the previous month. This index has remained relatively stable for the last three months.

Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential projects registered an important gain (+20.6%) in January to \$1,028.0 million.
- All three components of the sector were responsible for this increase. Totals for January were as follows (with the percentage change from December in parentheses): industrial, \$206.3 million (40.2%); commercial, \$661.7 million (18.0%) and institutional and governmental, \$160.9 million (10.7%).
- The increase recorded in the non-residential sector was widespread across the country except for the Prairies where the level remained stable.

Note to users

In order to improve the timeliness of the information provided, the revised version of *Building Permits* presents a national estimate for January, in addition to the usual preliminary data for December.

This release also includes the *Leading Indicator of Construction Activity* (previously published separately). In order to reduce the number of false signals of the leading indicator, the building permits data for December are excluded in the calculations.

(see charts on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 3, 5 and 9).

Order the December 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the third week of April. Contact Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Chart - 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

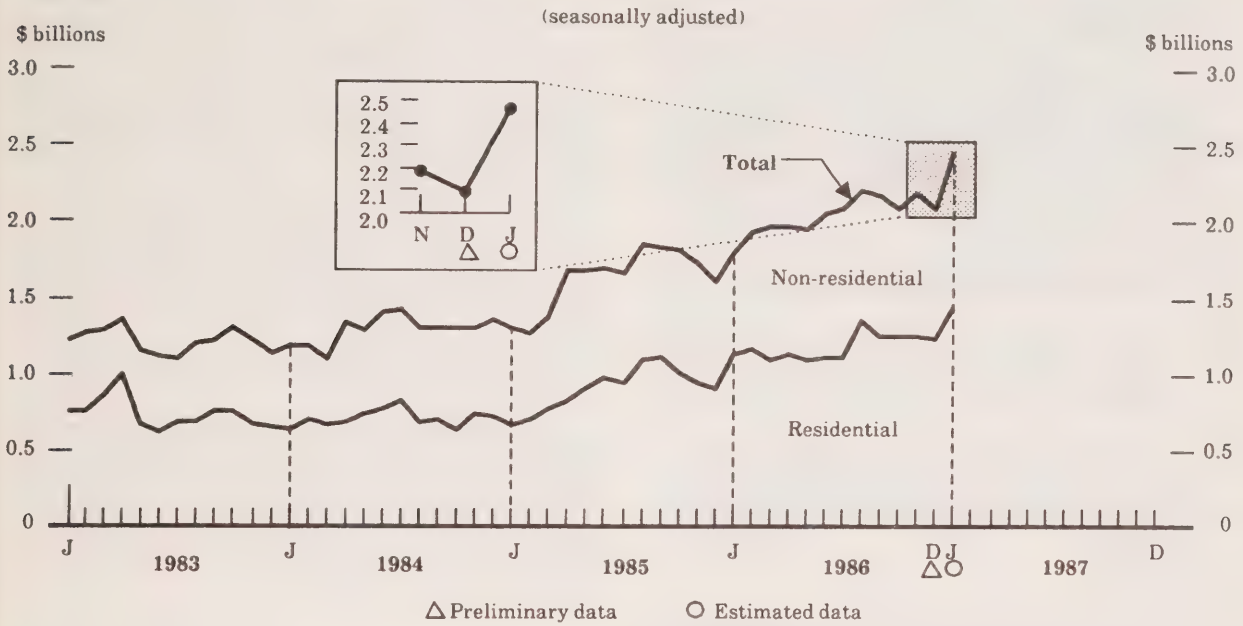


Chart - 2
Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

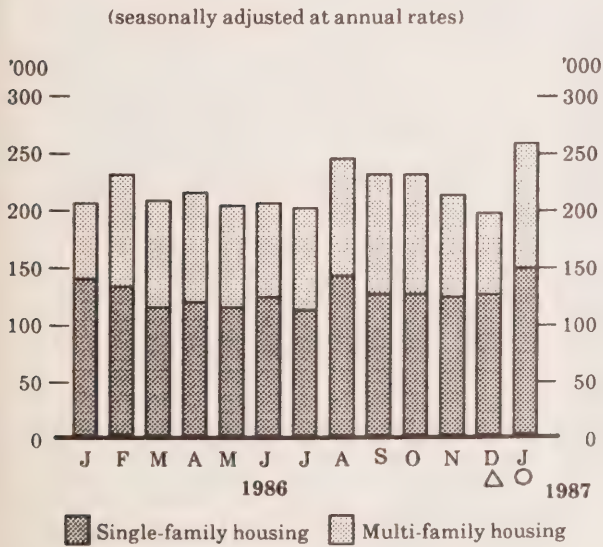
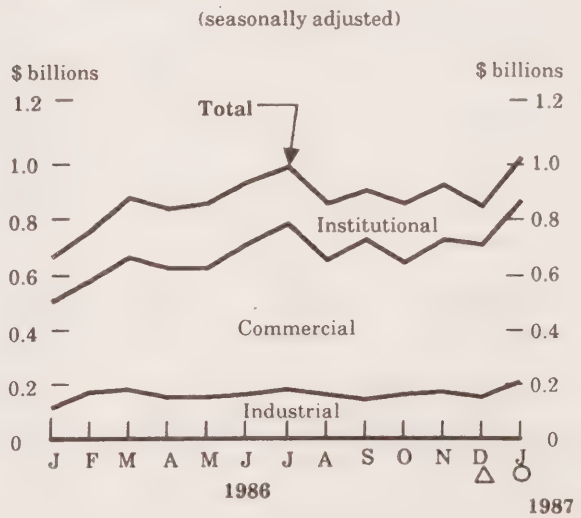


Chart - 3
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1987

Long-term Travel

Long-term travel (trips of one or more nights) from both the United States and overseas countries combined increased to over half a million for the first time in the month of February.

Other highlights for February include:

- Tourists from the United States reached a record number for the sixth consecutive month.
- Canadian tourists to both the United States and all other countries achieved their highest level ever for the month of February.

Total Travel

Total foreign visitors to Canada surpassed the 1.8 million mark in the month for the first time since the 1981 record level of 2.4 million.

- Residents of Canada returning from the United States surpassed the 2.6 million level, setting a record for the third consecutive month.

- Canadians returning from all foreign trips outnumbered visitors to this country by over one million.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for February 1987 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the February 1987 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-April. Contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1987

Residence of travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	February		January-February		February		January-February	
	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86
Non-residents								
All countries	1,824,910	10.3	3,620,314	8.6	529,395	15.1	986,594	13.2
United States	1,754,525	9.9	3,475,203	8.0	464,456	14.6	853,117	12.3
Other countries	70,385	22.0	145,111	22.8	64,939	18.6	133,477	19.2
Residents of Canada								
All countries	2,886,261	18.7	5,832,985	11.7	904,171	16.5	1,931,120	10.8
United States	2,645,810	18.8	5,293,074	11.0	663,720	15.8	1,391,209	8.1
Other countries	240,451	18.6	539,911	18.2	240,451	18.6	539,911	18.2

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

New Housing Price Index

February 1987

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 113.2 in February, up 1.7% from January. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 12.5% higher than the year-earlier level. Between January and February 1987 the estimated house only index increased 2.2%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.5%.

The highest monthly increase in new housing prices was recorded for Saint John-Moncton (4.4%) where most builders attributed increased prices to higher costs of construction materials and serviced lots, with demand allowing the builders to pass these increases on to the consumer. Toronto, with a monthly increase of 3.1%, continued to show the largest yearly gain of cities surveyed (25.6%).

Generally, substantial monthly and yearly gains continue to prevail in Southwestern Ontario cities. These increases can be attributed, in large part, to higher costs of building materials and labour and increased overhead costs (due to longer construction periods). Demand for houses continues to remain high as a result of favourable interest rates and continuing vigor of the area's economy.

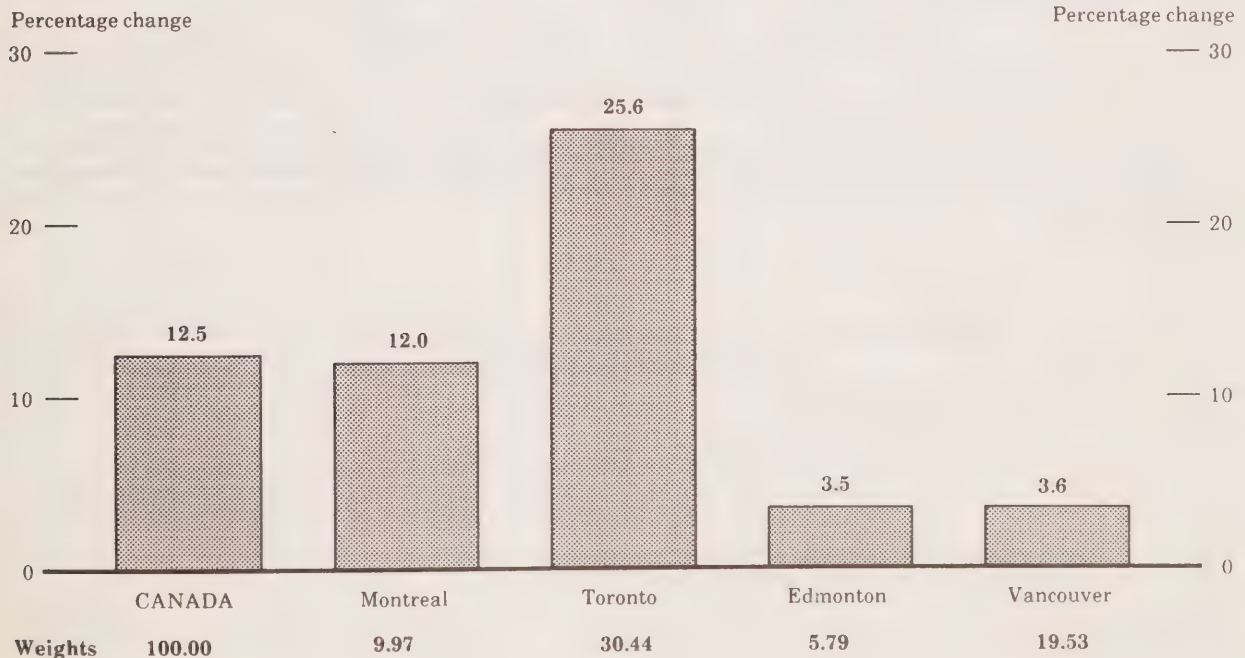
In Quebec, price increases have also been substantial, but outside of central Canada gains have generally been modest.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact the Prices Division (613-990-9601).

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, February 1987



New Housing Price Indexes (1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	% change	
					Feb. '87/ Jan. '87	Feb. '87/ Feb. '86
Canada Total²	100.0	113.2	111.3	100.6	1.7	12.5
Canada						
(House only)		120.0	117.4	104.0	2.2	15.4
Canada						
(Land only)		100.6	100.1	95.4	0.5	5.5
St. John's	0.94	112.1	108.9	106.5	2.9	5.3
Halifax	2.42	126.4	125.6	123.7	0.6	2.2
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	133.3	127.7	125.5	4.4	6.2
Quebec City	2.38	141.4	140.2	129.4	0.9	9.3
Montreal	9.97	143.5	141.6	128.1	1.3	12.0
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	133.5	133.1	128.0	0.3	4.3
Toronto	30.44	136.3	132.2	108.5	3.1	25.6
Hamilton	2.75	147.6	147.1	129.8	0.3	13.7
St. Catharines-						
Niagara	1.06	148.7	148.7	133.0	-	11.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	152.1	151.1	136.1	0.7	11.8
London	1.26	141.4	139.7	120.8	1.2	17.1
Windsor	0.49	119.4	116.3	112.5	2.7	6.1
Winnipeg	2.92	131.9	130.7	123.5	0.9	6.8
Regina	1.10	115.3	115.0	111.8	0.3	3.1
Saskatoon	1.50	108.8	108.6	103.2	0.2	5.4
Calgary	5.29	91.1	91.0	90.1	0.1	1.1
Edmonton	5.79	88.0	87.0	85.0	1.1	3.5
Vancouver	19.53	75.5	74.4	72.9	1.5	3.6
Victoria	2.54	67.4	66.9	72.1	0.7	-6.5

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated city weights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil or zero.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, January 1987. ✓ **Canadian Statistical Review**, March 1987.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).
- ✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).
- ✓ **Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing**, Fourth Quarter 1986.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).
- Feature articles:
– Gross Domestic Product, Preliminary Annual and Fourth Quarter 1986
– Real Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, December 1986
– Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1986 and Annual 1986
Catalogue number 11-003E
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday April 8, 1987

Major Release

- Estimates of Labour Income, January 1987** 2
- Estimates of labour income rose 5.5% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

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| Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology, 1987-88 | 4 |
| Air Charter Statistics, Annual 1986 | 4 |
| Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, January 1987 | 4 |
| Footwear Statistics, February 1987 | 5 |

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- | | |
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Major Release

Estimates of Labour Income

January 1987

The preliminary estimate of labour income for January 1987 was \$22,424 million, an increase of 5.5% from January 1986. The average year-over-year growth rate in labour income in the past 12 months was 5.7%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ increased by 0.5% in January following an increase in December of 1.6% which was due to large special payments made at year-end. Since January 1986 the month-to-month change in wages and salaries has moved within a band of -0.7% to 1.6%.

Goods-producing Industries

Adjusted for seasonal variation, the estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 0.7% in January 1987 from the previous month. The average monthly change in the past 12 months was +0.2%. Increases in wages and salaries in forestry and manufacturing were partially offset by a decline in construction wages and salaries. The remaining industries within this group were little changed in January 1987 from their December 1986 level.

On a year-over-year basis, goods-producing industries increased by 3.8% in January 1987 from January 1986, compared to the average year-over-year growth rate of 4.4% in 1986. In January, wages and salaries increases were noted in all industries except mines, quarries and oil wells which declined for the ninth consecutive month.

Service-producing Industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries was virtually unchanged (+0.2%) in January 1987 from December 1986. Wages and salaries in-

creases in transportation, communications and other utilities, trade, and education and related services were offset by declines in health and welfare services and local administration. Wages and salaries in the remaining industries changed only slightly from their December level.

On a year-over-year basis, the service-producing industries increased by 6.1% in January 1987 from January 1986. This rate of growth was similar to that observed throughout 1986. All the industries within this group experienced only marginal changes in yearly growth rates of wages and salaries.

Provincial Comparisons

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries increased in January 1987 from the previous month in British Columbia, while the other provinces were little changed.

On a year-over-year basis, between January 1986 and January 1987, wages and salaries decreased in Alberta for the eighth consecutive month. Wages and salaries in British Columbia increased by 3.8% in January 1987, the second consecutive increase following four months of decline. The year-over-year rate of change in Prince Edward Island has been greater since September 1986 than in the first eight months of 1986. The remaining provinces experienced marginal change in yearly growth rates of wages and salaries.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the January-March 1987 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in July. Contact Georgette Gauthier (613-991-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	January 1987 ^p	December 1986 ^r	November 1986 ^f	January 1986
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	97.0	135.0	153.2	94.8
Forestry	143.2	135.5	130.2	139.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	505.3	496.2	496.4	546.2
Manufacturing industries	4,293.2	4,260.0	4,243.2	4,086.8
Construction industry	972.4	1,048.7	1,188.2	922.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,143.8	2,131.3	2,152.0	2,111.5
Trade	2,865.3	2,933.1	2,870.1	2,603.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,621.5	1,613.8	1,598.9	1,491.8
Commercial and personal services	2,595.8	2,600.1	2,623.8	2,455.2
Education and related services	1,856.2	1,826.6	1,860.7	1,779.8
Health and welfare services	1,405.5	1,433.6	1,414.2	1,311.9
Federal administration and other government offices	734.9	737.8	741.8	692.3
Provincial administration	544.8	547.7	545.7	525.0
Local administration	451.1	474.7	457.6	431.4
Total wages and salaries	20,229.8	20,374.1	20,476.0	19,192.0
Supplementary labour income	2,194.2	2,197.2	2,208.6	2,067.4
Labour income	22,423.9	22,571.2	22,684.7	21,259.4
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	171.4	173.0	171.3	165.4
Forestry	158.8	142.8	123.3	155.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	507.7	508.2	495.6	549.4
Manufacturing industries	4,396.7	4,353.9	4,229.4	4,176.1
Construction industry	1,166.3	1,178.5	1,165.6	1,111.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,178.3	2,162.6	2,154.3	2,145.4
Trade	2,897.0	2,878.6	2,839.4	2,634.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,630.5	1,634.4	1,617.8	1,493.9
Commercial and personal services	2,675.6	2,675.5	2,656.6	2,525.8
Education and related services	1,803.9	1,786.2	1,774.6	1,733.0
Health and welfare services	1,432.8	1,449.6	1,420.9	1,327.6
Federal administration and other government offices	746.0	751.0	754.7	704.1
Provincial administration	564.3	557.4	545.9	548.8
Local administration	460.5	470.3	459.3	435.6
Total wages and salaries	20,788.5	20,694.4	20,378.0	19,755.1
Supplementary labour income	2,253.9	2,230.9	2,196.9	2,129.9
Labour income	23,042.4	22,925.3	22,574.9	21,885.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

The estimates of wages and salaries for the individual industries are seasonally adjusted independently from the Canada all industry aggregate. A difference may exist between the sum of the industries and the Canada all industry total. Please refer to the explanatory note in catalogue 72-005 or contact the Labour Income Section for further details.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology

1987-88

In the fiscal year starting April 1, 1987, the federal government plans to spend \$4.1 billion on scientific and technological activities. This amounts to about 3.4% of total federal expenditures and represents a slight decrease from 1986-87.

Order the Vol. 11, No. 4 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001). Contact Bert Plaus, Project Leader, Science and Technology Statistics (613-993-6347).

Air Charter Statistics

Annual 1986

Preliminary 1986 figures for the air charter industry indicate that passenger charter traffic for both the domestic and international sectors decreased from 1985. This decrease is largely due to changes in services offered by Wardair. The airline went from being a primary charter carrier to one which offers both charter and scheduled services. In 1985, Wardair carried 1,540,287 charter passengers (37.7% of the total), while in 1986 the airline carried 1,310,536 charter passengers (34.9% of the total).

Domestically, traffic between Vancouver, where Expo 86 was held, and all other Canadian cities increased with the exception of two sites.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 3 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the first week of April. Contact C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Detailed data will be available in the 1986 issue of *Air Charter Statistics* (51-207, \$32), scheduled for release in late May.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

January 1987

Highlights from the January issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for January 1987 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 3.1% over January 1986. An operating income of \$6.9 million was reported by the level I air carriers in January 1987. Traditionally this month has shown an operating loss. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Preliminary 1986 figures for the air charter industry indicate that international passenger traffic decreased for the first time in at least five years.
- Total aircraft movements at the 61 Transport Canada towered airports in 1986 increased by 5.3% over 1985, after six consecutive years of decline.
- Passenger traffic on local carriers' non-scheduled unit toll services in the second quarter of 1986 increased by 31.8% from the second quarter of 1985.
- Scheduled passenger traffic at the top 30 Canadian airports increased by 6.3% in the second quarter of 1986 compared to the second quarter of 1985, continuing an increasing trend apparent over the past three years.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 3 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), scheduled for release the week of April 13. Contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. This issue features an article on passenger traffic on local carriers' non-scheduled unit toll services.

Footwear Statistics

February 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,255,564 pairs of footwear in February 1987, a decrease of 13.2% from the 3,750,849^r (revised figure) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January-February 1987 totalled 6,230,394 pairs of footwear, down 13.4% from 7,194,258^r pairs produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the February issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 17. Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Listing of Supplementary Documents, 1986.
Catalogue number 11-207
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade, February 1987.**
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available April 9th at 7:00 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, February 1987 2

- The recovery in automotive product exports doubled the merchandise trade surplus in February 1987 to \$1.2 billion.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1987 7

- Sales of all new motor vehicles fell 8.6% from the February 1986 level.

Help-wanted Index, March 1987 10

- The index remained virtually unchanged at 109 in March.
-

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, February 1987 12

Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 4, 1987 12

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, February 1987 12

Electric Storage Batteries, February 1987 13

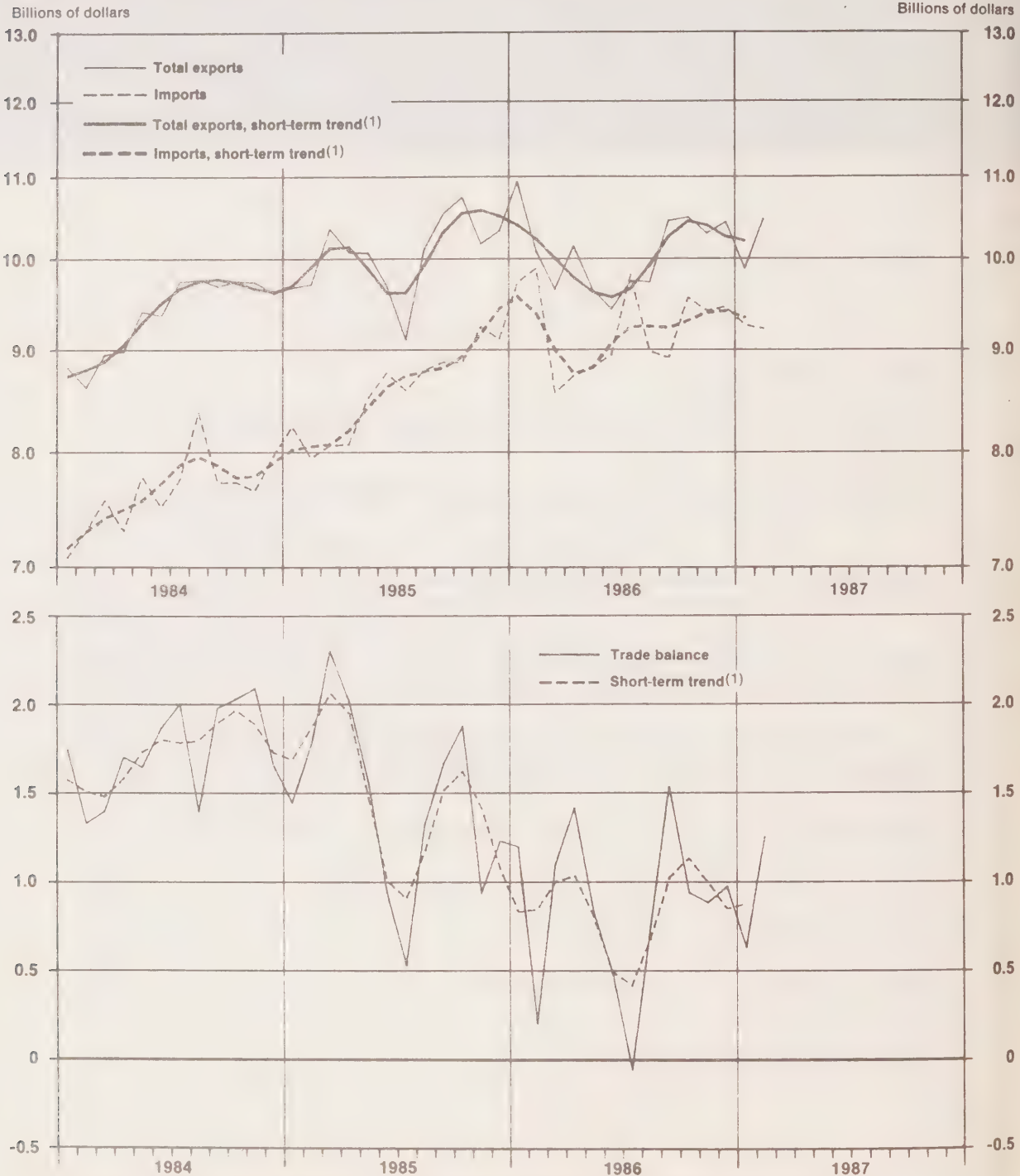
Production of Eggs, February 1987 13

Export and Import Price Indexes, February 1987 13

Publications Released 14

Major Releases

Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

February 1987

Month-to-month Overview

According to preliminary estimates for February 1987, adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, the total value of exports was \$10.4 billion, an increase of \$584 million. This gain offset the decrease of \$541 million recorded in January and took the value of exports back up to more than \$10 billion, regaining the level reached in the last four months of 1986. Imports decreased for the second consecutive month, falling to \$9.2 billion, a drop of \$38 million from the January level. The effect of increasing exports and decreasing imports doubled the merchandise trade surplus relative to January, taking it to \$1.2 billion. This is the largest surplus recorded in five months.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

Total Exports

The short-term trend for total exports was down for the third straight month, although the rate of decrease fell, moving from -1.3% in December 1986 to -0.4% in January 1987. This downward movement was reflected in exports of passenger autos and chassis, precious metals and industrial machinery. The upward trend continued for exports of lumber and woodpulp (in the latter case, for the seventh straight month) and accelerated for exports of trucks and other motor vehicles and for motor vehicle parts.

Imports

There was an upward trend for total imports in the last quarter of 1986, but the trend changed direction in January as a result of the decreases in imports of passenger autos and chassis (-3.1%), motor vehicle parts (-1.8%) and aircraft (-5.9%). However, the upward trend continued for imports in the crude petroleum, other industrial machinery and apparel categories.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

Recovery in the automotive sector helped push the value of exports up by 5.9% in February, following a decrease of 5.2% in January. The increases of \$297 million in exports of passenger autos and chassis, \$192 million in exports of trucks and other motor vehicles and \$94 million in exports of motor vehicle parts were responsible for much of the February increase. The total value of automotive product exports was \$3.2 billion in February, the highest level ever reached. Exports of lumber and woodpulp rose by more than \$70 million, reaching \$944 million. Among the largest decreases were those of \$167 million in exports of inedible crude materials, \$48 million in wheat exports and \$39 million in exports of miscellaneous inedible end products.

Imports

The value of imports dropped by 0.4% in February, a smaller decrease than that noted in January (-2.1%). This decline was attributable mainly to a decrease of \$247 million in crude petroleum imports, which had increased by more than \$200 million in January. The decrease of \$207 million in imports of inedible fabricated materials was attributable in large part to a drop of \$79 million in precious metals imports. The decrease of \$41 million in food imports also contributed to the decline in total imports. The largest increases were in imports of passenger autos (+\$318 million), which rose to \$1.1 billion, and imports of motor vehicle parts (+\$196 million), which rose to \$1.4 billion. Truck imports, which increased slightly in February (+\$7 million), remained at the relatively high level of \$345 million.

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

The recovery in automotive product exports primarily affected trade with the United States, contributing to the increase of \$611 million in exports to that country, which totalled \$8.1 billion. With this increase, the

(continued on page 4)

proportion of total exports represented by exports to the United States rose from 76% to 77%. Exports to "other countries" were up by \$75 million and to the United Kingdom by \$25 million, while exports to Japan fell by \$75 million. Exports to "other OECD countries" decreased by \$27 million and were down by \$25 million for "other EEC countries". The decrease in exports to "other EEC countries" contrasts strongly with the increase of more than \$100 million noted in January.

Imports

Imports from the United States rose by \$387 million to \$6.5 billion. However, imports from all other countries fell, with decreases ranging from \$193 million in the case of "other countries" to \$8 million for "other OECD countries". In February, imports from "other countries" fell from their January level of \$1.0 billion to \$0.8 billion, the lowest level since March 1986.

(see tables on pages 5 and 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of April. Contact G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9787), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Merchandise Trade of Canada

February 1987

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
						%	%	\$ millions
			\$ millions					
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,529
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1986	120,631	110,498	120,631	110,498	10,133	0.3	7.5	-7,342
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,515	27,109	30,566	28,103	2,463	-1.9	3.5	-1,552
Second quarter	31,351	29,036	29,127	26,424	2,703	-4.7	-6.0	241
Third quarter	28,386	26,782	29,829	27,628	2,201	2.4	4.6	-502
Fourth quarter	31,379	27,572	31,109	28,343	2,765	4.3	2.6	565
1986								
January	10,177	9,093	10,894	9,708	1,186	5.7	6.9	-34
February	9,488	9,418	10,049	9,860	189	-7.8	1.6	-997
March	9,850	8,598	9,623	8,536	1,087	-4.2	-13.4	898
April	10,742	10,132	10,116	8,711	1,405	5.1	2.1	318
May	10,307	9,404	9,608	8,787	821	-5.0	0.9	-584
June	10,301	9,500	9,403	8,926	477	-2.1	1.6	-344
July	9,228	9,685	9,716	9,785	-69	3.3	9.6	-546
August	8,581	8,220	9,700	8,957	743	-0.2	-8.5	812
September	10,577	8,876	10,413	8,887	1,526	7.4	-0.8	783
October	10,855	9,764	10,455	9,528	927	0.4	7.2	-599
November	10,494	9,135	10,260	9,387	873	-1.9	-1.5	-55
December	10,030	8,672	10,393	9,428	965	1.3	0.4	92
1987								
January	9,273	8,658	9,852	9,229	623	-5.2	-2.1	-342
February	9,907	9,041	10,436	9,191	1,245	5.9	-0.4	621
Year-to-date								
1986	19,665	18,511	20,943	19,567	1,375	8.3	21.2	-1,825
1987	19,180	17,699	20,288	18,420	1,868	-3.1	-5.9	492

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

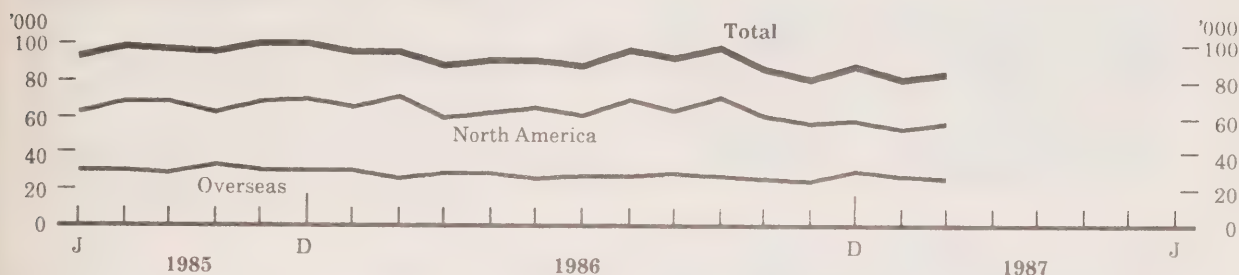
February 1987

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

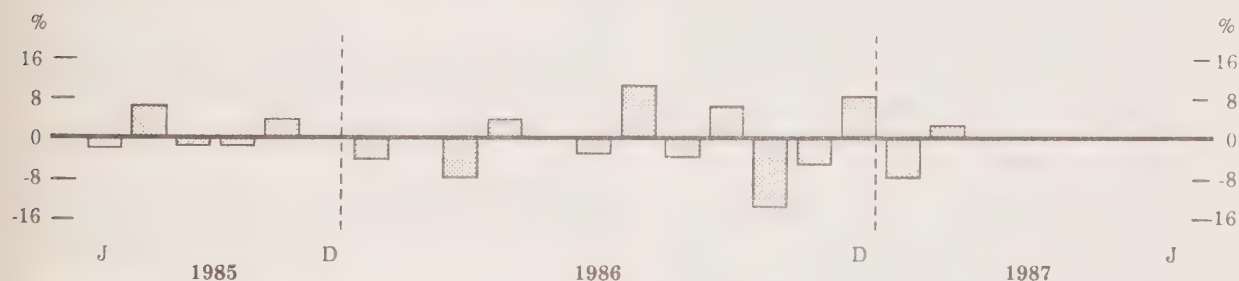
	Jan.	Feb.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions	\$ millions		%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	7,449.4	8,060.6	-7.1	8.2	-572.3	611.2	15,510.0	-4.3	-704.2
Japan	555.1	480.3	16.1	-13.5	77.0	-74.9	1,035.4	7.6	72.9
United Kingdom	229.7	254.2	-3.8	10.7	-9.0	24.5	483.9	8.7	38.8
Other EEC Countries	529.6	504.8	24.5	-4.7	104.3	-24.8	1,034.4	13.3	121.7
Other OECD Countries	218.6	191.6	8.6	-12.3	17.3	-27.0	410.1	2.3	9.3
Other Countries	869.7	944.2	-15.4	8.6	-158.6	74.5	1,813.9	-9.6	-193.6
Total	9,852.1	10,435.6	-5.2	5.9	-541.3	583.5	20,287.7	-3.1	-655.1
Imports from:									
United States	6,157.5	6,544.5	-5.7	6.3	-375.4	387.0	12,702.0	-7.3	-999.4
Japan	641.2	585.6	4.2	-8.7	25.8	-55.6	1,226.8	7.8	89.2
United Kingdom	415.7	258.9	0.6	-37.7	2.5	-156.7	674.6	-17.1	-139.1
Other EEC Countries	766.3	754.4	-1.0	-1.6	-7.4	-11.9	1,520.6	-2.1	-32.0
Other OECD Countries	231.5	223.6	26.9	-3.4	49.0	-7.9	455.1	-1.0	-4.7
Other Countries	1,016.8	824.1	11.6	-18.9	105.9	-192.6	1,840.9	-3.2	-61.5
Total	9,228.9	9,191.1	-2.1	-0.4	-199.6	-37.8	18,420.0	-5.9	-1,147.4
Balance with:									
United States	1,291.9	1,516.1			-197.0	224.2	2,808.0		295.2
Japan	-86.1	-105.3			51.3	-19.2	-191.4		-16.2
United Kingdom	-186.0	-4.7			-11.5	181.3	-190.7		177.9
Other EEC Countries	-236.7	-249.6			111.7	-12.9	-486.3		153.6
Other OECD Countries	-12.9	-32.0			-31.8	-19.1	-44.9		14.0
Other Countries	-147.0	120.1			-264.5	267.1	-27.0		-132.1
Total	623.2	1,244.5			-341.8	621.3	1,867.7		492.3

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985 - 1987



Month-to-month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales Seasonally Adjusted



New Motor Vehicle Sales

February 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 120,073 units in February 1987, an increase of 3.9% over the revised January 1987 level of 115,577 units. In February, higher sales were posted for both passenger cars (+3.1%) and commercial vehicles (+5.7%).

- The 3.9% increase in sales in February 1987 followed a decrease of 7.6% in January 1987, further extending the trend of fluctuating sales observed since the beginning of 1986.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars increased by 5.2% in February 1987 to reach a level of 56,924 units, while sales of imported passenger cars recorded a modest decline of 1.2% to a level of 26,621 units. The 5.2% increase in February for North American built passenger cars followed a decrease of 5.7% in January 1987. Imported passenger cars declined for the second consecutive month.

(continued on page 8)

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 101,523 units in February 1987, down 8.6% from the February 1986 level of 111,090 units. Passenger car sales fell by 12.6% to a level of 70,205 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a moderate gain of 1.9% to 31,318 units.
- The fifth consecutive year-over-year decrease in passenger car sales was due to a 17.9% decline for North American built passenger cars while sales of imported passengers cars rose by 1.7%. The increase in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 26.3% increase in Japanese car sales which was offset in large measure by sales decreases of 37.8% for South Korean passenger cars and 12.7% for European cars.
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 68.7% of the Canadian passenger car market in February 1987 (based on unit sales), down from a share of 73.1% in February 1986. The market share of the Japanese rose to 20.9% from 14.5% a year earlier. Manufacturers from other countries (including South Korea) held 10.4% of the market in February 1987, compared with 12.4% in February 1986. South Korea held 5.0% of the total passenger car market in February 1987, compared with 7.0% in the same month a year earlier.
- All provinces except British Columbia registered lower unit sales of passenger cars in February 1987 when compared to February 1986, with decreases ranging from 30.9% in Newfoundland to 9.3% in Ontario. Sales of commercial vehicles increased in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where unit sales were down 17.6% from February 1986 and Alberta, which recorded a decrease of 16.0%.

(see table on page 9)

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the February 1987 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/ \$80), available the second week of May. Contact Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

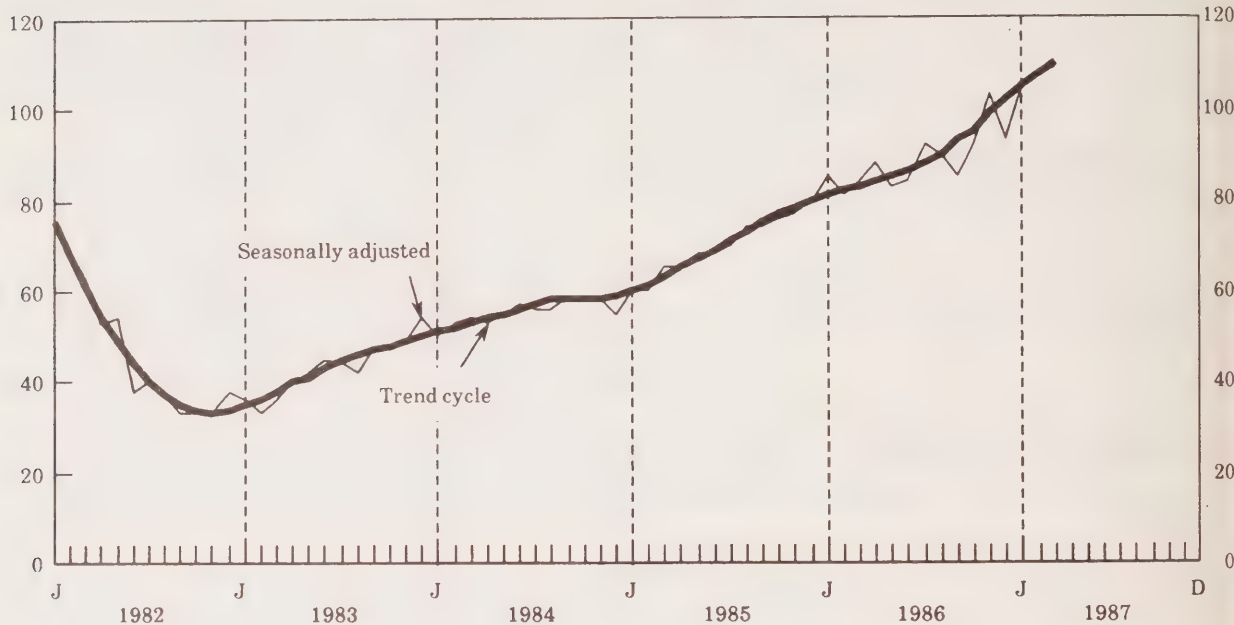
New Motor Vehicle Sales Unadjusted – Canada

February 1987

	Feb. 1987	Change 1987/86	Jan.-Feb. 1987	Change 1987/86
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	101,523	-8.6	184,561	-11.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	48,227	-17.9	85,775	-19.7
Japan	14,680	26.3	25,623	8.0
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	7,298	-26.9	15,323	-17.9
(South Korea)	(3,511)	(-37.8)	(7,809)	(-25.4)
Total	70,205	-12.6	126,721	-15.1
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	27,787	1.3	51,739	-0.7
Overseas	3,531	6.3	6,101	-6.7
Total	31,318	1.9	57,840	-1.3
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	1,553,199	1.0	2,830,612	-1.6
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	684,274	-7.4	1,190,047	-11.2
Japan	209,141	45.8	364,615	25.0
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	125,803	-10.0	255,180	-4.4
(South Korea)	(29,884)	(-42.3)	(66,421)	(-30.9)
Total	1,019,218	-0.3	1,809,842	-4.7
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	481,580	1.2	930,411	3.3
Overseas	52,401	32.9	90,359	15.5
Total	533,981	3.7	1,020,770	4.3

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)

January 1982 to March 1987

**Help-wanted Index**

March 1987

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) remained virtually unchanged at 109 in March 1987, increasing by only one point from a month earlier. The index is at its highest level since September 1974 when it stood at 114. The Canada index has generally been increasing since February 1983 when it was 33.

Between February and March 1987, the Help-wanted Index increased in Quebec (to 128 from 118) while it decreased in the Atlantic region (to 129 from 142) and in Ontario (to 140 from 144). The remaining regions showed little or no change. Over the past 12 months the indexes generally increased in Quebec and in Ontario while they remained relatively stable in the Prairie provinces and in British Columbia.

The Canada trend-cycle¹, which has generally been increasing since December 1982, continued its advance in March 1987 (see chart).

(see table on page 11)

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-991-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-991-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1986						
March	84	109	90	105	46	43
April	88	98	93	120	45	40
May	83	101	95	107	44	37
June	84	109	87	113	44	41
July	92	117	93	132	43	40
August	90	129	97	118	44	39
September	85	95	98	107	43	41
October	92	144	102	118	42	43
November	103	119	121	128	46	40
December	93	108	97	130	44	37
1987						
January	104	138	105	145	48	39
February	108	142	118	144	47	40
March	109	129	128	140	47	39

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

February 1987

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$718 million in February 1987, up 3.2% over the February 1986 level of \$696 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to February 1987 totalled \$1,486 million, up 1.9% over the corresponding period in 1986.

Department store sales during February 1987 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from February 1986 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$7.2 million (-6.5%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$4.3 million (18.7%);
- Nova Scotia, \$21.3 million (8.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$13.6 million (1.3%);
- Quebec, \$131.9 million (2.3%);
- Ontario, \$275.9 million (9.3%);
- Manitoba, \$33.2 million (-2.8%);
- Saskatchewan, \$21.7 million (0.6%);
- Alberta, \$94.8 million (-6.2%);
- British Columbia, \$114.3 million (0.7%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$36.1 million (-8.7%);
- Edmonton, \$41.8 million (-7.9%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$12.2 million (7.5%);
- Hamilton, \$19.0 million (7.2%);
- Montreal, \$79.1 million (2.6%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$30.5 million (5.0%);
- Quebec City, \$17.2 million (3.6%);
- Toronto, \$115.5 million (9.2%);
- Vancouver, \$69.0 million (-1.0%);
- Winnipeg, \$30.0 million (-3.5%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *Daily* the week of April 20.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20),

available the third week of April. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending April 4, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 4, 1987 totalled 315 009 tonnes, an increase of 3.1% from the preceding week's total of 305 652 tonnes and up 8.4% from the year-earlier level of 290 596 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 3 873 448 tonnes, an increase of 4.2% from 3 716 988 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

February 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,199,430 phonograph records in February 1987, up 8.7% from the 3,864,685^r produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,816,061 in February 1987, up 23.6% from 3,086,375 tapes in February 1986.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 7,755,230 – up 11.7% from the 6,943,294^r records produced during the January to February 1986 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 11.1% to 7,069,749 from 6,365,709 tapes during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 13. Contact Don Grant (613-991-3521), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

February 1987

Canadian manufacturers sold 196,008 automotive replacement batteries in February 1987, an increase of 14.1% from the 171,725 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 319,223 automotive replacement batteries in February 1987, down 12.2% from 363,605 for the same period in 1986.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries are also available. Order the February 1987 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of April 20. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

February 1987

Canadian egg production decreased slightly to 38.2 million dozen in February 1987 from 38.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 0.3% from February 1986, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 1,939 from 1,947.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release May 15. Contact Peter Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

February 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis (1981=100) are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to February 1987 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to February 1987 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001 \$15/\$150), available the last week of April. Contact J. Butterill (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- ✓ **The Sugar Situation**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- Primary Textile Industries – Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry**, 1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 34-250B 1821
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, February 1987. **Catalogue number 36-004**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**, December 1986. **Catalogue number 41-006**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Special Trade Contractors**, 1984.
Catalogue number 64-210
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Exports by Commodity**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).
- Labour Force Information**, March 1987. → ?
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available April 10th at 7:00 a.m.
- ✓ **Education Statistics Bulletin**, Vol. 9, No. 2,
Trends in University Graduations, 1970-1985. **Catalogue number 81-002**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday April 10, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Labour Force Survey, March 1987 | 3 |
| • Employment increased for the eighth consecutive month. | |
| Farm Product Price Index, February 1987 | 6 |
| • Farm prices were down 0.7% from January. | |

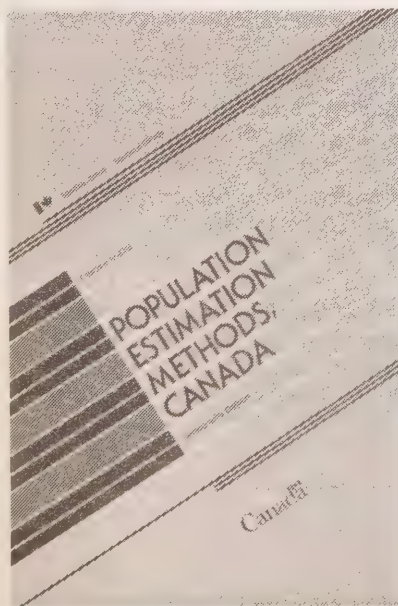
(continued on page 2)

Population Estimation Methods, Canada

This new publication brings together the methods used by Statistics Canada to produce a wide range of population estimates. These estimates have applications in the areas of planning, marketing and programme evaluation in both the public and private sectors.

Topics covered in the publication include: postcensal estimates of the total population; postcensal population estimates by sex, age and marital status; intercensal estimates; internal migration; emigration; local area population and family estimates.

Order *Population Estimation Methods, Canada* (91-528E, \$25), now available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Contact Lawrence Wise (613-991-2350).



Major Releases – Concluded

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, February 1987 8

- The index decreased 0.5% from January but was up 4.8% from February 1986.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, February 1987 9

- The index remained unchanged from January but stood 3.1% higher than the year-earlier level.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, February 1987	10
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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

March 1987

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for March 1987 indicate a continuation of the modest but steady growth in employment noted since last August. Growth in the labour force continued to restrict the decrease in the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate held at 9.6 despite an employment increase of 23,000.

Employment

For the week ending March 21, 1987, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,800,000 – up 23,000 from February. This was the eighth consecutive month of growth in employment, which has risen 244,000 since July 1986.

- Employment declined by 13,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, falling to 2,415,000. However, it increased by 36,000 among persons aged 25 and over, rising to 9,385,000. This is the eighth consecutive month of growth for this age group, totalling gains of 231,000 since July 1986.
- Full-time employment advanced by 75,000 – the second month of strong growth. Part-time employment decreased by 30,000.
- Employment increased by 11,000 in the transportation, communications and other utilities sector, 7,000 in finance, insurance and real estate, and 18,000 in public administration. It declined by 16,000 in agriculture and 9,000 in the other primary industries.
- The seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by an estimated 30,000 in Quebec and 11,000 in Alberta. There was little or no change in the level for the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment for March 1987 was 1,254,000, remaining virtually unchanged from the January and February levels. The unemployment rate held at 9.6.

- The level of unemployment dropped by 9,000 among males aged 25 and older, while it rose slightly in the other major age and sex categories.
- Unemployment rose by 4,000 in Newfoundland, 8,000 in Ontario and 5,000 in British Columbia. It fell by 9,000 in Alberta while there was little or no change noted for the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24 was estimated at 14.8, the second monthly increase of 0.2. The rate remained at 8.2 among adults.
- The unemployment rate rose by 1.7 in Newfoundland (20.1), 0.4 in New Brunswick (13.5), 0.1 in Ontario (6.9), 0.7 in Manitoba (7.4) and 0.3 in British Columbia (13.6). It declined by 0.1 in Prince Edward Island (14.4) and Nova Scotia (14.5), 0.3 in Quebec (10.6), 0.1 in Saskatchewan (7.1) and 0.7 in Alberta (10.2).

Participation Rate and Employment/Population Ratio

The participation rate rose by 0.1, reaching once again the January 1986 record of 66.1. The employment/population ratio was unchanged at 59.7.

- The participation rate increased by 0.1 among persons aged 25 and older and was unchanged for persons aged 15 to 24.
- An increase of 0.1 in the employment/population ratio for adults offset the decline of 0.2 noted for young people.

(continued on page 4)

Changes Since March 1986 (Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment increased by 207,000 (1.8%), rising to 11,508,000.
- Full-time employment increased by 2.4%, while the decrease in the number of males in part-time jobs resulted in an overall decrease of 1% for part-time employment.
- Employment fell by 1.6% in the goods-producing industries, with non-agricultural primary industries affected the most (-7.6%).
- A 3.2% increase in employment in service-producing industries was led by a rise of 5.5% in community, business and personal services.
- The estimated number of unemployed persons increased by 17,000 (+1.2%), rising to 1,397,000.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.1, edging down to 10.8.
- The participation rate and the employment/population ratio both increased by 0.4, rising to 65.3 and 58.3, respectively.

Supplementary Survey Data

Each March since 1979, Statistics Canada has conducted a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to identify the number and characteristics of persons who say that they want work but are not actively seeking it. The survey looks at why these persons are not looking for work and also at their recent labour market experiences, their future job expectations, and willingness to move if a suitable job were offered.

The results of this annual survey complement data from the monthly LFS on persons who have looked for work in the previous six months but who, for various reasons, did not look for work during the past four weeks. The March survey covers a much broader group, however, since it refers to all persons who report wanting a job, whether or not they have ever actively looked for one.

Persons who report wanting a job may not be actively seeking one for a variety of reasons. These reasons fall into two general categories – those which are labour market-related (awaiting recall to a former job, awaiting replies to earlier job search efforts, or a belief that no suitable jobs are available) and personal and other reasons (illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, going to school, etc.).

The March 1987 results showed that an estimated 216,000 persons reported that they wanted work but were not seeking it for labour market-related reasons. This compares to 245,000 in March 1986 and a peak of 335,000 in March 1983.

An additional 143,000 persons reported that they wanted a job but remained outside of the labour force last month because of personal and other reasons unrelated to labour market conditions. The corresponding March 1986 estimate was 151,000.

An analysis of March survey results spanning several years will appear in the April issue of *The Labour Force*, to be released in the week of May 18, 1987. Entitled "Persons on the Margins of the Labour Force", this study analyzes the demographic characteristics of persons wanting but not seeking work, drawing out similarities and differences with persons in the labour force. Their recent employment experiences, the strength of their attachment to the job market and the kinds of work they would like to have are among the issues examined.

A set of standard tabulations from the March supplementary survey (1979-1987) will be available next week. To obtain a copy, contact: Ernest Akyeampong, Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, 5th Floor, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 (613-991-4624).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the March 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of April. Contact Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	March 1987	February 1987	March 1986
Seasonally adjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	13,054	13,029	12,837
Employment ('000)	11,800	11,777	11,599
Unemployment ('000)	1,254	1,252	1,238
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	9.6	9.6
Participation rate (%)	66.1	66.0	65.7
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.7	59.7	59.4
Unadjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,906	12,761	12,681
Employment ('000)	11,508	11,426	11,301
Unemployment ('000)	1,397	1,335	1,380
Unemployment rate (%)	10.8	10.5	10.9
Participation rate (%)	65.3	64.7	64.9
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.3	57.9	57.9

Farm Product Price Index

February 1987

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 88.1 in February, down 0.7% from the revised January level of 88.7. This was the third consecutive decrease in the index, following three monthly increases. The February 1987 index stood 5.8% lower than the year-earlier level of 93.5.

The percentage changes in the index between January and February 1987 for the provinces were as follows:

● Newfoundland	0.0%;
● Prince Edward Island	4.6%;
● Nova Scotia	-0.9%;
● New Brunswick	0.9%;
● Quebec	0.6%;
● Ontario	-0.5%;
● Manitoba	-1.5%;
● Saskatchewan	-1.1%;
● Alberta	-1.7%;
● British Columbia	-0.8%;
● Canada	-0.7%.

Crops

The crops index decreased 2.5% in February 1987 and stood at 63.8. The index has been relatively steady since August 1986 but remains 19.8% below its February 1986 level. Cereal and oilseed prices were lower in February 1987 while potato prices rose.

- Lower initial prices for wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board, which came into effect in August 1986, were largely responsible for the 27.0% year-over-year drop in the cereals index. The cereals index stood at 53.3 in February 1987, a 2.4% decrease from the previous month. Since August 1986, the index has been in the range set in July 1978. A larger proportion of low quality

wheat was delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in February, resulting in lower prices for this crop.

- The oilseeds index decreased 7.6% in February 1987 to a level of 68.0. The index has fallen 28.4% during the past 12 months and is now at about the same level as in April 1976. In February, prices dropped for canola, flaxseed and soybeans. Reports of a larger than anticipated soybean crop in Brazil and a proposed levy on oilseeds and oilseed products produced in or imported into the E.E.C. were associated with the decline in oilseed prices.
- The potato index rose 1.3% in February 1987 to 93.3 due to higher prices in several provinces for table, seed and processing potatoes. The index has risen 72.8% from the relatively low level set in February 1986.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index increased 0.3% in February 1987 to 110.5. Hog prices were up while those for cattle, poultry, eggs and milk showed little change. With the increase in February 1987, the livestock and animal products index stood 3.9% above its year-earlier level.

- Hog prices rose 1.9% in February 1987 after falling almost 20% during the previous two months. The hog index, at 108.0, was 4.7% above the year-earlier level.
- The poultry index fell 0.8% in February 1987 due to a higher percentage of lower valued stewing hens slaughtered and a decrease in prices received by producers in some provinces for broiler and roaster chickens.

User Note

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the February issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release May 5. Contact Paul Murray (613-991-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

February 1987

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) declined to 131.1 in February, down 0.5% from the revised figures for the previous month but up 4.8% from a year earlier.

Between January and February 1987, price decreases were recorded for all types of plywood, which more than offset small increases for gypsum wallboard, wooden doors and polyethylene film sheets.

On a year-over-year basis, prices for architectural materials rose 5.6% from February 1986, due mainly to increases for gypsum wall-

board, metal roofing and siding, windows and sash and some types of plywood. This was followed by an increase in prices for structural materials of 5.4%, due primarily to roof trusses and concrete bricks and blocks. Prices for electrical materials rose 2.4% while prices for mechanical materials were up 0.4% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

February 1987

(1981=100)

	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Feb. '86	% Change	
				Feb. '87/ Jan. '87	Feb. '87/ Feb. '86
Total materials	131.1	131.7	125.1	-0.5	4.8
Architectural materials	132.6	133.6	125.6	-0.7	5.6
Structural materials	132.2	132.1	125.4	0.1	5.4
Mechanical materials	125.1	124.8	124.6	0.2	0.4
Electrical materials	120.4	119.9	117.6	0.4	2.4

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

February 1987

The non-residential construction building material price index (1981=100) showed no change in February from the revised previous month's index of 127.1, but was 3.1% higher than the year-earlier level of 123.3.

Between January and February 1987, there were several minor price changes. The most significant decreases were for all types of plywood which offset increases for polyethylene film sheets, wooden doors and ready-mix concrete.

Between February 1986 and February 1987, prices for architectural materials increased 4.9%; structural materials 3.3%; and electrical materials 3.1%. Mechanical materials showed no change. Price increases which had a notable impact on the total index were for metal roofing and siding, ready-mix concrete and concrete bricks and blocks.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact the Information Service (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

February 1987
(1981=100)

	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Feb. '86	% Change	
				Feb. '87/ Jan. '87	Feb. '87/ Feb. '86
Total materials	127.1	127.1	123.3	-	3.1
Architectural material	130.4	130.7	124.3	-0.2	4.9
Structural materials	126.7	126.4	122.6	0.2	3.3
Mechanical materials	125.8	125.5	125.8	0.2	-
Electrical materials	121.2	120.8	117.6	0.3	3.1

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

February 1987

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, February housing starts in Canada totalled 206,000 units, down from 236,000 in January.
- In spite of this 12.7% decline, housing activity in the first two months of 1987 was up 33% from the same period last year.

Urban centres with populations of 10,000 and over

- In urban centres, housing starts in both the single and multiple family dwelling sectors dropped 14%.
- On a regional basis, Quebec reported a 50% drop from the January level. In other provinces, decreases were much smaller.
- Compared to February 1986, housing activity increased only in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25 and 29.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the second week of May. Contact P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

March 1987

Preliminary steel ingot production for March 1987 totalled 1 350 000 tonnes, an increase of 7.4% from 1 256 742 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 3 732 395 tonnes, an increase of 5.3% from 3 545 567 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 870 000 tonnes in March, up 6.4% from 817 916 tonnes a year earlier. Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 2 478 771 tonnes, an increase of 7.2% compared to 2 312 130 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the March 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of June 1. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending March 31, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the period ending March 31, 1987 totalled 6.5 million tonnes, an increase of 15.2% from the 1986 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 8.6% and were up in the West by 20.6%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) advanced in the East by 38.9% and increased in the West by 12.7%; there was an over-all national increase of 30.7%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 59.8 million tonnes, an increase of 4.5% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 6.3%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 12 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of April 13. Contact Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Business Employment: Demographic and Earnings Profile 1984

Tabulations for the demographic and earnings profile of business employment for 1984 are now available. These tables provide data on employment and payroll by province, major industry group, firm employment size, and age and sex of employee.

Contact John Skelton (613-991-3751), Small Business Statistics Projects Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics February 1987

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 608 201 cubic metres in February 1987, an increase of 5.9% from 4 352 230 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 395 427 cubic metres, up 13.2% from 3 882 869 cubic metres in February 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 003 923 cubic metres, an increase of 5.1% from the 7 614 708 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 19 578 613 cubic metres, a decrease of 11.1% from 22 027 654 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of pulpwood receipts was 9 195 339 cubic metres, an increase of 12.2% from 8 192 055 cubic metres in February 1986. Receipts of wood residue increased 15.1% to 8 772 192 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 7 619 504 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 16 491 601 cubic metres, was up 8.2% from 15 240 543 cubic metres from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of April 20. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Wine Industry 1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wine industry (SIC 1141) totalled \$256.2 million, up 9.0% from \$235.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5405 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-251B 1141. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Plastic Bag Industry 1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled \$546.9 million, up 8.4% from \$504.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5417 and to be released shortly in catalogue 33-250B 1691. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Women's Coat and Jacket Industry 1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's coat and jacket industry (SIC 2441) totalled \$244.7 million, down 6.3% from \$261.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5445 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2441. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Women's Clothing Contractors Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's clothing contractors industry (SIC 2445) totalled \$267.5 million, up 23.0% from \$217.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5449 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2445. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle steering and suspension industry (SIC 3254) totalled \$666.8 million, up 5.2% from \$633.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5558 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3254. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Structural Concrete Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the structural concrete products industry (SIC 3542) totalled \$232.3 million, up 18.0% from \$196.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6853 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250B 3542. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pharmaceutical and medicine industry (SIC 3741) totalled \$2,229.8 million, up 21.2% from \$1,839.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6876 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250B 3741. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,**
December 1986. **Catalogue number 63-011**
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Population Estimation Methods, Canada.**
Catalogue number 91-528E
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26.50).

✓ **Summary of Canadian International**
Trade, January 1987.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Major Release Dates: Week of April 13-16

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date(s) of
release**

Title

Reference period

April

13	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1987
15	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1987
16	The Consumer Price Index	March 1987
16-21	Retail Trade	February 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday April 13, 1987

Major Releases

Final Canadian Population Counts, 1986 Census 2

- Canada's population count shows continued slower growth.

Composite Leading Indicator, January 1987 3

- The leading indicator rose by 0.4%, with eight out of 10 components contributing to the gain (the most widespread increase in the past 12 months).

Data Availability Announcements

Sugar Sales, March 1987 5

Grain Marketing Situation Report, March 1987 5

Exports by Commodity, February 1987 5

Publications Released 6

**Final Canadian Population Counts:
Special Supplement**



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Final Canadian Population Counts 1986 Census

On June 3, 1986, Census Day, Canada's total population was 25,354,064 – according to final 1986 Census data released today. But while our population is increasing, the growth rate continues to decline.

Between 1981 and 1986 Canada's growth rate was 4.2%, the lowest in 25 years, down from a high of 9.7% between 1961 and 1966. Five out of 10 provinces exceeded the national growth rate. Alberta ranked first, at 6.1%, followed closely by Ontario with 5.7%.

Saskatchewan became the sixth Canadian province to record a population in excess of one million (1,010,198 as of June 3, 1986).

More information and analysis of the 1986 Census population counts are included in a special attachment to this edition of the *Daily*. Data packages on final population counts are available from your nearest Statistics Canada regional office, or call Joanne Haley (613-991-4636), Communications Division.

Population and Occupied Private Dwellings, for Canada, Provinces and Territories 1981 and 1986

	1981 Population	1986 Population	% Change	1986 Occupied private dwellings ³
Canada	24,343,181	25,354,064¹	4.2	9,057,533²
Newfoundland	567,681	568,349	0.1	159,917
Prince Edward Island	122,506	126,646	3.4	40,872
Nova Scotia	847,442	873,199 ¹	3.0	297,230 ²
New Brunswick	696,403	710,422 ¹	2.0	232,972 ²
Quebec	6,438,403	6,540,276 ¹	1.6	2,372,471 ²
Ontario	8,625,107	9,113,515 ¹	5.7	3,246,864 ²
Manitoba	1,026,241	1,071,232 ¹	4.4	385,997 ²
Saskatchewan	968,313	1,010,198 ¹	4.3	360,590 ²
Alberta	2,237,724	2,375,278 ¹	6.1	842,476 ²
British Columbia	2,744,467	2,889,207 ¹	5.3	1,096,101 ²
Yukon	23,153	23,504	1.5	8,143
Northwest Territories	45,741	52,238	14.2	13,900

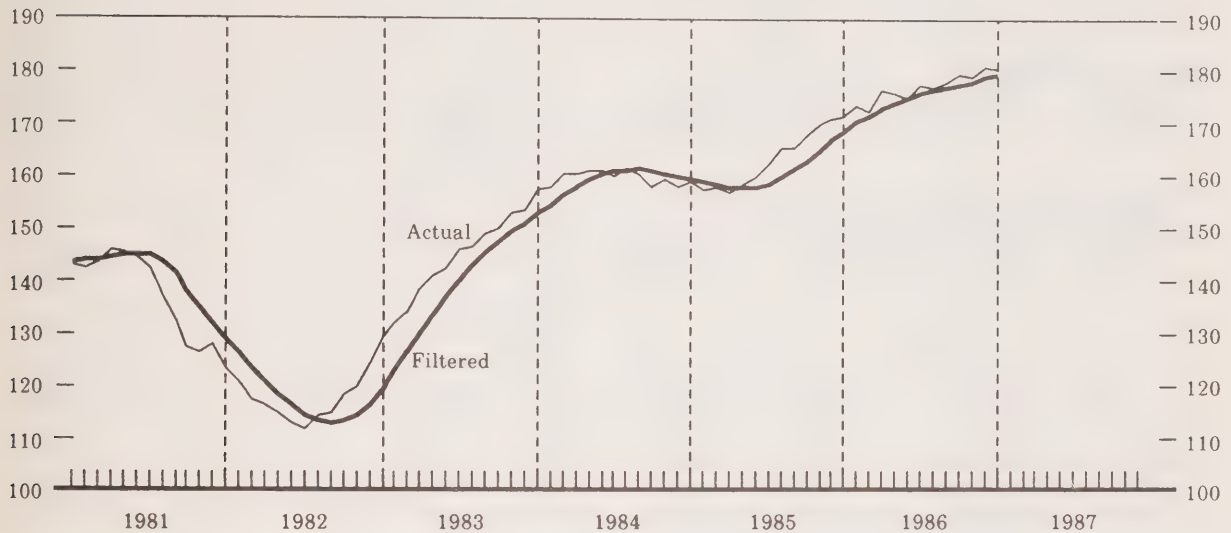
¹ Reported figures include estimates of total population on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements that have been added to census counts. The estimates of population added are as follows: Nova Scotia (23), New Brunswick (980), Quebec (7,815), Ontario (11,821), Manitoba (8,216), Saskatchewan (585), Alberta (9,453), British Columbia (5,840), Canada (44,733).

² Reported figures include estimates of occupied private dwellings on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements that have been added to census counts. The estimates of occupied private dwellings added are as follows: Nova Scotia (6), New Brunswick (271), Quebec (1,582), Ontario (3,112), Manitoba (1,673), Saskatchewan (123), Alberta (1,949), British Columbia (1,884), Canada (10,600).

³ Includes all private dwellings occupied by usual residents as well as private dwellings occupied solely by foreign and (or) temporary residents.

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

Jan. 1981 to Jan. 1987



Composite Leading Indicator

January 1987

The composite leading index continued to rise by 0.4% in January, the same as in the preceding month. There was an improvement in the number of components rising, however, with eight of the 10 components contributing to the gain. This was the most widespread increase in the past 12 months.

The gain in the leading indicator in January was led by the residential construction index, while the indicators of manufacturing demand continued to improve and the stock market index turned up. These increases were partly offset by a sharp drop in the percentage change of industrial prices relative to unit labour cost.

Employment and output continued to post solid increases early in 1987. Employment rose by 0.3% in January and again in February,

marking the seventh straight monthly increase. Total output rose by 0.1% in January, after a 1.0% gain in December. These gains followed sluggish growth in the second half of 1986.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Order *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the *Monthly Economic Review*. The April issue of this publication will be released April 25. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact L. Bussière (613-990-1640). For general information, contact P. Cross (613-990-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change						Level
	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	179.4
Unfiltered	-0.4	0.6	0.8	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	180.6
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	130,594 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	0.8	1.5	0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-1.7	699,501 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	1.6	2.6	2.4	1.7	0.9	2.3	110.4
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.4	3,416 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods) ²	-.00	-.01	-.00	-.00	.01	.01	1.68
Average workweek (hours)	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	38.7
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	.03	.02	0.0	-.01	-.03	-.05	-.06
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	182.6
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	0.6	3,144
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	10,379 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Data Availability Announcements

Sugar Sales

March 1987

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 78 843 585 kilograms for all types of sugar in March 1987, comprising 73 854 583 kilograms in domestic sales and 4 989 002 kilograms in export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 227 501 562 kilograms, 211 736 291 kilograms in domestic sales and 15 765 271 in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 77 809 820 kilograms in March 1986, of which 73 636 252 kilograms were domestic sales and 4 173 568 kilograms were export sales. The 1986 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 234 911 620 kilograms^r (revised figure), 220 121 378 kilograms^r in domestic sales and 14 790 242 kilograms in export sales.

Order the March 1987 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of May 4. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

March 1987

The situation report for March is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situations.

Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Exports by Commodity

February 1987

Commodity-country export trade statistics for February 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686- 3713 and 3719.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of April. Contact G. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products,**
March 1987. **Catalogue number 32-012**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

✓ **Primary Iron and Steel, January 1987.**
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin,**
Vol. 19, No. 3, January 1987.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:
\$9.50/\$95).

✓ **Imports by Commodity, January 1987.**
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:
\$60/\$600).

Provincial and Territorial Government
Employment, July-September 1986.
Catalogue number 72-007
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64). OX
red

✓ **Cancer in Canada, 1982.**
Catalogue number 82-207
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50).

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- Canada's population growth rate continues to decline.
- Despite much lower growth, Alberta remained our fastest growing province between 1981 and 1986.
- 7 million people (30% of our total population) now live in the three census metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.
- Saskatoon posted the highest population growth rate among census metropolitan areas.
- Suburban municipalities continued to expand.
- The number of occupied private dwellings grew twice as fast as the population.

CENSUS 1986 HIGHLIGHTS

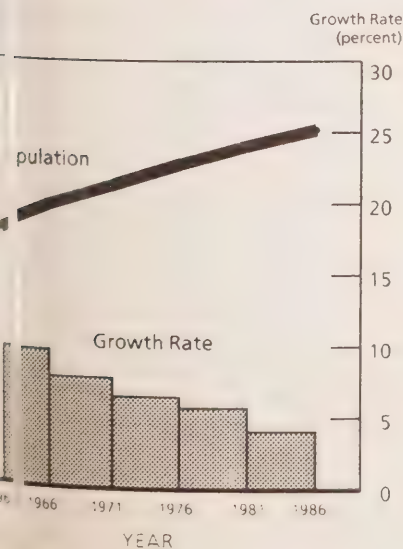
POPULATION COUNT SHOWS CONTINUED SLOWER GROWTH

Canada's population reached 24,343,181 last June, according to the 1986 Census. This represents a growth rate of 4.2% (or 1,014,883 people) over the 1981-1986 period.

While Canada's population is rising, its rate of growth is slowly slowing down.

The growth rate of 4.2% for the 1986 period is the lowest year growth rate recorded by the census in the last 25 years, down from a high of 9.7% during the 1966-1971 period. This decline may be attributed to lower immigration and a declining birth rate.

Population, Canada, Showing Continued Slower Growth Rate 1961-1986



How the Provinces and Territories Fared

Five of the 10 provinces exceeded the national five-year growth rate. Alberta led the way with a growth rate of 6.1%, although this is significantly lower than the rate of 21.7% registered during the 1976-1981 period. The growth rate in Alberta was primarily due to a much higher than average rate of natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths). This natural increase, together with migration from abroad, more than counterbalanced a net out-migration of persons to other provinces.

Ontario followed a close second, with a growth rate of 5.7%, up slightly from its rate of increase over the

1976-1981 period. In fact, Ontario was the only province east of Manitoba to experience a growth rate above the national average.

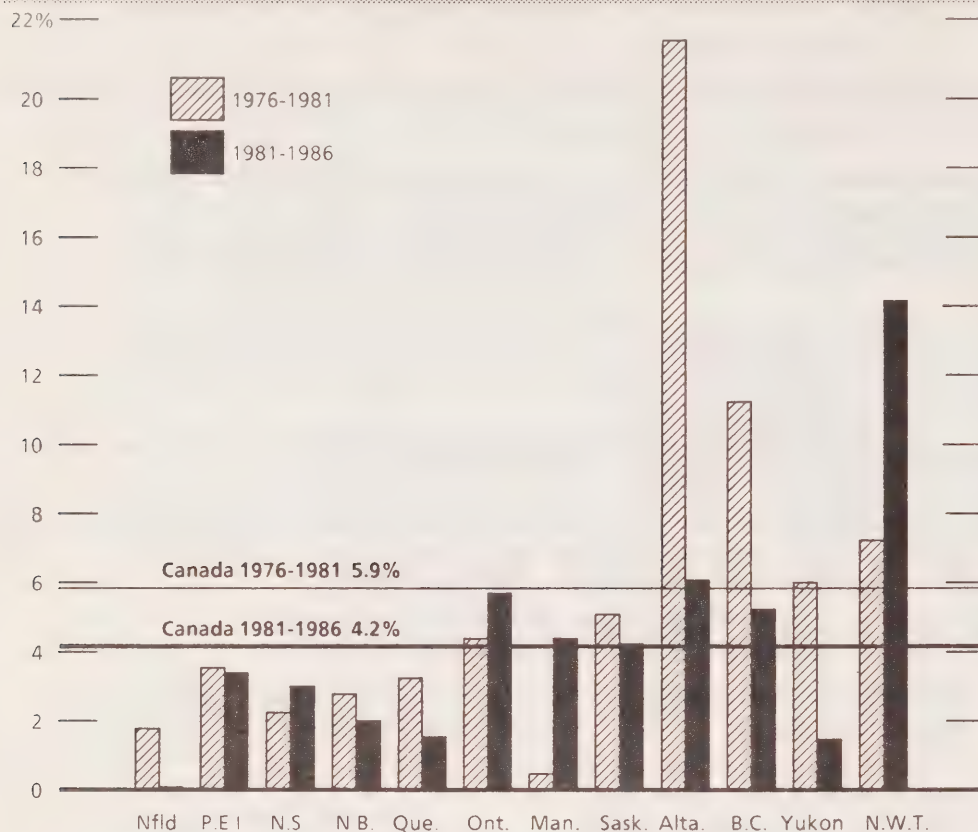
In the west, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also all exceeded the national growth rate with 5.3%, 4.4% and 4.3% respectively. Comparable rates for the 1976-1981 period showed British Columbia had an increase of 11.3%, Manitoba 0.5%, and Saskatchewan 5.1%.

Between 1981 and 1986, Saskatchewan's population increased by 41,885, breaking the one-million population barrier for the first time. This makes it the sixth province with a population over one million.

Continued page 2

Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1986

Province/Territory	1981	1986	Percentage Change	
	Population	Population	1981-86	1976-81
Canada	24,343,181	25,354,064	4.2	5.9
Newfoundland	567,681	568,349	0.1	1.8
Prince Edward Island	122,506	126,646	3.4	3.6
Nova Scotia	847,442	873,199	3.0	2.3
New Brunswick	696,403	710,422	2.0	2.8
Quebec	6,438,403	6,540,276	1.6	3.3
Ontario	8,625,107	9,113,515	5.7	4.4
Manitoba	1,026,241	1,071,232	4.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	968,313	1,010,198	4.3	5.1
Alberta	2,237,724	2,375,278	6.1	21.7
British Columbia	2,744,467	2,889,207	5.3	11.3
Yukon	23,153	23,504	1.5	6.0
Northwest Territories	45,741	52,238	14.2	7.4

**Population Growth Rate by Province and Territory, 1976-1986**

► Continued from page 1

Of the 10 provinces, Manitoba experienced the largest increase in growth rate, from 0.5% between 1976 and 1981 to 4.4% between 1981 and 1986.

Quebec registered a population growth rate of 1.6%, the second smallest growth rate among the 10 provinces. This was a decline from level of 3.3% experienced during the 1976-1981 period. Newfoundland had the lowest growth rate, at 0.1%.

The Yukon Territory experienced a population growth rate of 1.5%, a significant decline from the 6.0% registered during the 1976-1981 period. The Northwest Territories, however, experienced an increase of 14.2% during 1981-1986, up from 7.4% during the 1976-1981 period.

Population
25,354,064

Occupied Private Dwelling:
9,057,533

POPULATION REDISTRIBUTED

A look at the last 25 years

One effect on these differences in growth has been a continued redistribution of Canada's population over the last 25 years.

British Columbia, in experiencing growth rates consistently higher than the national average, had an 11.4% share of the population in 1986, up from 8.9% in 1961. Alberta accounted for 9.4% of Canada's population, up from 7.3% in 1961. The principal cause of these higher than average growth rates has been international and interprovincial migration.

Although Alberta has experienced an increase, both Manitoba and Saskatchewan now have a smaller proportion of the population, leaving the Prairie Region as a whole almost unchanged from its 1961 level, with 17.6% of Canada's population.

Ontario in 1986, had 35.9% of Canada's population, up from 34.2% in 1961. Its share of the total population increased slightly between 1981 and 1986, following a decline

during the previous five years.

Both the Atlantic provinces and Quebec showed continued declines in their share of the population. Quebec's share of 25.8% of the

population in 1986 is down 3.0% from its 1961 level, while the Atlantic provinces now account for 9.0% of Canada's population, down from a 1961 level of nearly 10.4%.

Population Distribution, Provinces and Territories, 1961 and 1986

Province/Territory	Percentage Distribution	
	1961	1986
Canada	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland	2.5	2.2
Prince Edward Island	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	4.0	3.4
New Brunswick	3.3	2.8
Quebec	28.8	25.8
Ontario	34.2	35.9
Manitoba	5.1	4.2
Saskatchewan	5.1	4.0
Alberta	7.3	9.4
British Columbia	8.9	11.4
Yukon	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.2

Figures may not equal 100% due to rounding

MAJOR CENTRES GETTING LARGER

The average growth rate of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas was 5.9%, notably above the national average.

The big winner among Canada's census metropolitan areas was Saskatoon, with a population growth rate of 14.6% during the 1981-1986 period.

In terms of growth rate, Ottawa-Hull ranked second with a growth rate of 10.1%, followed by Toronto with 9.5%.

The metropolitan areas of Calgary and Edmonton, which experienced substantial growth rates of 7% and 18.1% during the 1976-1981 period, grew by 7.2% and 6.0%, respectively, between 1981 and 1986.

Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver continue to be Canada's three largest metropolitan areas with populations in excess of 1 million. Together they comprised 7.7 million people or 30.5% of Canada's population in 1986.

A preliminary analysis of the growth of these three census metropolitan areas indicates a resurgence in the growth of their central cities.

While the cities of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver continued to grow at a slower rate than the surrounding municipalities of the metropolitan areas, these three central cities continued to show the turnaround in population growth that was first observed in the 1981 census.

For the 1981-1986 period, Toronto showed an increase of just over 2%. This compares to a decrease of 5% during the 1976-1981 period and an even larger decrease of 11% during the 1971-1976 period.

In the case of the city of Montréal, population showed little change between 1981 and 1986, compared to declines of about 10% in each of the periods 1976-1981 and 1971-1976.

Vancouver showed an increase of over 4% for the 1981-1986 period, up from about 1% during 1976-1981 and a decline of 4% during the 1971-1976 period.

Further analysis is required to determine the extent to which this turnaround also occurred in other central cities. This topic will be further considered as part of a study of *Where Canadians Live* which will be published in early 1988.

Population, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981 and 1986

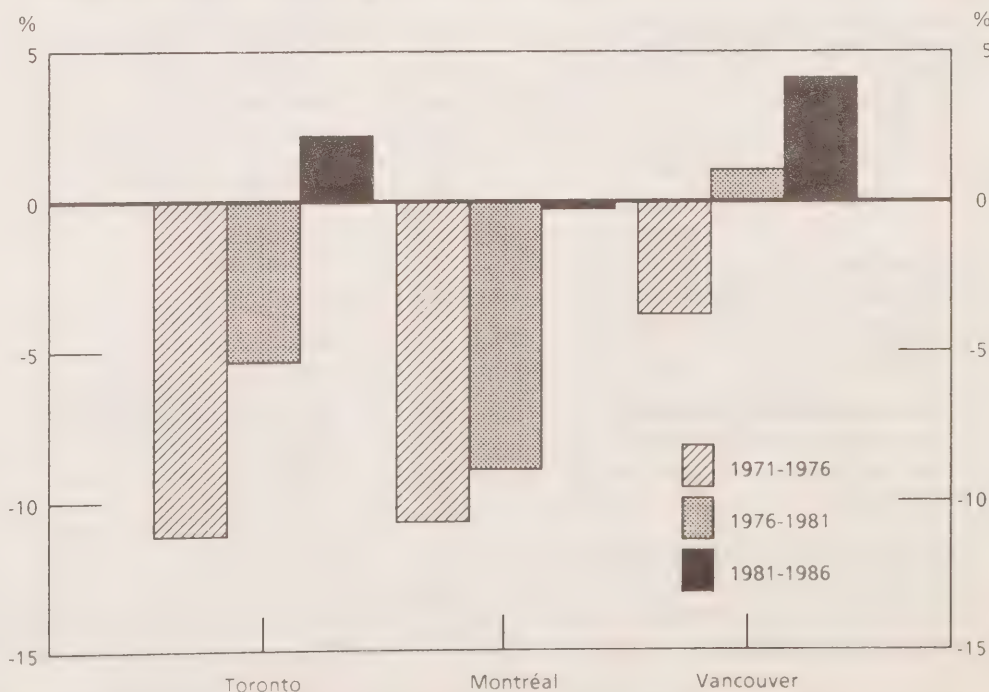
Rank 1986	Census Metropolitan Area	1981 Population (1)	1986 Population	Percentage Change 1981-1986
1	Toronto	3,130,392 A	3,427,168	9.5
2	Montréal	2,862,286 A	2,921,357 (2)	2.1
3	Vancouver	1,268,183	1,380,729	8.9
4	Ottawa-Hull	743,821 A	819,263	10.1
5	Edmonton	740,882 A	785,465 (2)	6.0
6	Calgary	625,966 A	671,326 (2)	7.2
7	Winnipeg	592,061 A	625,304	5.6
8	Québec	583,820 A	603,267	3.3
9	Hamilton	542,095	557,029	2.8
10	St. Catharines-Niagara	342,645 A	343,258	0.2
11	London	326,817 A	342,302	4.7
12	Kitchener	287,801	311,195	8.1
13	Halifax	277,727	295,990	6.6
14	Victoria	241,450 A	255,547 (2)	5.8
15	Windsor	250,885 A	253,988	1.2
16	Oshawa	186,446 A	203,543	9.2
17	Saskatoon	175,058 A	200,665	14.6
18	Regina	173,226 A	186,521	7.7
19	St. John's	154,835 A	161,901	4.6
20	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	158,229 A	158,468	0.2
21	Sudbury	156,121 A	148,877	-4.6
22	Sherbrooke	125,183 A	129,960	3.8
23	Trois-Rivières	125,343 A	128,888	2.8
24	Thunder Bay	121,948 A	122,217	0.2
25	Saint John	121,012 A	121,265	0.2

A Adjusted figures due to boundary changes.

(1) Based on 1986 area.

(2) Excludes population of one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

Percentage Growth Rates for Cities of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, 1971-1986





The Story Among Canada's Large Municipalities (Census Subdivisions 25,000 +)

Suburban Municipalities Showing Growth

Among Canada's 144 municipalities with populations in excess of 25,000, 68 experienced rates of growth above the national average, with the strongest occurring in suburban municipalities surrounding major centres.

Vaughan, Ontario, near Toronto, was the fastest growing large municipality, more than doubling its population by adding over 35,000 people. Cumberland, Ontario, near Ottawa, ranked a distant second with a population growth rate of 66.9%. Nine of the 10 fastest growing municipalities were located in Ontario.

Municipalities experiencing the largest rates of population decline were found primarily in resource or one industry-based regions. Sept-Îles, Quebec, registered the largest percentage decline in its population, at 12.4%.

Calgary, Now Second Largest Municipality

Montréal continued to occupy top spot as Canada's largest municipality, with just over 1 million people. Calgary, however, switched with Toronto to occupy second position, with a population of just over 636,000.

Mississauga, Ontario, ranked ninth in size, experienced the largest absolute increase of just under 59,000 people.

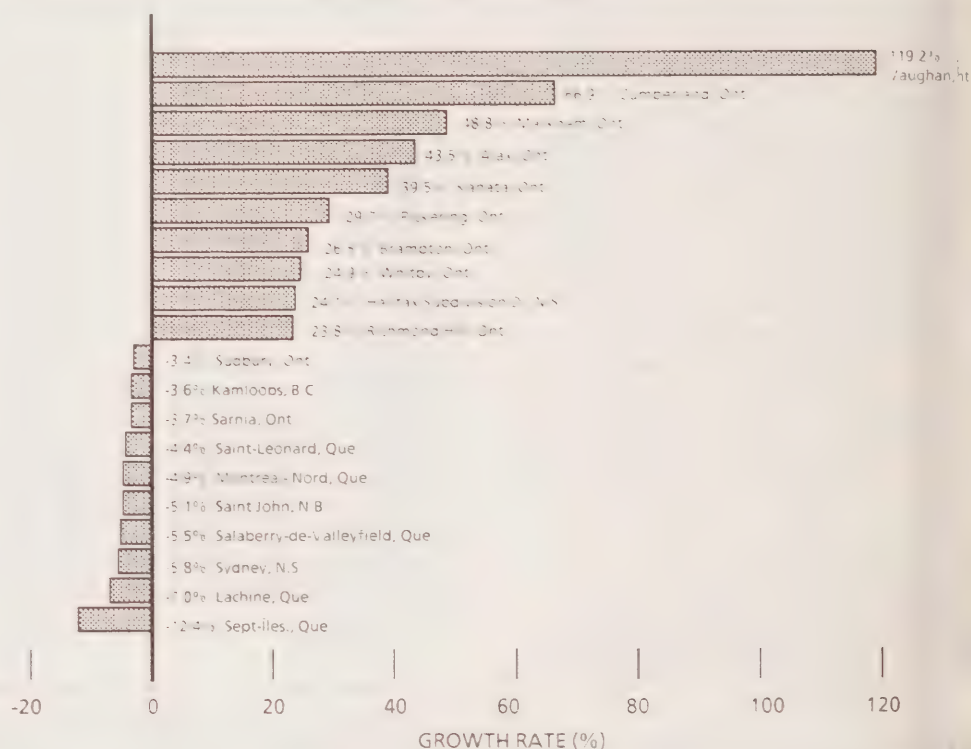
Census Definitions You Should Know

Census Metropolitan Area refers to the main labour market area of an urban area of at least 100,000 population.

Census Subdivision refers to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories.

Occupied Private Dwelling refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing.

Fastest Growing and Declining Census Subdivisions of 25,000 Population and Over, 1981-1986



Twenty-five Largest Municipalities, 1986

Rank	Census Subdivision	1986 Population	Percentage Change 1981-1986 (%)
1	Montréal, V, Quebec	1,015,420	-0
2	Calgary, C, Alberta	636,104	7
3	Toronto, C, Ontario	612,289	2
4	Winnipeg, C, Manitoba	594,551	5
5	Edmonton, C, Alberta	573,982	5
6	North York, C, Ontario	556,297	-0
7	Scarborough, C, Ontario	484,676	9
8	Vancouver, C, British Columbia	431,147	4
9	Mississauga, C, Ontario	374,005	18
10	Hamilton, C, Ontario	306,728	0
11	Etobicoke, C, Ontario	302,973	1
12	Ottawa, C, Ontario	300,763	1
13	Laval, V, Quebec	284,164	5
14	London, C, Ontario	269,140	5
15	Windsor, C, Ontario	193,111	0
16	Brampton, C, Ontario	188,498	26
17	Surrey, DM, British Columbia	181,447	23
18	Saskatoon, C, Saskatchewan	177,641	15
19	Regina, C, Saskatchewan	175,064	7
20	Québec, V, Quebec	164,580	-0
21	Kitchener, C, Ontario	150,604	7
22	Burnaby, DM, British Columbia	145,161	6
23	York, C, Ontario	135,401	0
24	Longueuil, V, Quebec	125,441	0
25	Oshawa, C, Ontario	123,651	5

Note: V-Ville; C-City; DM-District (Municipality)

(1) Based on 1986 area.

Dwellings Growing Faster Than the Population

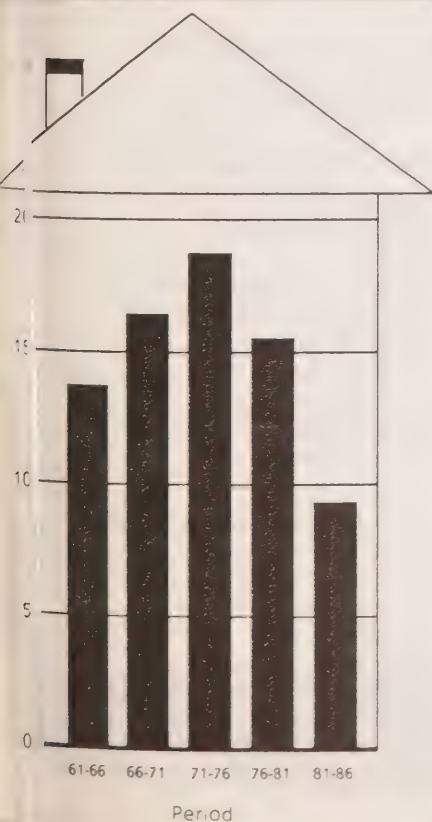
While Canada's population increased by 4.2% since the last census, the number of occupied private dwellings grew by 9.4% or 73,000 units – more than twice the percentage growth in the population.

The number of occupied private dwellings totalled just over 9 million, up from 8.3 million in 1981.

The growth in occupied private dwellings for the 1981-1986 period, however, was much lower than the average of 16% recorded in the four previous censuses.

This decline in the growth rate is due in part to the slow-down in population growth and also to the maturing of the baby-boom generation, many of whom established new households during the 1970s.

Growth Rates of Occupied Private Dwellings, 1961-1986



More to come ...

These population and dwelling counts are only the first in a series of data to be released from the 1986 Census. Results from data collected from 100% of all households (short form) will be released in July 1987, and will feature statistics on these key topics:

- Age, Sex, Marital Status
- Families
- Dwellings and Households
- Mother Tongue

Soon to be released

Users interested in more detailed data on population and dwelling counts for all standard levels of census geography should refer to the following list of selected publications tentatively scheduled for release in the third quarter of 1987. Contact your nearest reference centre for more details.

Population and Dwelling Counts – Canada

Census Divisions and Subdivisions
Catalogue 92-101 Price: \$43.00

Federal Electoral Districts
Catalogue 92-102 Price: \$22.00

Federal Electoral Districts and Census Enumeration Areas
Catalogue 92-103 Price: \$80.00

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations
Catalogue 92-104 Price: \$24.00

Unincorporated Places
Catalogue 92-105 Price: \$37.00

Population and Dwelling Counts – Provinces and Territories

Newfoundland
Catalogue 92-109 Price: \$27.00

Prince Edward Island
Catalogue 92-110 Price: \$21.00

Nova Scotia
Catalogue 92-111 Price: \$21.00

New Brunswick
Catalogue 92-112 Price: \$25.00

Quebec
Catalogue 92-113 Price: \$51.00

Ontario
Catalogue 92-114 Price: \$45.00

Manitoba
Catalogue 92-115 Price: \$25.00

Saskatchewan
Catalogue 92-116 Price: \$39.00

Alberta
Catalogue 92-117 Price: \$29.00

British Columbia
Catalogue 92-118 Price: \$36.00

Yukon
Catalogue 92-119 Price: \$18.00

Northwest Territories
Catalogue 92-120 Price: \$20.00

Available Now!

1986 Census Dictionary

Designed to assist census data users in understanding and interpreting census information. It provides alphabetically-listed definitions of census variables from the four major universes: population, families, households and dwellings; and also for geography variables.

Catalogue No. 99-101 E or F.

Price: Canada, \$35.00; Other Countries, \$36.50.

1986 Census Products and Services

A preliminary guide to the vast range of products and services available from the 1986 Census. This guide focuses primarily on products to be released in 1987 based on data collected from 100% of all households. A more detailed catalogue focusing on products and services from the 20% sample of households will be released in early 1988.

Catalogue No. 99-102 E or F (Preliminary Edition)

Price: Canada, \$10.00; Other Countries, \$11.00

To order these products contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre

**Statistics Canada and the 1986 Census Data Base ...**

... offer a wide range of services and products to help you solve your business and planning needs: geographic services, reference products, basic summary tables, analytical publications and even custom data products specially tailored for your needs.

Let the professional consultants at Statistics Canada guide you through the 1986 Census data base to design a data package to suit your unique situation. Quality assistance could be the key to your quality research for the future.

Come talk to us...

We will be producing a series of data products based on results from the 1986 Census. If you would like to be kept informed about these new products and when they will be available, talk with a Statistics Canada Representative at your nearest regional reference centre listed below. They'll be glad to help.

British Columbia and Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor, Federal Building
Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3C9
Local calls: 604-666-3691
Toll-free Service: South & Central
B.C.: 1-800-663-1551
Yukon & Northern B.C.: Zenith 08913

Alberta and Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
2nd Floor, Hys Centre
11010-101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5
Local calls: 403-420-3027
Toll-free Service:
1-800-222-6400
N.W.T. Call Collect: 403-420-2011

Saskatchewan

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S4P 2B6
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Toll-free Service:
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Manitoba

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266 Graham Avenue
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Toll-free Service:
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Ontario

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25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Local calls: 416-973-6586
Toll-free Service:
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Nipissing (Ontario)

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Statistics Canada
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225 Holditch Street
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P0H 2G0
Local calls: 705-753-4888
*If outside the local calling area,
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given above for Ontario residents.*

**Census
Recensement****Canada 1986****National Capital Region**

Central Inquiries Service
Statistics Canada
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Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
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Quebec

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Statistics Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 412, East Tower
Montréal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 514-283-5725
Toll-free Service:
1-800-361-2831

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor,
Sir John Thompson Building
1256 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1Y6
Local calls: 902-426-5331
Toll-free Service:
1-800-565-7192

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor, Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2
Local calls: 709-772-4073
Toll-free Service:
1-800-563-4255

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday April 14, 1987

Major Release

Local Government Employment, Fourth Quarter 1986 2

- Employment in local government services recorded a modest increase (1.0%) from December 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, February 1987 3

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, February 1987 3

Steel Pipe and Tubing, February 1987 3

Sawmills East of the Rockies, January 1987 3

Publications Released 4

Major Release

Local Government Employment

Fourth Quarter 1986

Highlights

Local Government Services

- There were 293,129 employees in local government services in December 1986, a moderate increase of 1.0% or 2,996 employees from 290,133 in December 1985. During the four-year period from December 1982, the number of employees has increased by 2.1% or 6,026.

At the provincial level, changes in employment from a year earlier were as follows:

• Newfoundland,	25	(1.0%);
• Prince Edward Island,	11	(3.7%);
• Nova Scotia,	-541	(-7.8%);
• New Brunswick,	144	(3.7%);
• Quebec,	795	(1.3%);
• Ontario,	1,256	(0.9%);
• Manitoba,	450	(4.6%);
• Saskatchewan,	499	(4.9%);
• Alberta,	87	(0.3%);
• British Columbia,	153	(0.5%);
• Yukon,	28	(13.4%);
• Northwest Territories,	89	(9.2%).

- The decrease in Nova Scotia was provincewide, marking the first year-to-year decline in December in three years.
- The increase in New Brunswick was largely due to higher employment in protection, transportation and sanitation services in Saint John and Moncton. The 3.7% year-over-year rate of increase in employment for New Brunswick registered the highest growth since December 1980.

- The gain in Quebec occurred mainly in Quebec City, Shawinigan and Sherbrooke. The increase was a result of hiring workers for sanitation services, and recreation and cultural services. The rise in government services in Quebec marked a reversal from the decline noted in the previous year-over-year period.

- The major portion of the increase in Ontario can be attributed to a growth in metropolitan area employment in Toronto, mainly as a result of increased hirings of workers for social services, recreation and community services, public works, and sanitation and waste disposal services. The largest increases were reported for the city of Toronto, Metro Toronto, Regional Peel, Vaughn, Newmarket and Scarborough. The 0.9% rate of increase recorded in Ontario was the lowest since 1979.

- The increases in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were provincewide, as were the increases in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 are also available from CANSIM.

Order the October-December 1986 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$10/\$40), to be released near the end of May. Contact M. Fathy (613-991-1843), or C. Doucet (613-991-1846), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

February 1987

Restaurants, caterers and taverns reported receipts totalling \$961.0 million for February 1987, an increase of 8.8% over the \$883.4 million reported for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately three weeks time. Contact the Services Division (613-991-3494).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

February 1987

Canadian firms produced 111 246 cubic metres of waferboard in February 1987, an increase of 1.5% from the 109 574 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production totalled 92 077 cubic metres in February 1987, down 2.7% from 94 663 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for the month was 3 264 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (35,137 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 29.0% from the 4 598 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (49,497 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) produced in February 1986.

Production of waferboard during January to February 1987 totalled 215 718 cubic metres, down 4.0% from the 224 798 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 190 221 cubic metres, up 0.1% from 189 970 cubic metres in January to February 1986. Production of hardboard was down to 5 613 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (60,421 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 35.1% from 8 643 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (93,029 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the first two months in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 20. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

February 1987

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1987 totalled 106 461 tonnes, a decrease of 7.1% from the 114 552^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 209 094 tonnes, down 13.8% from the 242 660^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 20. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

January 1987

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 8.4% to 1 668 388 cubic metres (707,023,000 feet board measure) in January 1987 from 1 539 478 cubic metres (652,394,000 feet board measure) after revisions in January 1986.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1987 totalled 2 195 048 cubic metres (930,209,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 3.5% from 2 273 729 cubic metres (963,552,000 feet board measure) in January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of April 20. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**,
January 1987.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds**,
Semi-annual Period Ended December 1986.
Catalogue number 32-004
(Canada: \$6/\$12; Other Countries: \$7/\$14).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation**
Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 4, **Pack of**
Processed Peas, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Cement**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings**, 7-day Period
Ending March 21, 1987.
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 15, 1987

Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, February 1987 2

- Seasonally adjusted, total sales of refined petroleum products increased 10.3% from the previous month.

Data Availability Announcements

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Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in February increased 10.3% from January 1987 to 6 789 942 cubic metres. This represents the highest volume of sales since March 1984. On a cumulative basis, total sales in 1987 are now up 0.2% over sales for the same period last year.

- The February increase reflected advances for all of the main products. Following a decrease in January, sales of motor gasoline rose 4.6% to reach 2 832 231 cubic metres. Diesel fuel sales increased 5.7% to 1 256 720 cubic metres, the highest level of sales for this product since June 1986. Heavy fuel sales rose 13.8% to reach 568 842 cubic metres while light fuel sales increased 15.9% to 564 792 cubic metres, the first gain since August 1986.
- Excluding the main products, sales of the remaining 14 products increased by 23.0%. In total, sales of these refined petroleum products represented less than 25% of all product sales in February.

Unadjusted Sales

Following a 5.7% decrease in January, total sales of refined petroleum products in February rose 6.2% to 6 452 500 cubic metres. As a result of this increase, cumulative sales for 1987 are now equal to those for the same period last year.

- Three of the four main products contributed to the February increase. Motor gasoline sales rose 5.5% over February 1986 to 2 412 100 cubic metres. For the first time since June 1986, diesel fuel sales also increased 0.3% to reach 1 068 000 cubic metres. Heavy fuel sales registered the largest proportional increase of the main products, rising 19.9% to 627 400 cubic metres, its tenth consecutive gain. Light fuel sales, at 1 016 800 cubic metres, continued its downward trend by recording a 0.2% decrease, the fourth in as many months.

- On a provincial basis, sales gains outnumbered declines by a margin of eight to three. Ontario posted the largest increase (+180 700 cubic metres, 8.7%) in petroleum product sales, followed by Quebec (+159 000 cubic metres, 11.6%). These increases were only partially offset by decreases in Alberta (-50 200 cubic metres, -7.4%), the Saskatchewan/Northwest Territories region (-27 700 cubic metres, -10.3%) and the Yukon (-600 cubic metres, -10.3%).

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the second week of May. Contact Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products
(thousands of cubic metres)

	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987 ^r	Feb. 1987 ^p	Feb. 1987/ January 1987
	Adjusted for seasonal variation				% change
Total - all products	6 372.5	6 642.2	6 157.1	6 789.9	10.3
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 692.0	2 779.5	2 707.7	2 832.2	4.6
Diesel fuel oil	1 203.4	1 336.0	1 188.5	1 256.7	5.7
Light fuel oil	567.8	550.0	487.3	564.8	15.9
Heavy fuel oil	499.5	590.5	499.8	568.8	13.8
	Feb. 1987 ^p	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1987 ^r	Total Jan. - Feb. 1987	Total Jan. - Feb. 1986
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
Total - all products	6 452.5	6 075.9	6 253.6	12 706.1	12 706.0
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 412.1	2 286.3	2 417.7	4 829.8	4 733.4
Diesel fuel oil	1 068.0	1 065.3	987.0	2 055.0	2 181.7
Light fuel oil	1 016.8	1 018.8	990.3	2 007.1	2 199.1
Heavy fuel oil	627.4	523.5	587.4	1 214.8	1 096.1

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending April 11, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 11, 1987 totalled 294 059 tonnes, a decrease of 6.7% from the preceding week's total of 315 009 tonnes and down 0.9% from the year-earlier level of 296 649 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 reached 4 206 459 tonnes, an increase of 4.9% from 4 008 271 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

February 1987

Rolled steel shipments for February 1987 totalled 1 010 839 tonnes, a decrease of 3.1% from the preceding month's total of 1 043 072 tonnes but an increase of 8.1% from the year-earlier level of 934 692^r (revised figure) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 2 053 911 tonnes, an increase of 4.5% compared to 1 964 719^r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of May 4. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Radio and Television Broadcasting 1986

Preliminary information on the radio and television broadcasting industry for 1986 is now available.

Order the Vol. 17, No. 2 issue of *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001), scheduled for release the week of April 27. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

March 1987

March 1987 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

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 - ✓ **Merchandising Inventories, December 1986.**
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 - ✓ **Travel-log, Vol. 6, No. 1,**
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- Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories, January 1987. Catalogue number 91-001**
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- Please note that population figures contained in this publication from July 1986 onward, are estimates still based on the 1981 Census counts.

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 16, 1987

Major Release

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• The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, up from the 4.0% reported in February.	

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Major Release

Consumer Price Index

March 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.4% between February and March, attaining a level of 136.4 (1981=100). The increase in March equalled that recorded for February. Six of the seven major component indexes advanced, led by the transportation index (1.0%) and the housing index (0.3%). Moderating the overall increase was a 0.1% decline in the food index.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index has shown an upward trend over the past two months, rising by 0.4%, following an increase of 0.3% in February, and 0.2% in January. The year-to-year change also accelerated from the 4.0% posted in the previous 12-month period to 4.2% for the 12 months ending in March 1987. In addition, the compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period from December to March was 3.9%, up from the 3.6% for the period ending February.

Food

After posting an increase of 1.1% in January and no change for February, the food index declined by 0.1% for the month of March. The food purchased from stores index fell 0.2% after remaining unchanged in February while there was a 0.4% increase in the index for food purchased from restaurants, up from a moderate 0.1% gain the month earlier.

The food purchased from stores index fell 0.2%, due mainly to a drop in prices for meat (-0.9%), fresh vegetables (-3.2%) and fresh fruit (-0.1%). The 0.9% fall in meat prices included decreases in the price of beef (-0.3%), pork (-1.8%) and poultry (-1.2%). Beef prices fell slightly in spite of reduced supplies of slaughter cattle, as continuing high supplies of pork and poultry lowered the prices of its principal competitors. Led by price decreases for celery (-16.2%), cucumbers (-7.6%), lettuce (-4.5%), and carrots (-6.0%), the fresh vegetable index

fell 3.2%. The 0.1% drop in fresh fruit prices included price decreases for pears (-8.0%), oranges (-2.1%) and grapefruits (-1.3%). These results were offset by price increases for apples (3.5%) and bananas (3.3%). Other notable price changes within the food purchased from stores index included breakfast cereals, up 5.5%, carbonated beverages, up 3.5%, coffee, down 2.1%, and dairy products, down 0.4%.

Over the 12-month period, March 1986 to March 1987, the food index advanced by 6.2% compared to the year-over-year increase of 6.5% recorded in February. Gains of 6.7% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.1% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year increase in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose 0.6% in March compared to a 0.5% increase recorded for February. Ranging from a 0.3% increase for the housing index to a 1.0% increase for the transportation index, all component indexes showed advances during the month.

After posting a decline of 0.2% for February, the transportation index rose by 1.0%. Both the private transportation index, up 0.8%, and the public transportation index, up 2.6%, posted gains. Although the price of new automobiles declined by 0.6% (due to manufacturers' discounts), a 3.4% increase in gasoline prices together with a 4.8% increase in air fares were major factors in the overall increase in the transportation index. March represented the fifth consecutive month of gasoline price increases.

However, gasoline prices remained 8.7% below those of a year earlier. Air fares rose during the month due to seasonal price movements for trans-Atlantic and southern routes, but are only 0.2% higher than a year earlier.

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change March 1987 from	
	March 1987	February 1987	March 1986	February 1987	March 1986
All-items	136.4	135.8	130.9	0.4	4.2
Food	131.2	131.3	123.5	-0.1	6.2
All-items excluding food	137.9	137.1	133.0	0.6	3.7
Housing	136.5	136.1	131.8	0.3	3.6
Clothing	122.6	122.0	118.7	0.5	3.3
Transportation	137.5	136.1	135.5	1.0	1.5
Health and personal care	136.9	136.3	130.3	0.4	5.1
Recreation, reading and education	135.3	134.4	128.4	0.7	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	179.1	178.2	167.5	0.5	6.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	73.3	73.6	76.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	323.1				

The housing index posted a 0.3% increase for March, as rises were noted for the shelter (0.4%), household operations (0.2%) and household furnishings and equipment components (0.4%). Within the shelter component, gains were led by new housing prices (2.0%), rent (0.2%) and fuel oil prices (1.4%). Year-over-year, fuel oil prices have declined 19.8%, whereas new house prices have risen 14.2%. Other advances included homeowners' insurance premiums, electrical rates and charges for natural gas. These gains were offset partially by declines in mortgage interest costs and tenants' insurance premiums.

Increases for all three component indexes led to a 0.7% rise in the recreation, reading and education index. Most of the overall gain in the recreation component was due to a 4.9% increase in packaged travel tours. As well, prices for books and pamphlets excluding text books posted a 1.7% gain.

Led by increases of 0.2% in women's clothing and 1.0% in men's clothing, the clothing index posted an overall gain of 0.5%. This was due primarily to increases in the price of men's footwear, suits and sports jackets, and women's footwear. The tobacco products and

alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.5%, due mainly to a 1.1% increase in cigarette prices. Increased federal excise taxes together with a cigarette tax increase in British Columbia accounted for most of the cigarette price rise. A gain of 0.4% for the health and personal care index was attributable to increases of 0.5% in the cost of health care and 0.3% in the cost of personal care.

Over the 12-month period, ending in March 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.7%, higher than the 3.4% increase posted for the previous 12-month period ending in February.

Goods and Services

The goods index posted an upward movement of 0.4% in March compared to a 0.5% gain recorded for February, while the services index registered a 0.5% increase for both March and February. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the goods index rose by 3.7%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 4.9% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

(continued on page 4)

City Highlights

Between February and March, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from increases of 0.1% for Thunder Bay to 1.5% in Victoria. For Thunder Bay, the lower than average price increase resulted mostly from a 1.1% decline in food prices. A 0.4% increase in food prices and a 43.4% increase in the price of gasoline (due to returns to regular prices after a gasoline price war), were the major contributors to the higher than average price increase in Victoria.

Between March 1986 and March 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.9% for Saint John and 5.4% for Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.4%, mainly reflecting higher gasoline prices and increased air fares. Increased owned accommodation charges (largely the result of higher replacement costs) also exerted a notable upward impact. The food index also advanced, as higher prices for cereal products, fresh produce and soft drinks more than offset lower prices for beef and pork. Higher prices for women's wear were observed, offset partly by a decline in the cost of men's wear. Prices for new cars declined. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased costs for gasoline and air transportation and higher household operating expenses. The shelter index advanced, mainly due to increased owned accommodation costs (especially for replacement cost) and higher electricity charges. The food index declined marginally, as lower prices for pork, cured meats, fresh vegetables and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for poultry and cereal and bakery products. Prices for new cars declined. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Halifax

Increased transportation costs (particularly for gasoline, local bus fares and air travel), higher prices for men's and women's wear and higher housing charges were among the main contributing factors in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within the housing component, advances were observed in the cost of rented accommodation, household operating expenses and in the prices of household furnishings and equipment. These advances were partly offset by a decline in owned accommodation charges, which reflected lower costs for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Also exerting an upward impact were higher prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for beef, pork, cured meats and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for chicken, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit. Prices for new cars also declined. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saint John

Increased costs for gasoline, automobile insurance and air transportation combined with higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased household operating costs and higher prices for household equipment explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. The food index remained unchanged overall as higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products and sugar were completely offset by lower prices for pork, fresh vegetables, coffee and soft drinks. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Quebec City

Higher transportation charges (most notably for gasoline), increased costs for travel tours and higher prices for health and personal care items (particularly non-prescribed medicines, prescription lenses and personal care supplies) were among the main contributors in the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for cigarettes and household furnishings and equipment, as well as increased household operating costs were also noted. Owned

(continued on page 5)

Quebec City (continued)

accommodation charges declined, as did prices for new cars. Food prices declined on average, due to lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh vegetables. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the all-items index rose 4.1%.

Montreal

Among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares and higher prices for packaged holiday trips. Cigarette prices were up, as were charges for rented and owned accommodation. Food prices were up on average, mainly reflecting higher prices for beef, poultry, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Declines were observed in the costs of new cars, women's wear and personal care supplies. From March 1986 to March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Ottawa

Higher gasoline prices and increased air fares combined with advances in the costs of packaged holiday trips, cigarettes, fuel oil, men's wear and rented accommodation explained most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, decreased owned accommodation charges, lower household furnishing costs and a decline in overall food prices. The decline in the food index largely reflected lower prices for poultry, pork, cured meats, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Toronto

Increased charges for owned accommodation, combined with higher prices for men's and women's wear, higher travel tour costs and increased air fares explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Charges for rented accommodation also advanced, as did fuel oil prices. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for beef, poultry and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Prices for new cars also declined. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, as declines in the food and health and personal care indexes almost completely offset increases in the other five major component indexes. Among those factors exerting an upward pressure were higher clothing prices (particularly for men's wear), increased air fares, higher gasoline prices and increased vehicle insurance premiums. Advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses and household furnishing and equipment costs also had a notable upward impact. Cigarette prices and the cost of packaged holiday trips also advanced. Food prices declined, mainly reflecting lower prices for beef, pork, poultry, cured meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Winnipeg

Advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums, local transit fares and air fares combined with increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of men's wear, personal care supplies, packaged holiday trips, cigarettes and beer. The food index remained unchanged overall, while the cost of new cars declined. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

Regina

Higher charges for electricity and for owned accommodation, increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and higher prices for gasoline and air fares accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in the cost of personal care supplies, cigarettes and men's and women's wear, as well as in expenses relating to household operation. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars and a slight decline in overall food costs, most notably for beef, chicken, cured meats and fresh vegetables. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

(continued on page 6)

Saskatoon

Higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares, higher household furnishing and equipment costs and higher prices for non-prescribed medicines explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Cigarette and clothing prices also advanced. Food prices were up slightly, as higher prices for bakery products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for beef, pork, poultry, cured meats, fresh vegetables and coffee. From March 1986 to March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

Edmonton

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher food prices and increased transportation costs. Within the food component, higher prices were observed for beef, cured meats, fresh produce, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The rise in the transportation component resulted from increased costs for gasoline, air fares and new cars. Cigarette prices also rose, as did prices for men's and women's wear and household equipment. Furniture prices declined, as did charges relating to owned accommodation. From March 1986 to March 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.8%.

Calgary

Higher gasoline prices and increased air fares combined with advances in the prices of cigarettes, women's wear, household equipment and household operating expenses explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased costs for travel tours, personal care supplies, and household furnishings, as well as a decline in owned accommodation charges. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, soft drinks and

restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for beef, pork, cured meats, dairy products, bakery products, fresh vegetables and coffee. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

Vancouver

Higher housing and transportation costs explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Within the transportation component, higher prices were observed for new cars, gasoline and air travel. The rise in the housing index reflected increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Other notable increases were observed in the costs of cigarettes and clothing. Food prices advanced marginally, reflecting higher prices for chicken, vegetables, sugar and restaurant meals. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Victoria

The 1.5% rise in the all-items index was largely the result of higher prices for gasoline, as well as higher food prices and increased household furnishing and equipment costs. Household operating expenses were up, as were prices for cigarettes and clothing. Charges relating to owned accommodation declined. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.5%.

(see table on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the March 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
March 1987 index	134.4	123.2	134.0	130.3	135.7	135.7	132.6	177.4
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
% change from March 1986	2.4	6.9	0.4	3.0	-0.7	4.5	4.2	3.6
Charlottetown/Summerside								
March 1987 index	130.1	122.5	127.0	119.9	130.0	139.1	139.3	179.4
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	-0.1	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
% change from March 1986	2.8	6.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	3.9	5.9	10.9
Halifax								
March 1987 index	135.5	122.2	137.0	119.6	136.8	144.2	142.0	183.2
% change from Feb. 1987	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
% change from March 1986	3.8	6.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	6.2	5.7	10.8
Saint John								
March 1987 index	135.0	128.8	138.9	119.2	130.3	133.0	138.6	182.0
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.0	-0.2	0.3	0.2
% change from March 1986	1.9	6.2	1.4	2.4	-5.0	3.8	4.5	6.2
Quebec City								
March 1987 index	138.3	132.3	140.8	123.3	138.1	139.0	128.1	184.1
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.5
% change from March 1986	4.1	7.0	2.8	3.4	1.0	4.2	5.2	7.5
Montreal								
March 1987 index	138.6	133.2	139.5	122.4	142.5	136.9	132.1	185.3
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.4
% change from March 1986	4.5	6.9	3.6	3.8	2.5	5.1	5.1	6.3
Ottawa								
March 1987 index	137.2	128.8	140.8	123.3	139.5	136.2	133.9	175.2
% change from Feb. 1987	0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9
% change from March 1986	3.9	6.1	2.5	3.7	2.6	5.0	4.9	6.6
Toronto								
March 1987 index	139.7	134.4	141.7	125.4	141.1	139.9	136.3	177.0
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2
% change from March 1986	5.4	5.6	6.2	3.5	2.8	6.1	5.6	6.4
Thunder Bay								
March 1987 index	135.3	129.6	135.1	122.0	136.2	137.9	133.3	173.2
% change from Feb. 1987	0.1	-1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.2	0.6	1.2
% change from March 1986	3.0	3.3	1.7	4.3	0.8	4.4	5.2	7.8
Winnipeg								
March 1987 index	134.6	124.1	137.4	121.8	132.3	133.4	138.5	186.9
% change from Feb. 1987	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.0
% change from March 1986	4.4	6.2	3.4	3.0	1.5	5.8	6.0	11.1

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
March 1987 index	132.3	121.9	137.5	118.8	125.6	139.5	133.8	174.0
% change from Feb. 1987	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.5
% change from March 1986	4.6	8.4	3.4	0.4	2.9	4.0	5.0	11.8
Saskatoon								
March 1987 index	133.0	122.5	136.4	122.5	128.1	134.9	136.2	171.2
% change from Feb. 1987	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
% change from March 1986	4.2	7.5	3.8	-0.3	0.2	4.7	5.6	10.4
Edmonton								
March 1987 index	130.7	131.5	123.6	120.5	135.0	138.1	132.4	179.7
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4
% change from March 1986	2.8	5.5	1.4	3.1	0.6	4.4	4.6	6.0
Calgary								
March 1987 index	130.1	130.3	123.3	116.6	136.9	140.7	132.2	175.5
% change from Feb. 1987	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	1.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.4
% change from March 1986	2.7	5.9	1.2	2.8	0.1	3.1	4.2	6.9
Vancouver								
March 1987 index	132.3	130.8	125.7	123.5	136.5	131.7	142.8	170.6
% change from Feb. 1987	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.0
% change from March 1986	3.4	6.4	1.8	3.2	0.3	4.5	6.1	7.5
Victoria²								
March 1987 index	106.1	109.0	100.8	106.5	105.3	105.8	111.4	124.3
% change from Feb. 1987	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	7.6	0.2	0.8	1.0
% change from March 1986	2.5	5.6	0.1	2.8	0.3	2.2	5.4	8.2

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984 = 100.

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

February 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$853.2 million in February 1987, up 3.3% from February 1986.

Operating expenses were \$582.0 million, an increase of 6.3% from February 1986. Net operating revenue was \$271.2 million, a decrease of 2.6% from February 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of April 27. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Steel Ingots

February 1987

Steel ingot production for February 1987 totalled 1 153 257 tonnes, an increase of 2.0% from 1 130 617 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date production reached 2 382 395 tonnes, an increase of 4.1% from 2 288 825 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of May 4. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Per Capita Consumption of Red Meat

1986

Apparent per capita consumption of red meat in 1986 was as follows, with 1985 figures in brackets: beef, 39.2 kilograms (38.8); pork, 27.6 kilograms (28.5); veal, 1.9 kilograms (1.8); mutton and lamb, .94 kilograms (.76).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1183 and table 00190109.

Contact B. Rosien (613-991-2509), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

April 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at April 1, 1987 and revised figures for March 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release May 15. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture and Natural Resources Division.

Imports by Commodity

February 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for February 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the first week of May. Contact G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Contract Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the contract textile dyeing and finishing industry (SIC 1992) totalled \$160.2 million, down 0.5% from \$161.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5434 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-251B 1992. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' clothing contractors industry (SIC 2435) totalled \$167.1 million, up 7.7% from \$155.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5444 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2435. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Upholstered Household Furniture Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the upholstered household furniture industry (SIC 2612) totalled \$524.3 million, up 2.9% from \$509.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5475 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-251B 2612. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Other Household Furniture Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other household furniture industries (SIC 2619) totalled \$181.4 million, up 4.1% from \$174.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5476 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-251B 2619. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled \$992.1 million, up 3.1% from \$961.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5559 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3255. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Boatbuilding and Repair Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the boatbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled \$260.2 million, up 12.1% from \$232.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5565 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3281. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Consumer Price Index, March 1987.**

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,**
October-December 1986.

Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries:

\$16.50/\$66).

✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern**

Statistics, January 1987.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates: Week of April 21-24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
21	Retail Trade	February 1987
21-22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1987
22-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	February 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	February 1987

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 21, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Retail Trade, February 1987 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$12.2 billion, up 1.9% over January. | |
| Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, Fourth Quarter 1986 | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial and territorial general government employment rose 1.4% or by 6,661 employees from December 1985. | |
| Value of Farm Capital, 1986 | 6 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of farm capital decreased by 5% from a year earlier to \$109.6 billion. | |
| Value per Acre of Farm Land and Buildings, 1986 | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average value of farm land and buildings for 1986 fell by 7% from 1985 to \$488. | |
| Sales of Natural Gas, February 1987 | 8 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of natural gas in Canada were down 7.6% from the year-earlier level. | |

Data Availability Announcements

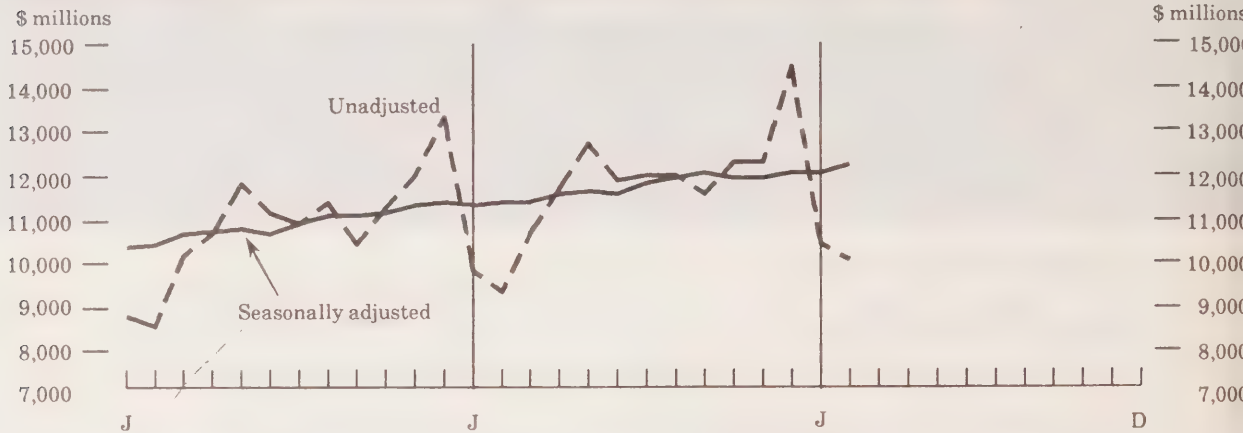
- | | |
|---|----------|
| Geographical Distribution of Personal Income, 1961-1985 | 9 |
| Construction Type Plywood, February 1987 | 9 |
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Publications Released 10



Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

February 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$12,189 million in February 1987, a significant increase of 1.9% over the previous month's revised total of \$11,966 million. The increase was broadly based as 23 of the 28 trade groups recorded higher sales.
- The February increase more than offset the 0.3% decline recorded in January; retail sales have increased 0.7% on average over the last three months.
- The following trade groups had the most significant impact on the overall increase in retail trade in February: motor vehicle

dealers (+3.4%), department stores (+3.2%) and service stations (+1.9%). The increases recorded by motor vehicle dealers and department stores in February 1987 followed decreases of 2.2% and 3.3% respectively in January. Sales by grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (-2.0%) and all other food stores (-2.7%) declined for the first time in several months.

- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased by 1.5% in February 1987, following marginal gains of 0.1% in January and 0.2% in December.
- On a provincial basis, sales increases in Ontario (+2.1%), Quebec (+1.6%) and British Columbia (+3.2%) had the largest impact on the increase at the national level. Sales declined in Manitoba (-1.0%) and Prince Edward Island (-0.9%).

(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for February 1987 rose 7.8% over the same month last year, totalling \$9,936 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first two months of 1987 amounted to \$20,256 million, up 7.1% over the corresponding period in 1986.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over February 1986: food stores (+8.1%) and motor vehicle dealers (+5.5%). Department store sales, which totalled \$718 million in February 1987, were up 3.1% over the same month a year earlier. Service station sales declined for the eleventh consecutive month, on a year-over-year basis, to total \$815 million, down 2.7% from the February 1986 level.
- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in February 1987 was concentrated in Ontario (+10.9%), Quebec (+7.2%) and British Columbia (+9.6%). In the other provinces and territories, sales increases ranged from 7.4% in Newfoundland to 1.1% in Manitoba.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Toronto (+14.3%), Vancouver (+11.2%), Montreal (+4.1%) and Winnipeg (+0.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the third week of May. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1987 ^r	Feb. 1987 ^p	Feb.1987/ Feb. 1986	Nov. 1986 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^r	Jan. 1987 ^r	Feb. Feb. 1987/ 1987 ^p Jan. 1987	
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,829.3	2,222.1	1,946.0	6.3	2,155.4	2,142.0	2,137.7	2,148.5	0.5
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	488.6	608.9	549.2	12.3	612.8	627.5	658.1	644.8	-2.0
All other food stores	178.1	217.7	203.1	14.0	229.3	230.3	244.3	237.6	-2.7
Department stores	696.1	768.2	718.3	3.1	1,074.3	1,074.0	1,038.1	1,071.2	3.2
General merchandise stores	161.8	204.4	184.9	14.3	269.4	254.2	246.4	254.0	3.1
General stores	139.4	156.5	146.9	5.3	179.2	181.1	181.1	182.2	0.6
Variety stores	71.3	61.7	59.1	-17.1	101.3	105.6	90.6	89.3	-1.4
Motor vehicle dealers	2,032.5	1,828.3	2,132.7	4.9	2,336.6	2,432.5	2,378.2	2,458.6	3.4
Used car dealers	49.5	59.3	63.7	28.6	67.5	73.7	78.3	75.0	-4.2
Service stations	837.6	832.3	814.8	-2.7	864.7	868.9	876.0	892.8	1.9
Garages	105.5	115.3	116.4	10.3	128.7	128.0	128.1	137.2	7.1
Automotive parts and accessories stores	149.5	188.4	166.1	11.1	279.4	272.7	264.0	272.0	3.1
Men's clothing stores	67.7	98.6	76.7	13.2	124.4	123.0	121.1	126.1	4.1
Women's clothing stores	161.4	223.3	184.5	14.2	265.8	266.9	266.3	272.1	2.2
Family clothing stores	108.0	136.4	115.1	6.5	176.8	181.7	176.4	177.0	0.3
Specialty shoe stores	12.3	21.3	16.2	31.8	21.9	23.3	22.0	23.5	6.8
Family shoe stores	55.7	76.7	69.6	24.9	102.4	97.0	99.7	113.3	13.7
Hardware stores	64.6	87.5	79.0	22.2	116.7	109.6	120.8	123.5	2.2
Household furniture stores	108.0	134.6	122.7	13.6	149.8	150.1	149.5	153.7	2.8
Household appliance stores	40.3	45.3	42.8	6.3	49.3	50.1	48.9	52.0	6.3
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	74.6	108.6	95.8	28.3	115.2	119.8	121.7	124.1	2.0
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	449.0	524.4	491.1	9.3	523.8	531.5	533.8	534.8	0.2
Book and stationery stores	51.9	64.4	60.7	16.8	68.9	69.6	71.8	72.0	0.3
Florists	43.7	34.8	48.5	11.0	44.7	44.5	46.3	45.9	-0.8
Jewellery stores	52.3	61.6	60.0	14.6	92.6	86.8	91.8	93.4	1.7
Sporting goods and accessories stores	106.7	142.9	134.0	25.5	189.3	190.9	188.8	198.0	4.9
Personal accessories stores	115.6	146.6	144.3	24.8	172.4	176.8	179.8	184.5	2.6
All other stores	965.6	1,149.8	1,094.1	13.3	1,378.9	1,396.0	1,406.7	1,431.6	1.8
All stores - Total	9,216.9	10,319.8	9,936.4	7.8	11,891.6	12,008.1	11,966.1	12,188.7	1.9

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

Fourth Quarter 1986

Highlights

General Government

- Employment in provincial and territorial general government services totalled 480,001 as of December 1986, up 1.4% or 6,661 employees from December 1985. This rise marks a continuation of the gradual increase in general government employment observed since March 1985.
- Employment for the departmental component of general government rose slightly by 0.9% or 2,771 employees from December 1985 to 299,518, marking the first year-over-year increase since March 1986.
- General government institutions posted an increase of 4.1% or 5,701 employees from December 1985 to 144,312 employees. The increase was mainly due to higher employment at Ontario's colleges of applied arts and technology.
- Employment for the "other special funds" component had a large year-over-year decrease of 4.8% or 1,811 to 36,171 employees. The lay off of temporary staff by the Expo 86 Corporation of British Columbia with the conclusion of the exposition in October 1986 was the primary reason for this decline.
- Four provinces and territories recorded significant general government employment variations when compared to December 1985:

• Northwest Territories,	621	(14.6%);
• Ontario,	8,067	(6.8%);
• Yukon Territory,	147	(6.3%);
• Quebec,	-5,937	(-5.7%).

- The Northwest Territories reported employment increases in several departments, while the increase for Ontario was largely the result of more staff at the colleges of applied arts and technology. The Yukon Territory reported higher employment in part due to an expansion of education services to the Faro mine area as well as the conversion of some contract employees to permanent staff.

- Quebec was the only province to report employment decreases for all three components of general government. This decrease in employment was spread relatively evenly among the three components.

Government Enterprises

- Employment for government business enterprise decreased slightly by 0.9% or 1,485 employees from December 1985 to 157,821 employees. The major factors in this decrease were summer lay offs and the privatization of Nordco in Newfoundland and Quebecair in Quebec.

Total Government Employment

- Compared to December 1985, total provincial and territorial government employment increased 0.8% or 5,176 employees to 637,822 employees. This continues the trend of year-over-year increases begun in March 1985.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series .1 to .1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series .2 to .2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series .3 to .3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series .4 to .4.12.

The October-December 1986 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$15/\$60), will be released mid-May. Contact Terry Moore (613-990-8306) or Peter Dudley (613-990-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Value of Farm Capital

1986

The value of farm capital in Canada was \$109.6 billion in 1986, 5% below the 1985 revised value of \$115.3 billion. Since the 1982 peak, the value of farm capital has declined 17%.

The drop in the value of farm capital in 1986 was wholly attributable to a 7% decrease in the value of farm land and buildings. Increases in the value of implements and machinery and the value of livestock and poultry only partly offset this decline.

Highlights

- The value of land and buildings continued to be the largest component of the value of farm capital, representing 75% of the total. For 1986, the value of land and buildings was estimated at \$82.0 billion, down 7% from 1985. The value of land and buildings has decreased each year since 1982 and is now in a range last seen in 1980.
- Increases in replacement prices for automobiles, trucks and other farm machinery led to a 2% rise in the value of farm implements and machinery for 1986, to a level of \$18.8 billion.

- The value of livestock and poultry increased by 4% to \$8.7 billion in 1986. This increase was mainly due to a 26% increase in the value of pig inventories. The 1986 value per head of pigs was at a near-record level, while pig numbers were almost unchanged from 1985. The value of cattle and calves rose by 1.5% as a 2% decrease in numbers was more than offset by an increase in value per head.

- Decreases in the 1986 value of farm capital were posted in all provinces except Quebec, where there was an increase of 1.5%.

Data users should note that the farm capital estimates were revised slightly (by less than 1%) for 1985 due to a minor revision in the estimates of the value of livestock and poultry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259.

Order Supplement I of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, series 87-001), scheduled for release in July. Contact May Holmes (613-991-2442), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Value of Farm Capital

1986

	Livestock and Poultry ¹	Land and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total
(thousands of dollars)				
Newfoundland	11,752	82,782	14,155	108,689
Prince Edward Island	75,486	378,291	162,859	616,636
Nova Scotia	127,160	553,383	157,640	838,183
New Brunswick	92,296	388,674	157,004	637,974
Quebec	1,559,424	6,037,763	1,957,118	9,554,305
Ontario	2,093,822	19,333,279	3,783,513	25,210,614
Manitoba	697,053	5,674,995	2,067,761	8,439,809
Saskatchewan	1,297,079	20,684,199	5,185,105	27,166,383
Alberta	2,276,861	22,877,390	4,508,513	29,662,764
British Columbia	495,314	6,024,770	821,072	7,341,156
Canada	8,726,247	82,035,526	18,814,740	109,576,513

¹ Includes value of animals on fur farms.

Value per Acre of Farm Land and Buildings

1986

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in Canada fell by 7% in 1986 to a level of \$488. This was the fourth consecutive annual decrease. Since the 1982 peak, the average value per acre of farm land and buildings has fallen by 21%.

Highlights

- The average value per acre of farm land and buildings fell in 1986 in all provinces except Quebec, where it was unchanged.
- The largest decreases in average value per acre were in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Decreases in these provinces coincided with sharply lower crop prices.
- In provinces where production of livestock and livestock animal products is relatively more important, changes in values per acre were smaller than in other provinces.

User Notes

Factors which determine the value per acre of farm land and buildings include current and expected prices of agricultural products, farm income and debt, interest rates and the availability of land for farm use.

Estimates of value per acre of farm land and buildings have been compiled by using several data sources, including the 1981 Census of Agriculture, the National Farm Survey, the Farm Credit Corporation and summaries of data on transactions of farm land and buildings reported by provincial governments.

Order Supplement II of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, series 87-002), scheduled for release in November. Contact May Holmes (613-991-2442), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Value Per Acre of Farm Land and Buildings

1985 and 1986

	July 1985	July 1986	% change
	(dollars)		
Newfoundland	1,022	1,002	-2
Prince Edward Island	588	541	-8
Nova Scotia	491	481	-2
New Brunswick	382	359	-6
Quebec	646	646	0
Ontario	1,409	1,296	-8
Manitoba	319	297	-7
Saskatchewan	343	316	-8
Alberta	497	457	-8
British Columbia	1,051	988	-6
Canada	526	488	-7

Sales of Natural Gas

February 1987

Sales of natural gas in Canada during February 1987 totalled 5 445 082 thousand cubic metres, a 7.6% decrease from the level recorded in February 1986.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in February 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from February 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 1 736 212 thousand cubic metres (-7.6); commercial sales, 1 433 198 thousand cubic metres (-7.8) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 275 672 thousand cubic metres (-6.7).

On the basis of rate structure information, these year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding 1986 period in brackets: residential sales, 3 571 104 thousand cubic metres (-6.9); commercial sales, 2 931 202 thousand cubic metres (-8.2) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 4 637 089 thousand cubic metres (-8.2).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of May. Contact Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Year-to-date Sales

Sales of natural gas for the first two months of 1987 totalled 11 139 395 thousand cubic metres, a 7.8% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1986.

Natural Gas Sales

February 1987

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	19	70	-	-	89
Quebec	124 589	192 023	263 510	-	580 122
Ontario	899 716	649 759	860 736	82 333	2 492 544
Manitoba	95 631	93 308	41 851	-	230 790
Saskatchewan	126 619	100 524	78 490	-	305 633
Alberta	325 676	264 045	781 792	-	1 371 313
British Columbia	164 162	133 469	166 960	-	464 591
Canada, February 1987	1 736 212	1 433 198	2 193 339	82 333	5 445 082
Canada, February 1986	1 868 753	1 554 297	2 424 626	13 950	5 861 626
% change	-7.6	-7.8	-6.7		-7.6
Canada, Year to date 1987	3 571 104	2 931 202	4 465 436	171 653	11 139 395
Canada, Year to date 1986	3 834 869	3 191 986	5 034 781	18 908	12 080 544
% change	-6.9	-8.2	-8.2		-7.8

Note: Revised figures will be available in the *Gas Utilities* publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Geographical Distribution of Personal Income

1961-1985

Revised estimates of the geographical distribution of personal income for the years 1961 to 1985 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 6634-6640 and 6643-6654.

Contact Barbara Clift (613-990-9158), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Construction Type Plywood

February 1987

Canadian firms produced 184 588 cubic metres (208,598,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during February 1987, an increase of 7.6% from the 171 547 cubic metres (193,860,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during February 1986.

January to February 1987 production totalled 361 261 cubic metres (408,251,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 4.3% over the 346 308 cubic metres (391,353,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 27. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Electric Lamps

March 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 18,438,431 light bulbs and tubes in March 1987, a decrease of 13.0% from the 21,187,968 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1987 amounted to 59,569,926 light bulbs and tubes, down 8.2% from the 64,859,996 sold during the January-March period in 1986.

Order the March 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of April 27. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
Production**, December 1986.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Wholesale Trade**, January 1987.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics**,
January 1987.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries:
\$13/\$130).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 22, 1987



Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending April 7, 1987	2
Exports of Major Grains, February 1987	2
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, February 1987	2

Publications Released

3

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending April 7, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending April 7, 1987 totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.6% from the 1986 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 21.0% but increased in the West by 3.3%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) were down in the East by 0.4% but were up in the West by 0.5%; there was an over-all national decrease of 0.1%.

Year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 64.2 million tonnes, an increase of 3.5% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 5.9%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 13 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release this week. Contact Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

February 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during February 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour,	23.1,
● Malt,	12.1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of April. Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Exports of Major Grains

February 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during February 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Total wheat,	1 126.2;
● Oats,	27.6;
● Barley,	414.1;
● Rye,	19.4;
● Flaxseed,	32.7;
● Canola (rapeseed),	219.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of April. Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-991-3871) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 3 - Stocks of Canadian Grain, March 31, 1986.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).
Available at 3:00 p.m.

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 10, Pack of Canned Pears, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 18, Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1987.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 23, 1987

Major Releases

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, February 1987 2

- Following a generally downward trend in manufacturing shipments during the first half of 1986, the increase in shipments for February gives further evidence of an upward trend within the fluctuating pattern of recent months.

Job Loss and Labour Market Adjustment in the Canadian Economy, 1981-84 4

- Almost one million full-time workers in Canada faced permanent job loss between 1981 and 1984.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, February 1987 5

- Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased by 3.2%, following a 3.3% decline in January.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, March 1987	7
Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 18, 1987	7
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, February 1987	7
Deliveries of Major Grains, February 1987	8
Stocks of Frozen Meats, April 1, 1987	8

Publications Released

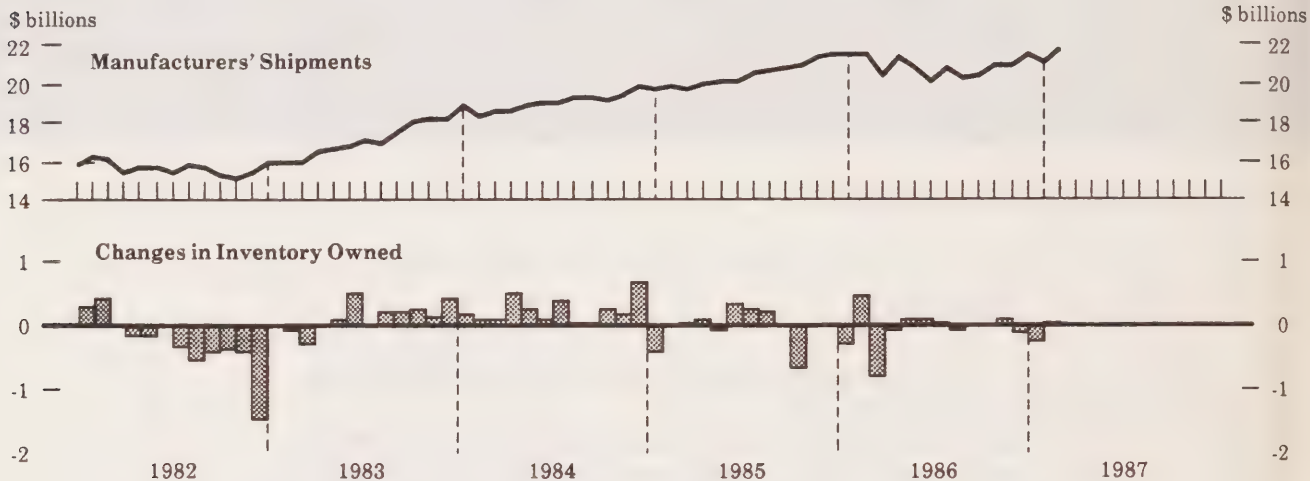
9



Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1982-1987

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

February 1987

Following a generally downward trend in manufacturing shipments during the first half of 1986, some indication of an upturn is shown within the fluctuating pattern of recent months. The February increase of 3.3% brought shipments to 0.9% above the January 1986 peak.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of **shipments** for all Canadian manufacturing industries increased 3.3% in February to \$21,707 million, following a decrease in January and increases in three of the last four months of 1986. In February, 16 of the 22 major groups reported higher shipments, led by a 6.9% increase in transportation equipment industries and a 6.3% increase in paper and allied products industries.
- **New orders**, following a trend similar to that described above for shipments, increased 6.3% to \$21,898 million in February, following a 4.9% decrease in January.
- Seasonally adjusted **inventories owned** by manufacturers at the end of February totalled \$33,811 million, a level similar to those recorded in the last year.
- The **ratio** of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments declined from 1.61:1 in January to 1.56:1 in February. This ratio mostly remained in the 1.60:1 to 1.70:1 range throughout 1986.
- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders backlog** increased 0.8% in February to \$23,900 million. This was the second increase following the six-month downward trend begun in June 1986.

(continued on page 3)

- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' **shipments** in February 1987 were estimated at \$20,301 million, 1.3% higher than the February 1986 level. Cumulative shipments for the first two months of 1987 have been estimated at \$39,813 million, 0.8% below the value for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in about three weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Suzette Desrosiers (613-990-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks
(millions of dollars)

	Feb. 1987 ^p	Jan. 1987 ^r	Dec. 1986	Feb. 1986
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	20,300.6	19,512.1	20,035.9	20,042.2
New orders - Total	20,710.4	19,545.4	19,804.2	20,522.5
Unfilled orders - Total	23,997.7	23,587.9	23,554.7	24,671.7
Inventory owned - Total	34,103.2	33,847.5	33,469.6	35,110.4
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	21,706.8	21,008.7	21,406.6	21,414.5
New orders - Total	21,898.1	20,600.4	21,672.7	21,716.9
Unfilled orders - Total	23,899.5	23,708.3	24,116.5	24,584.8
Inventory owned - Total	33,810.7	33,732.6	33,997.5	34,798.7
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.56	1.61	1.59	1.63

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Job Loss and Labour Market Adjustment in the Canadian Economy

1981-84

Between 1981 and 1984, almost one million full-time workers faced permanent job loss for such reasons as plant closings, business relocation and reductions in workload.

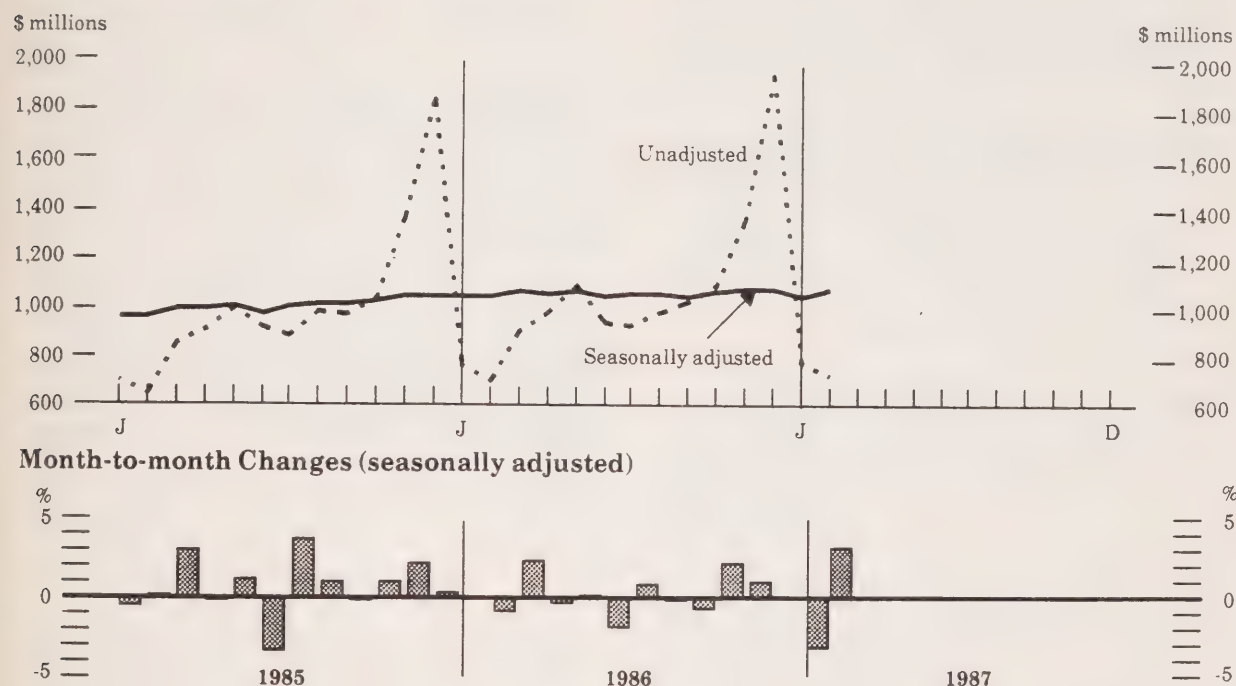
The feature article in the March issue of *The Labour Force*, "Job Loss and Labour Market Adjustment in the Canadian Economy", is based on the Survey of Displaced Workers, conducted as a supplement to the January 1986 Labour Force Survey.

Highlights

- Over one-third of the full-time workers who were permanently laid off between 1981 and 1984 attributed it to plant closing or relocation.
- Certain groups faced a higher risk of permanent job loss. Among these were younger workers aged 20-34 years, workers with under three years of job tenure, workers in construction, mining and parts of the manufacturing sector and workers in areas of Canada hardest hit by the recession and its aftermath (Newfoundland, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia).
- In January 1986, at the time of the survey, the unemployment rate among workers permanently laid off between 1981 and 1984 was 25%, more than double the overall rate of 10.7%.
- On average, those workers who found new full-time jobs (72% of job losers) took 24 weeks to do so. At the extremes, one-quarter took only three weeks to find employment, whereas 10% took more than a year.
- Overall, the wages of workers who found new full-time employment were 7% lower than in the lost jobs. But some took substantial losses. Workers taking pay cuts saw their weekly wages fall by more than one-quarter (28%) on average. The wages of workers receiving pay increases rose by one-fifth. Workers with an above average chance of taking a pay cut included those losing high-paying jobs, those 45 years of age and over and those with an elementary level education.
- A minority of permanently laid-off workers (17%) took some form of training following job loss; 5% took government-sponsored training. In addition, almost one in five workers moved in order to find or accept a new job.
- Older workers (55 years of age and over) were less likely than others to be permanently laid-off but once they lost a job they had a more difficult time in the labour market. They had a higher unemployment rate (34% at the time of the survey) and those locating employment experienced longer job searches and larger pay cuts on average than younger workers.
- There was a general movement from the goods-producing to the service sector by the permanently laid-off workers locating new jobs. For example, almost one-half of workers losing manufacturing jobs found new service sector jobs, and these workers took larger pay cuts (on average) than their counterparts who found new manufacturing employment.

Order the March 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. Contact Garnett Picot (613-990-8214) or Ted Wannell (613-991-3758), Social and Economic Studies Division.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Department Store Sales and Stocks February 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,071 million in February 1987, a significant increase of 3.2% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,038 million. Higher sales were recorded in 31 of the 40 departments.
- The February increase virtually offset the 3.3% decrease recorded in January, further extending the trend of fluctuating sales observed since the beginning of 1986.

- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,273 million at the end of February 1987, up 6.4% over the January 1987 revised value of \$4,017 million. This increase followed a rise of 10.8% in December and a decrease of 12.4% in January.

- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 3.99:1 in February, virtually unchanged from the average ratio of 4.00:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$718 million in February 1987, up 3.2% over the February 1986 level (continued on page 6)

of \$696 million. Cumulative sales for the first two months of 1987 totalled \$1,486 million, up 1.9% over the corresponding period in 1986.

- Seven provinces posted increases in February 1987 from the year-earlier period, with gains ranging from 18.7% in Prince Edward Island to 0.6% in Saskatchewan. Decreases were recorded in Newfoundland (-6.5%), Alberta (-6.2%) and Manitoba (-2.8%). Sales increased in six of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in February 1987 totalled \$441 million, up 1.2% over the corresponding month a year

earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$277 million, up 6.6% over the same period last year.

- Unadjusted, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$3,907 million, an increase of 4.9% over the level reached in February 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of June. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

March 1987

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5,129,609,000 cigarettes in March 1987, an 8.7% increase from the 4,718,256,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1986. Production for January to March 1987 totalled 14,842,229,000 cigarettes, down from 15,804,791,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1986.

Domestic sales in March 1987 amounted to 4,909,888,000 cigarettes, an increase of 14.8% over the year-earlier level of 4,277,204,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1987 totalled 12,244,333,000 cigarettes, down 4.2% from the 1986 cumulative amount of 12,778,289,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the March 1987 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of May 4. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending April 18, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 18, 1987 totalled 299 681 tonnes, an increase of 1.9% from the preceding week's total of 294 059 tonnes but down 1.5% from the year-earlier level of 304 217 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 4 506 140 tonnes, an increase of 4.5% from 4 312 488 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

February 1987

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for February 1987 are now available as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 55 174 tonnes in February 1987, an increase of 10.1% from the 50 101 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 105 275 tonnes in 1987, an increase of 3.7% from the 101 538 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the February 1987 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of April 20. Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

February 1987

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during February 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat (excluding durum),	1 257.7;
● Durum wheat,	170.9;
● Total wheat,	1 428.6;
● Oats,	39.3;
● Barley,	421.6;
● Rye,	19.8;
● Flaxseed,	46.9;
● Canola (rapeseed),	240.1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in late April. Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

April 1, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of April amounted to 29 493 tonnes as compared with 30 490 tonnes the previous month and 31 262 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the April issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release May 21. Contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Railway Carloadings**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85).

✓ **The Construction Industry –
Mechanical Trade Contractors**, 1984.
Catalogue number 64-204
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

✓ **The Construction Industry –
Electrical Trade Contractors**, 1984.
Catalogue number 64-205
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

✓ **The Labour Force**, March 1987.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215).

✓ **Educational Staff of Community
Colleges and Vocational
Schools**, 1984-85.
Catalogue number 81-254
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 24, 1987

Major Releases

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, February 1987 2

- Non-residents acquired, on a net basis, a record \$1-billion of outstanding Canadian stocks in February, more than the total for the full year 1986.

Wholesale Trade, February 1987 4

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 13.2% over February 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Television Viewing in Canada, Fall 1986 6

Cable Television, 1986 6

Mineral Wool, March 1987 6

Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1987 6

1985 Census of Manufactures:

Leather Tanneries Industry 7

Glove Industry 7

Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry 7

Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry 7

Indicating and Recording Instruments Industry 7

Sign and Display Industry 8

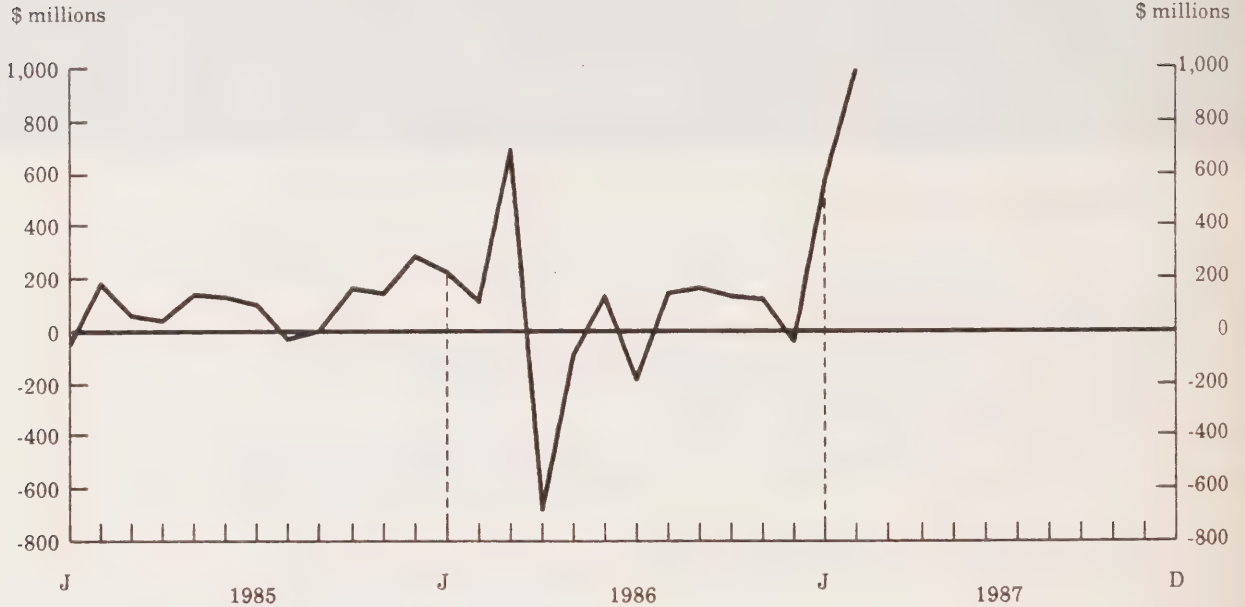
Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry 8

Publications Released 9

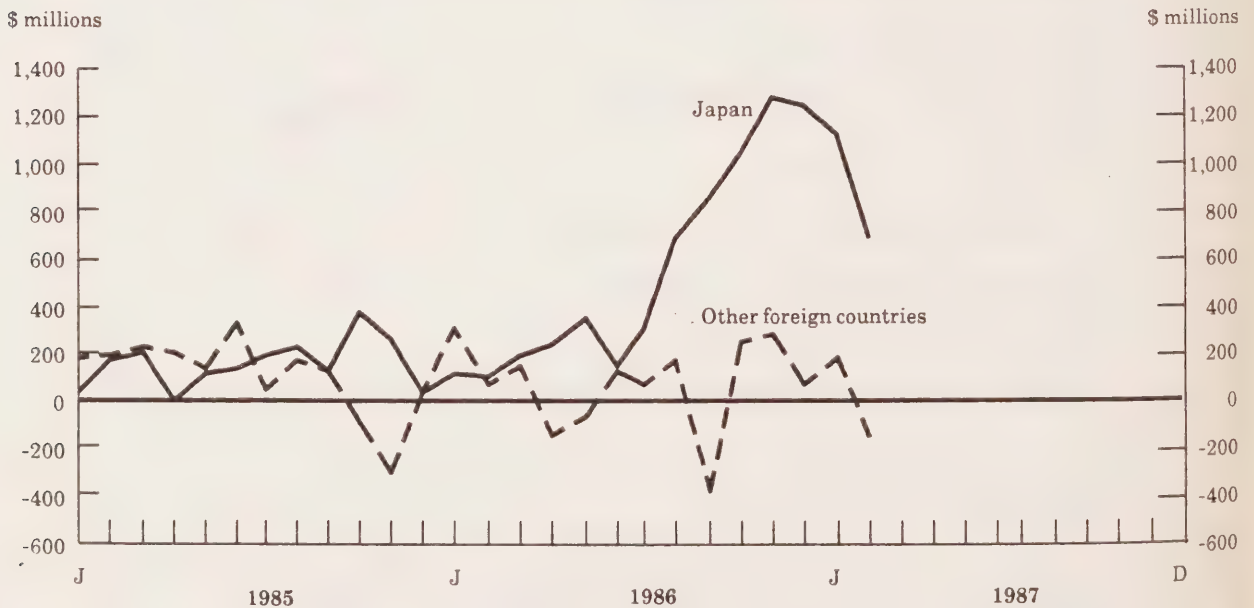
Major Release Dates, April 27-May 1, 1987 10

Major Releases

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With Japan and All Other Foreign Countries (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

February 1987

Outstanding Canadian Securities

Non-residents acquired, on a net basis, a record \$1-billion of outstanding Canadian stocks in February, more than the total for the full year 1986. The United States continued to be the largest foreign investor in Canadian stocks, with net sales doubling to over \$800 million in the current month, while the United Kingdom accounted for most of the net investment from overseas countries. The gross value of stocks traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents has also increased sharply in recent months, to a record \$5-billion in February. This was more than double the average monthly value of stocks traded with non-residents in 1986.

Net sales of outstanding Canadian bonds to Japan amounted to \$679 million in February, which on average, was about \$500 million less than was recorded in the previous four months. All other foreign countries reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$157 million in the current month.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

Trading with non-residents in outstanding foreign stocks produced a net sale of \$17 million. Residents reduced their holdings of United States stocks by \$115 million in February, but continued to invest in overseas stocks, with net purchases amounting to \$98 million. Canadian investment in overseas stocks included the purchase in Canada of shares of a recently privatized British company. Canadian residents have made substantial investments in overseas stocks throughout the last two and a half years, in contrast to the irregular pattern of trading in United States stocks. Residents reduced their holdings of foreign bonds, largely United States issues, by \$180 million, following net investments in the previous four months.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in May. Contact J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

February 1987

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
(\$ millions)			
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,223	2,701	+522
Common and preferred stocks	2,990	2,005	+985
Total - February 1987	6,213	4,706	+1,507
Total - January 1987	5,845	3,981	+1,863
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	3,436	3,256	+180
Common and preferred stocks	2,387	2,370	+17
Total - February 1987	5,823	5,626	+197
Total - January 1987	4,209	4,064	+146

Wholesale Trade

February 1987

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for February 1987 were up 13.2% from the previous year. This year-over-year rise follows a gain of 8.6% registered between January 1986 and January 1987. In the first two months of 1987, sales were up 10.9% compared to the corresponding period in 1986.
- In February, all major trade groups registered increased sales over a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+13.5%), lumber and building materials (+28.6%) and food (+12.3%).

- Wholesale trade increases between February 1986 and February 1987 were posted in all regions, ranging from 20.2% in Ontario to 4.1% in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in February 1987 were 4.7% higher than those reported in February 1986. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of February 1987 stood at 1.66:1, down from the 1.79:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1986.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of May. Contact Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for February 1987/1986

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Jan. 1987/86 ^r	Feb. 1987/86 ^p	Jan.-Feb. 1987/86	Jan. 1987/86 ^r	Feb. 1987/86 ^p	Feb. 1986 ^r	Feb. 1987 ^p
Total all trades	8.6	13.2	10.9	5.1	4.7	1.79	1.66
Food	9.9	12.3	11.0	-0.7	-0.4	.87	.77
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	-4.3	0.8	-1.8	9.0	6.7	.96	1.02
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	13.2	20.3	17.0	0.6	-0.8	2.15	1.77
Motor vehicles and accessories	-0.6	8.1	3.9	11.9	9.6	2.05	2.08
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	19.1	19.3	19.2	-10.1	-13.9	5.71	4.12
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	10.6	13.5	12.1	6.6	8.1	1.88	1.79
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	6.2	7.4	6.8	4.2	0.9	1.91	1.79
Lumber and building materials	20.2	28.6	24.5	9.8	10.7	1.95	1.68
Other wholesalers ²	7.7	14.2	11.0	6.4	7.5	1.79	1.68
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	6.3	14.4	10.3	7.1	10.0	1.61	1.55
Quebec	9.4	8.6	9.0	6.3	4.2	1.64	1.57
Ontario	8.7	20.2	14.4	8.9	8.9	1.75	1.58
Prairie provinces	5.0	4.1	4.5	-3.0	-4.3	2.51	2.30
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	11.8	11.7	11.7	4.4	6.4	1.50	1.43

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Data Availability Announcements

Television Viewing in Canada

Fall 1986

Preliminary data show that in the fall of 1986 Canadians spent an average of 24.2 hours per week watching television, a level which has remained almost stationary in recent years.

Comedy and drama shows were the most popular - accounting for 58% of total viewing - while news and public affairs made up a further 19%.

Canadian programs comprised 35% of total viewing - mostly news and public affairs tuning (87%). The percentage of Canadian comedy and drama programming watched was 9.0%.

Additional information including breakdowns by province, language, sex and occupation may be obtained from Anthony Young (613-991-1573) or Ian McDiarmid (613-991-1561), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Cable Television

1986

Information is now available for the cable television industry for 1986.

Order the *Communications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (56-001), scheduled for release the week of May 11. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Mineral Wool

March 1987

Manufacturers shipped 4 242 816 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in March 1987, down 59.3% from the 10 419 433 square metres shipped the year earlier and down 57.0% from the 9 870 677 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1987 were 24 066 218 square metres, an increase of 5.5% from the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the March 1987 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of May 4. Contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

January 1987

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 058 500 cubic metres (1,296.1 million board feet) of lumber and ties in January 1987, an increase of 0.2% over the 3 053 900 cubic metres (1,294.1 million board feet) produced in January 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of May 4. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Leather Tanneries Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leather tanneries industry (SIC 1711) totalled \$233.9 million, up 7.9% from \$216.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5420 and to be released shortly in catalogue 33-251B 1711. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Glove Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glove industry (SIC 2493) totalled \$64.5 million, up 12.1% from \$57.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5453 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2493. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle fabric accessories industry (SIC 3257) totalled \$867.7 million, up 6.8% from \$812.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5561 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3257. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soap and cleaning compounds industry (SIC 3761) totalled \$1,364.4 million, up 5.2% from \$1,296.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6878 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250B 3761. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Indicating and Recording Instruments Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the indicating and recording instruments industry (SIC 3911) totalled \$864.7 million, up 22.5% from \$706.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6884 and to be released shortly in catalogue 47-250B 3911. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Sign and Display Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sign and display industry (SIC 3971) totalled \$439.8 million, up 20.2% from \$365.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6892 and to be released shortly in catalogue 47-250B 3971. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the total value of shipments for the button, buckle and clothes fastener (SIC 3992) totalled \$82.6 million, up 11.3% from \$74.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6894 and to be released shortly in catalogue 47-250B 3992. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Family Incomes – Census**

Families, 1985.

Catalogue number 13-208

(Canada: \$12; Other Countries: \$13).

✓ **Credit Unions, 1982.**

Catalogue number 61-209

(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51).

✓ **Inventories, Shipments and
Orders in Manufacturing**

Industries, January 1987.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Major Release Dates: Week of April 27 - May 1

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date(s) of
release

Title

Reference period

April

28	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1987
28-29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1987
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1987
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1987
30	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1987
30	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 27, 1987

Major Releases

**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry,
February 1987** 2

- Real GDP increased 0.9% from January 1987.

Building Permits, February 1987 5

- The estimated value of building permits issued decreased 2.2% month-over-month to \$2,547.1 million.

Data Availability Announcements

Government Expenditures on Culture, 1985-86 7

Honey Production and Value, 1985 and 1986 7

Chain Store Stocks, February 1987 7

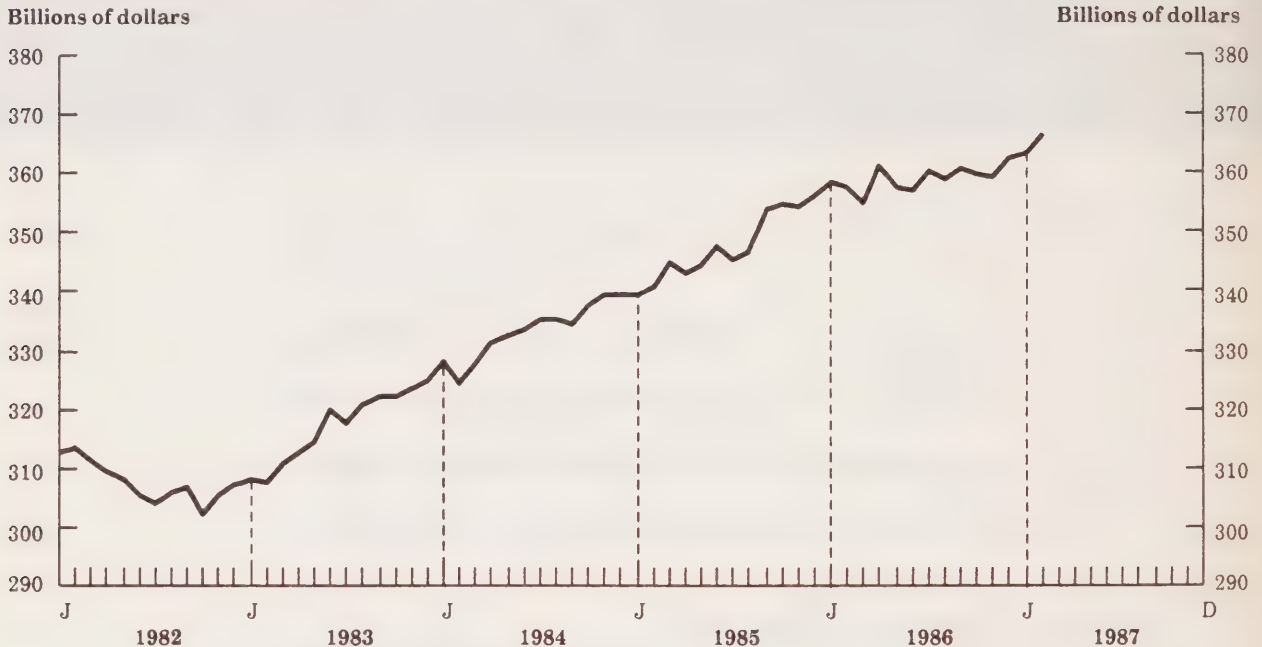
Oilseed Crushings, March 1987 7



Publications Released 8

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry in 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry (seasonally adjusted data) February 1987

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, increased 0.9% in February following gains of 0.1% in January and 1.0% in December. The January-February average level now stands 1.2% above the fourth quarter of 1986, whereas the quarterly growth rate averaged 0.4% over the four quarters of 1986. The February increase in economic activity was due to output advances of 0.9% in both goods-producing and services-producing industries.

Goods-producing Industries

Output of goods-producing industries increased 0.9% in February, following gains of 0.8% in

January and 1.3% in December. Most of the February growth occurred in the manufacturing, construction, other utility (electric power) and forestry industries. In manufacturing, substantial gains were reported by producers of motor vehicle parts and accessories, motor vehicles, wood, clothing, chemical, and paper products. Exports of motor vehicles and parts and accessories advanced significantly during February. The increase in the construction industry was due entirely to a strong surge in residential building activity, particularly single dwellings and apartment buildings. Increased activity for forestry operations in both British Columbia and Quebec accounted for the growth in the forestry industry.

(continued on page 3)

Services-producing Industries

Growth among services-producing industries was 0.9% in February, following a decline of 0.2% in January and an increase of 0.8% in December. Output advances were widespread. Most of the advance in wholesale trade was due to wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts. Similarly, in retail trade, increases by new motor vehicle dealers accounted for most of the overall retail trade growth. Other substantial gains were recorded by professional business services, telecommunication carriers, accommodation and food services, truck transport

industries and provincial government services. Finance, insurance and real estate industries recorded a small decrease.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-May. Contact Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1986			1987	
	February	November	December	January	February
Total economy	357,655.5	359,084.4	362,535.6	363,018.8	366,254.0
Business sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,618.4	11,528.4	11,476.8	11,523.6	11,440.8
Fishing and trapping industries	578.4	524.4	578.4	624.0	654.0
Logging and forestry industry	2,385.6	2,247.6	2,251.2	2,228.4	2,396.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,071.2	18,344.4	18,742.8	18,973.2	18,633.6
Manufacturing industries	66,866.4	65,750.4	67,318.8	67,698.0	68,414.4
Construction industries	24,991.2	25,149.6	25,018.8	25,370.0	25,865.6
Transportation and storage industries	16,604.4	16,280.4	16,742.4	16,587.6	16,918.8
Communication industries	10,222.8	10,533.6	10,476.0	10,558.8	10,772.4
Other utility industries	11,248.8	11,256.0	11,143.2	11,154.0	11,360.4
Wholesale trade industries	17,406.0	17,968.8	18,430.8	18,192.0	18,637.2
Retail trade industries	22,964.4	23,415.6	23,492.4	23,342.4	23,832.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	51,459.6	52,935.6	53,143.2	53,499.6	53,239.2
Community, business and personal services	37,945.2	39,272.4	39,829.2	39,358.8	39,937.2
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	46.8	51.6	56.4	49.2	60.0
Manufacturing industries	62.4	56.4	63.6	63.6	63.6
Forestry services industry	260.4	274.8	268.8	282.0	290.4
Transportation industries	1,610.7	1,574.4	1,586.4	1,597.2	1,594.8
Communication industries	56.4	51.6	52.8	51.6	52.8
Water systems industry	546.0	547.2	546.0	546.0	556.8
Insurance and other finance industry	330.0	337.2	345.6	352.8	338.4
Government service industry	23,331.6	23,184.0	23,068.8	23,142.0	23,348.4
Community and personal services	37,048.8	37,800.0	37,903.2	37,824.0	37,846.8
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	294,362.4	295,207.2	298,644.0	299,110.4	302,102.0
- goods	137,760.0	134,800.8	136,530.0	137,571.2	138,765.2
- services	156,602.4	160,406.4	162,114.0	161,539.2	163,336.8
Non-business sector	63,293.1	63,877.2	63,891.6	63,908.4	64,152.0
- goods	655.2	655.2	666.0	658.8	680.4
- services	62,637.9	63,222.0	63,225.6	63,249.6	63,471.6
Goods-producing industries	138,415.2	135,456.0	137,196.0	138,230.0	139,445.6
Services-producing industries	219,240.3	223,628.4	225,339.6	224,788.8	226,808.4
Industrial production	98,841.6	96,006.0	97,870.8	98,484.0	99,088.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	31,136.4	30,882.0	31,486.8	31,568.4	31,969.2
Durable manufacturing industries	35,730.0	34,868.4	35,832.0	36,129.6	36,445.2

Building Permits

February 1987

(Seasonally adjusted data and filtered indexes)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada in February was \$2,547.1 million compared to \$2,605.7 million in January, a 2.2% drop. This decrease was entirely attributable to the residential sector (-4.2%), while the non-residential sector remained relatively unchanged (+0.1%).

This slowing of building permits in February did not affect the construction leading indicator which reached 115.9 in December (+2.0%).

Residential Sector

- The value of residential permits issued decreased 4.2% in February to \$1,545.7 million from \$1,613.8 million in January.
- The single-family dwelling sector registered the largest decrease (-5.6%) to \$1,084.8 million while the multi-family dwelling sector declined slightly (-0.7%) to \$460.9 million. In spite of this drop, the level of building permits remained strong in February.
- Residential building permits decreased in all regions except Ontario which remained stable. Quebec registered the sharpest drop.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in February totalled 254,100 units at an annual rate (143,000 single detached and 111,100 multiple dwellings), down 7.9% from January.
- All regions registered decreases in the number of units authorized except British Columbia where a substantial gain was recorded.
- The filtered index of residential permits increased 2.8% in December to 134.6 compared to a revised index of 130.9 in November.

Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential permits issued remained relatively stable in February (+0.1%) at \$1,001.4 million.
- Gains were recorded in the industrial sector (+13.5%) to \$209.2 million and the institutional and governmental sector (+4.4%) to \$166.0 million. The commercial sector declined 3.4% to \$626.2 million.
- Ontario and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of non-residential permits in February while the rest of the country registered decreases.
- The filtered index of non-residential permits rose 0.7% in December to 96.2 compared to a revised index of 95.5 in November.

(see charts on page 6)

Note to users

In order to improve the timeliness of the information provided, this revised version of *Building Permits*, in addition to the usual preliminary data, presents a national estimate for the latest month. This national estimate is based upon the volume of permits issued in metropolitan areas.

This release also includes the *Leading Indicator of Construction Activity* (previously published separately). In order to reduce the number of false signals, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 3, 5, 9) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the second week of May. Contact Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Chart-1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

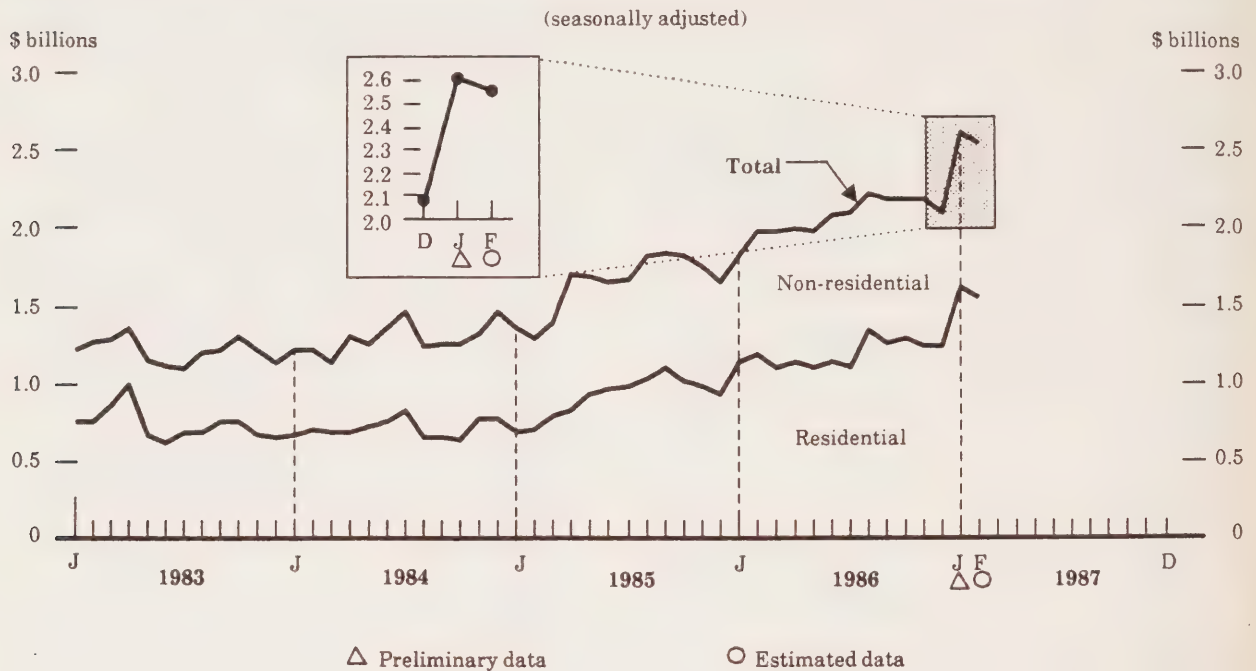


Chart-2
Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

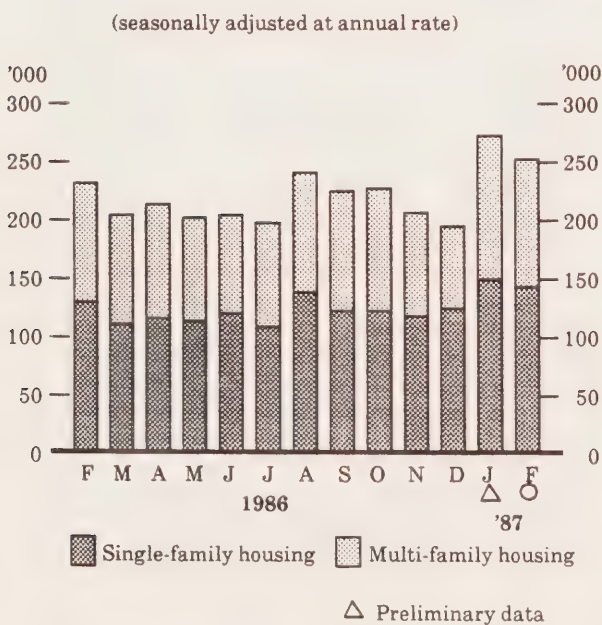
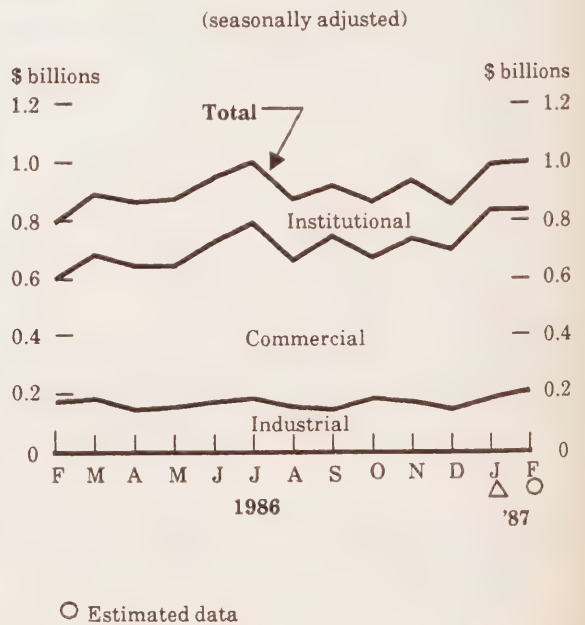


Chart-3
Value of Non-residential permits issued in Canada



Data Availability Announcements

Government Expenditures on Culture

1985-86

Preliminary information regarding federal, provincial and municipal government expenditures on culture in 1985-86 is now available.

Contact N. Verma (613-993-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Honey Production and Value - Updates to Quebec 1986 Preliminary Estimates

1985 and 1986

Quebec beekeepers in 1986 numbered 3,500 with 110,000 colonies. Total Quebec honey production in 1986 was 2 800 tonnes (6,173,000 pounds), for an average yield of 25 kilograms (56 pounds) per colony. Preliminary value estimates for Quebec honey and wax are also available.

The 1986 Canada estimate for colonies has been revised to 712,375. Total production is revised to 33 422 tonnes (73,682,000 pounds) for an average yield of 47 kilograms (103 pounds) per colony.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1056.

Contact L.D. Magahay (613-990-8727), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Chain Store Stocks

February 1987

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,228 million at the end of February 1987, up 3.0% over the level reached in February 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.35:1 in February 1987, up significantly from the average ratio of 1.06:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of May. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Oilseed Crashings

March 1987

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for March 1987 were as follows:

- Canola-rape seed: 144 939 tonnes of crashings, with 59 122 tonnes of oil and 84 165 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 96 691 tonnes of crashings, with 15 916 tonnes of oil and 74 613 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the March 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of May. Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Leather and Allied Products Industries - Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 33-251B 1713
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Clothing Industries - Women's Coat and Jacket Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 34-252B 2441
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Clothing Industries - Sweater Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 34-252B 2491
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Primary Metal Industries - Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 41-250B 2999
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries - Basic Hardware Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 41-251B 3061
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries - Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 42-251B 3254
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1987.**
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products, February 1987.**
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, February 1987.**
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending March 31, 1987.**
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).
- ✓ **Retail Trade, January 1987.**
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 28, 1987

Major Releases

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, January 1987 2

- Exports of natural gas increased for the first time in 24 months, rising 3.5% over January 1986.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, March 1987 3

- The Canada total index for construction trades remained unchanged from February.

Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Research and Development – Planned Expenditures, 1987 4

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, January-June 1986 4

Livestock Report, April 1, 1987 5

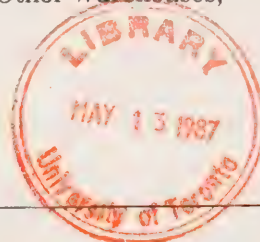
Major Appliances, March 1987 5

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending April 14, 1987 5

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses,
January 1, 1987 5

Production of Soft Drinks, March 1987 6

Publications Released 7



Major Releases

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

January 1987

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada in January 1987 amounted to 7 819.5 thousand cubic metres, a 1.0% decrease from January 1986.
- Crude oil exports for January 1987 reached 2 843.7 thousand cubic metres, an increase of 9.7% over the same period last year, while imports rose 24.7% to reach 2 172.3 thousand cubic metres.

- Marketable production of natural gas at 7 865.7 million cubic metres decreased by 1.3% from January 1986. Sales in Canada decreased 9.0% from the same period in 1985. Export deliveries, however, were up 3.5% – the first increase in exports since January 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the second week of May. Contact G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1986	% Change from Jan. 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)			
Crude oil and equivalent			
Production	7 819.5	7 898.8	-1.0
Exports	2 843.7	2 591.1	9.7
Imports	2 172.3	1 741.7	24.7
Refinery receipts	7 179.5	6 987.8	2.7
(millions of cubic metres)			
Natural gas			
Marketable production	7 865.7	7 966.1	-1.3
Exports	2 864.7	2 766.8	3.5
Canadian sales	5 655.3	6 217.0	-9.0

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements), for construction trades (1981=100) registered no change between February and March 1987, holding steady at a level of 136.8 for the sixth consecutive month.

On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city Canada total index rose 3.5%. The largest 12-month increase was reported in St. John's (13.7%). Construction union wage rates also advanced in Halifax (5.8%) and in Saint John (4.8%), while cities in Quebec and Ontario registered gains averaging 4.0%. An increase was also noted in Winnipeg (1.3%), while cities in British Columbia showed no change.

The accompanying table presents rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers for nine selected cities representing seven provinces. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with no collective agreements for these trades are excluded both from this list of rates and from the index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates¹

(In dollars)

March 1987

	Trades					
	Carpenter		Electrician		Plumber	
	B	B and S	B	B and S	B	B and S
St. John's	14.84	17.70	17.37	21.32	17.37	20.52
Halifax	16.22	18.82	19.22	23.44	19.50	23.02
Saint John	15.08	17.62	17.51	23.94	18.05	22.55
Montreal	17.45	20.23	18.33	21.22	18.33	21.20
Ottawa	18.73	22.56	19.50	23.87	19.20	23.78
Toronto	19.13	23.90	19.61	24.30	19.73	24.69
Thunder Bay	20.39	22.50	19.17	23.16	18.85	23.41
Winnipeg	17.42	19.66	19.65	22.52	20.29	22.81
Vancouver	19.10	23.92	20.35	24.83	19.75	24.93

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B Basic rate.

B and S Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Research and Development - Planned Expenditures

1987

The results of the latest survey on industrial research and development show that Canadian firms plan to increase R&D spending by 5% in 1987, up slightly from the 4% growth the year before.

Order the Vol. 11, No. 5 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, \$6/\$60), available towards the end of this week. Contact Michel Boucher (613-993-7683), Private Sector, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin - Special Review: Fare Basis Statistics

January-June 1986

Highlights from this special issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary data reported by five major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines, Nordair and Eastern Provincial Airways indicate that 55.6% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first two quarters of 1986, up from 50.1% for the

corresponding period in 1985. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 61.3% of total volume in 1986, up from 56.8% in 1985.

- Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization: 64.1% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first two quarters of 1986.
- During the first quarter of 1986, passengers carried on domestic scheduled services paid an average fare of \$122, down 0.5% from the average fare paid a year earlier. In the second quarter of 1986, the average fare was \$133, an increase of 2.8% over the corresponding period in 1985. Passengers who benefitted from discount fares paid an average discount fare of \$92 in the first quarter of 1986 (a decline of 3.4% from 1985) and \$107 in the second quarter of 1986 (an increase of 1.8% over 1985).
- In the second quarter of 1986, in the southern sector, average discount fares rose 8.6% over the same quarter a year earlier to reach \$105. In the northern sector, the average discount fares increased by 10.0% in the second quarter of 1986 over 1985, to reach a peak of \$132. This marks the sixth consecutive quarterly increase.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 4 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available towards the end of this week. Contact Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Livestock Report

April 1, 1987

The total number of pigs in Canada, at April 1, 1987 reached an estimated 10,751,300 head, up 2% from the year-earlier figure of 10,582,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,103,200 head, an increase of 2% from 1,085,600.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

Order the April 1, 1987 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60), scheduled for release April 29. Contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-991-2509), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Major Appliances

March 1987

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian firms increased to 178,647 units in March 1987, up 7.5% from 166,169 units in February 1987 and up 7.8% from the 165,728 units sold in the same month of 1986.

Year-to-date domestic sales to March 1987 amounted to 476,120 units compared to 446,082 units for the same period of 1986, a 6.7% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the March 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of May 4. Contact J.P. Beauparlant, (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending April 14, 1987

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending April 14, 1987 totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 2.5% from the 1986 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 6.3% but increased in the West by 9.6%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 6.4% but were down in the West by 4.2%; there was an over-all national increase of 3.3%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 69.1 million tonnes, a gain of 3.5% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 5.6%.

Order the Vol. 3, No. 14 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of May 4. Contact Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses

January 1, 1987

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter decreased to 15 779 tonnes at January 1, 1987 from 20 554 tonnes a year earlier, while stocks of cheddar cheese decreased to 34 723 tonnes from 38 720 tonnes.

Stocks of skim milk powder decreased to 10 304 tonnes at January 1, 1987 from 15 554 tonnes at January 1, 1986 and stocks of concentrated milk dropped to 8 897 tonnes from 15 194 tonnes.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat decreased to 29 306 tonnes at January 1, 1987 from 30 582 the previous year. Stocks of frozen meat decreased to 29 790 tonnes at January 1, 1987 from 36 061 tonnes at January 1, 1986.

Order the 1986 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, \$30), available mid-May. Contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-991-2505) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

March 1987

Soft drink production for March 1987 was estimated at 1 378 191 hectolitres, a decrease of 4.3% from 1 440 428 hectolitres^r (revised figure) estimated a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 4 015 020 hectolitres, down from the corresponding 1986 amount of 4 169 312 hectolitres^r. (These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the March 1987 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the week of April 27. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1987.

Catalogue number 53-003

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International Travel – Advance Information, February 1987. **Catalogue number 66-001P**
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Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1987. **Catalogue number 72-002**
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$365).

✓ **Science Statistics – Service Bulletin**, Vol. 11, No. 4, **Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities**, 1987-88. **Catalogue number 88-001**
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 29, 1987

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| • 1986 Census shows decline in farm numbers. | |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1987 | 5 |
| • On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits remained virtually unchanged from January 1987. | |
| Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1987 | 8 |
| • Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$439.16, up 2.5% from a year earlier. | |

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Major Releases

Census of Agriculture

1986

Initial results from the 1986 Census of Agriculture indicate a 7.9% decline in the number of Canadian farms since the last Census in 1981.

There were 293,089 farms enumerated in 1986, down from 318,361 farms in 1981. No province registered an increase in the number of farms. The declines were not the same in every province. They ranged from 15.1% in Nova Scotia to 0.5% in Alberta.

The average farm size increased to 572 acres in 1986, from 528 acres in 1981 (an increase of over 8%). On average, the largest farms were found in Saskatchewan (1,036 acres per farm), while the smallest farms were found in Newfoundland (139 acres per farm).

Complete national and provincial results will be released on June 3, 1987. Sub-provincial data and cross-classifications by type of farm, level of sales, etc. will be available on June 26, 1987.

(see table on pages 3 and 4)

For further information, contact: Mel Jones, Census of Agriculture (613-990-8712), or Kathy Kennedy, Communications Division, (613-990-8293).

Number and Area of Census-farms

Canada and Provinces 1976 - 1986

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
Number of Census-farms						
1976 ¹	878	3,677	5,434	4,551	51,587	88,801
1981	679	3,154	5,045	4,063	48,144	82,448
1986	651	2,833	4,283	3,554	41,448	72,713
Percentage Change						
'76/81	-22.7%	-14.2%	-7.2%	-10.7%	-6.7%	-7.2%
'81/86	-4.1%	-10.2%	-15.1%	-12.5%	-13.9%	-11.8%
Total Area of Census-farms (acres)						
published 1976 ¹	80,058	731,035	1,218,953	1,153,438	9,906,319	15,473,011
published 1981	82,667	699,367	1,151,567	1,082,045	9,338,532	14,923,280
suggested 1981 ²	82,667	699,367	1,151,567	1,082,045	9,338,532	14,923,280
published 1986 ³	90,345	673,196	1,029,211	1,010,396	8,991,673	13,953,009
Total Area of Census-farms (Hectares)						
published 1976 ¹	32,398	295,839	493,293	466,780	4,008,945	6,261,705
published 1981	33,454	283,024	466,023	437,888	3,779,169	6,039,237
suggested 1981 ²	33,454	283,024	466,023	437,888	3,779,169	6,039,237
published 1986 ³	36,561	272,433	416,507	408,893	3,638,801	5,646,582
Percentage Change						
'76/81 ⁴	3.3%	-4.3%	-5.5%	-6.2%	-5.7%	-3.6%
'81/86 ⁴	9.3%	-3.7%	-10.6%	-6.6%	-3.7%	-6.5%
Average Acres Per Census-farm						
1976 ¹	91	199	224	253	192	174
1981 ²	122	222	228	266	194	181
1986	139	238	240	284	217	192
Average Hectares Per Census-farm						
1976 ¹	37	80	91	103	78	71
1981 ²	49	90	92	108	78	73
1986	56	96	97	115	88	78
Percentage Change						
'76/81 ⁴	33.5%	11.5%	1.8%	5.1%	1.0%	3.9%
'81/86 ⁴	14.0%	7.2%	5.3%	6.8%	11.8%	6.0%

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Number and Area of Census-farms - Concluded

Canada and Provinces 1976 - 1986

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Number of Census-farms					
1976 ¹	32,104	70,958	61,130	19,432	338,578
1981	29,442	67,318	58,056	20,012	318,361
1986	27,336	63,431	57,777	19,063	293,089
Percentage Change					
'76/81	-8.3%	-5.1%	-5.0%	3.0%	-6.0%
'81/86	-7.2%	-5.8%	-5%	-4.7%	-7.9%
Total Area of Census-farms (acres)					
published 1976 ¹	19,026,255	65,511,431	49,928,771	6,052,910	169,086,823
published 1981	18,819,365	64,116,652	47,218,170	5,383,428	162,815,073
suggested 1981 ²	19,115,000	65,564,000	49,932,000	6,097,000	167,985,458
published 1986 ³	19,126,517	65,728,443	51,040,463	5,957,860	167,601,113
Total Area of Census-farms (Hectares)					
published 1976 ¹	7,699,651	26,511,533	20,205,455	2,449,525	68,427,002
published 1981	7,615,926	25,947,086	19,108,513	2,178,596	65,888,916
suggested 1981 ²	7,736,000	26,533,000	20,207,000	2,467,000	67,981,795
published 1986 ³	7,740,226	26,599,354	20,655,340	2,411,060	67,825,757
Percentage Change					
'76/81 ⁴	.5%	.1%	.0%	.7%	-.7%
'81/86 ⁴	.1%	.3%	2.2%	-2.3%	-.2%
Average Acres Per Census-farm					
1976 ¹	593	923	817	311	499
1981 ²	649	974	860	305	528
1986	700	1036	883	313	572
Average Hectares Per Census-farm					
1976 ¹	240	374	331	126	202
1981 ²	263	394	348	123	214
1986	283	419	358	126	231
Percentage Change					
'76/81 ⁴	9.6%	5.5%	5.3%	-2.2%	5.7%
'81/86 ⁴	7.8%	6.4%	2.7%	2.6%	8.4%

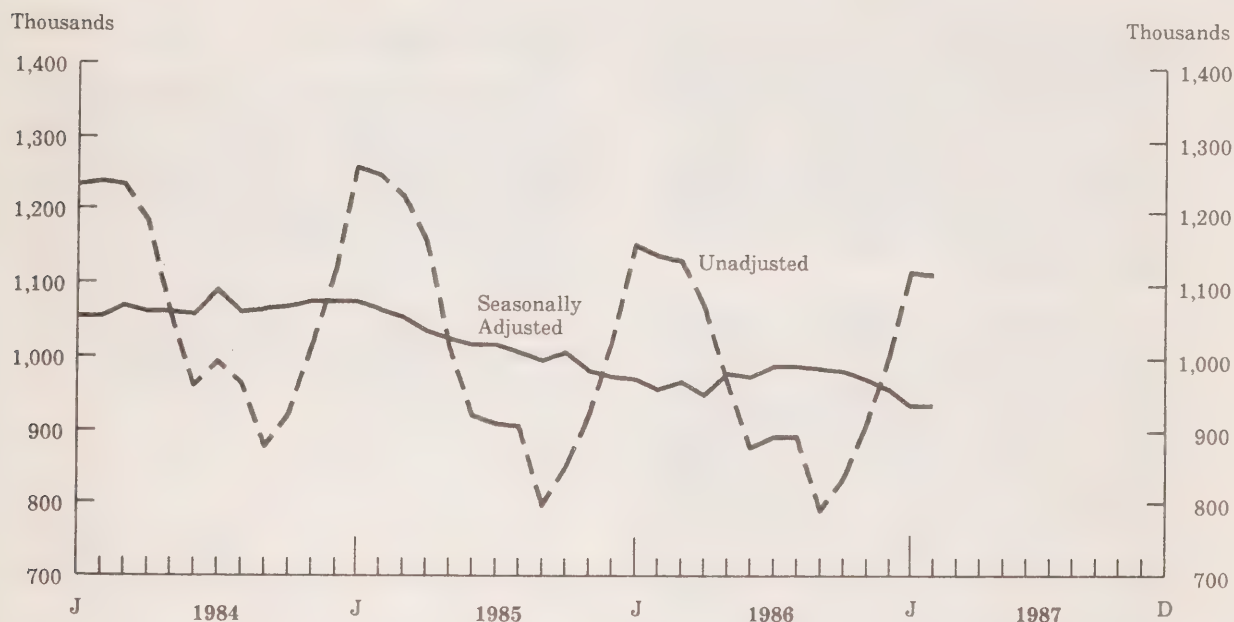
¹ The 1976 Canada totals include 26 census-farms and 4642 acres (1878 hectares) for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

² In 1981, unimproved land was underreported in the western provinces. This problem was not encountered in 1986. Therefore, direct comparisons of the published estimates for 1986 and 1981 are not valid. For this reason the 1986 data have been compared to the "1981 suggested" values which were released in a cautionary note to users subsequent to the 1981 census.

³ The 1986 Census also identified 7.1 million acres (2.9 million hectares) of grazing (permit) lands in British Columbia. This land was excluded from total area of census-farms in order to maintain historical continuity.

⁴ Percentage changes were calculated using the "1981 suggested" area data. The percentage change for average farm size was calculated from the area per farm data before it was rounded to the nearest acre/hectare.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1984-1987



Unemployment Insurance Statistics February 1987

Seasonally Adjusted Data¹ – Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending February 21, 1987, preliminary seasonally-adjusted estimates show that the number of beneficiaries² receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 933,000, virtually unchanged from the preceding month. The number of regular beneficiaries has generally been declining since February 1985, when it stood at 1,065,000.
- By province, the seasonally-adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased between January and

February 1987 in Ontario (-3.1%), in the Northwest Territories (-2.8%), and in Saskatchewan (-1.8%). Increases occurred in Nova Scotia (2.2%), and in Newfoundland (-1.6%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

(continued on page 6)

¹ The seasonally adjusted data are revised annually when final data for a complete calendar year become available. The revisions published this month have been marginal, that is, they did not exceed one percentage point.

² The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- On an unadjusted basis the total number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular or special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,257,000 in February 1987, a decrease of 1.8% from February 1986. The number of male beneficiaries decreased to 762,000 or by 1.7% over the same period while the number of female beneficiaries declined by 2.0% to 496,000.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variations, benefits paid during February 1987 totalled \$1,002 million³, increasing by 4.8% from February 1986. For the first two months of 1987, disbursements amounted to \$2,052 million, 3.3% less than was paid out during the same period last year. The year-to-date change resulted from an 8.9% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 10.7 million from 11.7 million) which was partially offset by a 6.1% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$191.79 from \$180.73).
- The number of claims (applications) received³ for unemployment insurance benefits in February 1987 totalled 220,000 (not adjusted for seasonal variations), up slightly (1.9%) from February 1986. For January and February, the total number of claims received was 538,000, a decrease of 9.6% compared to the same period in 1986.

³ *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

(see table on page 7)

Data for the months of December 1986, January and February 1987 will be published in the February 1987 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of May 1987. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact H. Stiebert (613-991-4044), or J.-P. Maynard (613-991-4045) Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	February 1987	January 1987	December 1986	February 1986	% change from	
					January 1987	February 1986
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,002,135	1,049,946	979,215	956,430	-4.6	4.8
Weeks of benefit ('000)	5,192	5,508	5,191	5,291	-5.7	-1.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)	193.03	190.62	188.65	180.78	1.3	6.8
Claims received ('000)	220	318	358	216	-30.7	1.9
Beneficiaries¹ ('000)						
Total	1,257 ^p	1,248 ^p	1,144 ^r	1,281 ^r	0.7	-1.8
Regular benefits	1,116 ^p	1,119 ^p	1,003 ^r	1,141 ^r	-0.3	-2.1
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	933 ^p	935 ^p	956 ^r	957 ^r	-0.2	
					January to February 1987	% change 1987/1986
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$'000)		2,052,081	2,122,649			-3.3
Weeks of benefit ('000)		10,700	11,745			-8.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)		191.79	180.73			6.1
Claims received ('000)		538	596			-9.6
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average¹ ('000)		1,253 ^p	1,283 ^r			-2.4

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for February 1987 showed an estimated 9,461,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 182,000 (+2.0%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). Most of this increase, however, was due to the introduction of the improved sampling frame (see accompanying note), leaving underlying employment levels essentially unchanged from the previous month.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$439.16 for February, little changed from January and 2.5% above the level of February 1986 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in February in the goods-producing industries was 2.1% higher than in January. Although larger than usual for this time of year, this increase was due mainly to higher estimated employment as a result of the introduction of the sampling frame changes. The number of employees in the service-producing industries increased by 1.9% between January and February which was also due primarily to the effects of the sampling frame modifications.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 571,000 (+6.4%) from February 1986. It is estimated that about two-thirds of this increase was due to the cumulative impact of changes made to the sampling frame in January and February 1987. The year-to-year growth rates in the goods-producing industries and services-producing industries were both higher than in the previous months.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

Note to Users

Several important changes to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours sampling frame continue to be phased-in over a four-month period which began with the reference month of January 1987. Major changes include improvements to the coverage of firms in the survey sample frame and a re-assignment of some establishments to more appropriate industry, geographic and/or employment size categories. These changes were designed to improve the accuracy and reliability of the estimates and were expected to result in higher estimates of employment.

For February, the introduction of these changes has resulted in an increase in the preliminary estimate of employment of about 2.0%, bringing the cumulative increase for January and February to approximately 4.3%. The increases were primarily concentrated in manufacturing, construction, trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and community, business and personal services. Most of the provincial and territorial estimates of employment were also higher. It is estimated that the sampling frame adjustments have had little impact on average weekly earnings.

More detailed information on the impact of these changes for February will be available in late May when the revised estimates for February will be published. Users requiring more information should contact the Labour Division at (613) 991-4090.

Employment estimates in all provinces were affected by changes made to the sampling frame in February 1987. Estimated employment was higher than usual for this time of year in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Employment in Newfoundland decreased slightly at a time of year when an increase is usually observed. The year-to-year growth rates in February were higher than in recent months in all provinces except Newfoundland and Manitoba.
(continued on page 9)

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the goods-producing industries increased more than usual between January and February due primarily to larger than usual increases in manufacturing and construction. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings remained virtually unchanged between January and February. Average weekly earnings in finance, insurance and real estate increased at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed.

Compared to February 1986, total average weekly earnings increased by \$10.66, bringing the yearly growth rate to 2.5%. Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 3.1% from a year earlier while they increased by 2.3% in the service-producing industries. Year-to-year growth rates were higher than in the past few months in forestry, construction, transportation, communication and other utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia and British Columbia increased between January and February at a time of year when little change or a decrease is usually observed. In Prince Edward Island, average weekly earnings decreased when an increase is usually observed. The yearly rate of change in average weekly earnings in British Columbia was the highest it has been since April 1986 while New Brunswick had the lowest year-to-year growth rate observed since the introduction of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours in March 1983.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 47% of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.5 hours in February 1987, little changed from the previous month. Average weekly hours were estimated at 38.6 hours in the goods-producing industries and 27.8 hours in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour, estimated at \$11.02 in February 1987, remained virtually unchanged from January 1987. Average hourly earnings in February were estimated at \$12.98 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.61 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 10 and 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000, 9584-9638.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of May. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-991-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Feb. 1987 ^p	Jan. 1987 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^r	Feb. 1987 ^p	Jan. 1987 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	52.1	50.6	46.6	644.00	615.17	570.22
Mines, quarries and oil wells	145.2	142.2	140.3	719.85	723.89	714.25
Manufacturing	1,793.1	1,757.5	1,711.3	523.04	518.58	509.33
Durables	858.3	836.7	825.4	556.97	554.53	537.87
Non-durables	934.9	920.8	885.8	491.88	485.93	482.74
Construction	357.5	349.3	365.7	526.71	516.70	499.96
Building	303.2	294.8	310.4	510.14	497.29	481.73
Industrial and heavy	54.3	54.4	55.3	619.32	621.86	602.29
Goods-producing industries	2,348.0	2,299.5	2,263.8	538.46	533.11	521.77
Transportation, communication and other utilities	788.8	770.2	781.5	579.20	579.93	566.17
Transportation	439.5	424.2	434.8	531.81	533.33	520.69
Storage	12.5	12.5	12.1	549.16	542.20	540.64
Communication	222.1	219.8	221.8	607.46	604.90	588.28
Electric power, gas and water utilities	114.7	113.7	112.8	709.39	709.61	700.74
Trade	1,742.9	1,727.4	1,764.2	319.95	322.20	321.93
Wholesale	509.9	503.3	499.3	456.19	454.52	436.37
Retail	1,233.0	1,224.1	1,265.0	263.61	267.81	276.76
Finance, insurance and real estate	597.4	596.7	586.1	464.88	453.22	456.77
Community, business and personal services	3,334.1	3,238.9	3,153.3	367.78	369.32	372.56
Public administration	649.5	645.6	646.9	572.83	570.44	570.81
Service-producing industries	7,112.6	6,978.8	6,932.1	406.38	406.68	407.12
Industrial aggregate	9,460.6	9,278.3	9,195.9	439.16	438.01	435.35
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	124.2	124.3	118.2	421.64	422.66	424.09
Prince Edward Island	29.7	29.0	29.9	370.13	371.96	366.05
Nova Scotia	262.3	260.9	258.6	398.15	395.42	395.09
New Brunswick	194.8	188.1	190.0	407.75	410.11	410.03
Quebec	2,327.0	2,285.2	2,261.8	426.95	426.48	425.26
Ontario	3,974.2	3,887.5	3,851.9	451.45	448.73	443.62
Manitoba	364.3	365.9	365.4	406.05	405.46	405.91
Saskatchewan	281.4	275.3	274.1	404.41	408.75	410.56
Alberta	870.9	846.1	848.4	447.27	452.35	451.95
British Columbia	1,005.7	990.6	971.7	450.96	447.25	445.18
Yukon	8.5	8.5	8.5	525.26	529.02	525.66
Northwest Territories	17.6	17.1	17.4	601.07	600.33	590.23
Canada	9,460.6	9,278.3	9,195.9	439.16	438.01	435.35

^p preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

February 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1987 ^p	Jan. 1987 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^r	Feb. 1987 ^p	Jan. 1987 ^r	Dec. 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	41.5	40.4	36.0	16.80	16.76	16.36
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.5	39.9	39.4	16.13	16.07	16.19
Manufacturing	38.9	38.7	37.9	12.31	12.25	12.28
Durables	40.1	40.0	38.9	12.91	12.85	12.77
Non-durables	37.6	37.4	36.8	11.65	11.59	11.73
Construction	36.8	37.0	36.0	14.95	14.58	14.33
Building	36.4	36.6	35.5	14.77	14.31	14.08
Industrial and heavy	39.0	39.0	38.5	15.95	16.04	15.70
Goods-producing industries	38.6	38.5	37.6	12.98	12.88	12.88
Transportation, communication and other utilities	37.9	38.3	38.4	13.92	13.96	14.17
Transportation	37.4	38.0	38.1	13.13	13.13	13.57
Storage	37.8	36.9	37.2	14.07	14.09	14.41
Communication	36.8	36.7	36.7	14.50	14.56	14.47
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.5	40.6	41.2	16.26	16.36	16.39
Trade	27.6	28.5	29.4	8.51	8.36	8.35
Wholesale	35.2	35.8	34.7	10.13	10.03	9.88
Retail	26.0	26.9	28.4	8.07	7.91	7.97
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.3	26.4	26.6	9.36	9.31	9.36
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	27.8	28.1	28.7	9.61	9.52	9.62
Industrial aggregate	31.5	31.7	31.7	11.02	10.92	10.91
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	34.9	35.5	34.5	9.69	9.71	9.69
Prince Edward Island	30.6	30.9	30.9	7.71	7.67	7.66
Nova Scotia	32.0	31.8	32.2	9.63	9.58	9.55
New Brunswick	33.2	33.3	33.6	9.79	9.90	9.92
Quebec	32.4	32.6	32.7	10.67	10.60	10.63
Ontario	32.0	32.1	31.9	11.19	11.04	10.99
Manitoba	30.6	30.8	31.5	9.92	9.89	9.99
Saskatchewan	27.6	28.4	28.9	10.43	10.36	10.42
Alberta	29.5	30.1	30.3	10.81	10.82	10.87
British Columbia	29.6	29.9	29.8	12.59	12.42	12.50
Yukon	32.1	32.8	33.1	12.93	13.01	12.14
Northwest Territories	32.1	33.1	31.7	14.04	13.89	13.55
Canada	31.5	31.7	31.7	11.02	10.92	10.91

^p preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

February 1987

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in February 1987 increased to 43 447 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 5.1% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 39.7% to 4 213 gwh, while imports decreased from 397 gwh to 130 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 90 423 gwh, up 4.2% over the previous year's period. Exports at 8 114 gwh were up 20.8%, and imports at 388 gwh were down 31.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987 to 3999.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the second week in May. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ended April 25, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 25, 1987 totalled 293 073 tonnes, a decrease of 2.2% from the preceding week's total of 299 681 tonnes but up 0.6% from the year-earlier level of 291 242 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 4 799 213 tonnes, an increase of 4.2% from 4 603 730 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

First Quarter 1987

For the quarter ending March 31, 1987, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet, of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less, totalled 2 113 969 square metres for a value of \$15,758,208. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 837 357 square metres for a value of \$13,364,617.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

For further information, order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet*, (47-005, \$3/\$12) to be released the week of May 4. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Current Economic Indicators**, Vol. 3, No. 3,
April 1987. **Catalogue number 13-005**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**,
February 1987. **Catalogue number 25-001**
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation**
Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 20 –
Pack of Processed Cauliflower, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation**
Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 22 – **Pack of**
Processed Mushrooms, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

✓ **Footwear Statistics**, February 1987.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**,
January 1987. **Catalogue number 41-006**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 30, 1987

Major Release

- | | |
|---|---|
| Preliminary Crime Statistics for Canada, 1986 | 2 |
| • Criminal code crimes reported by police in Canada increased 4.4% from 1985. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1987 | 4 |
| Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes, 1986 | 4 |

Publications Released

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Major Release Dates, May 1987 | 6 |
|--------------------------------------|---|

Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile 1982-84

In 1984 there were 57,500 new small businesses in nine major industries covered in this publication, an 8.4% increase over 1983. Overall, small businesses accounted for 96.7% of the total number of businesses within these major industry groups.

Highlights

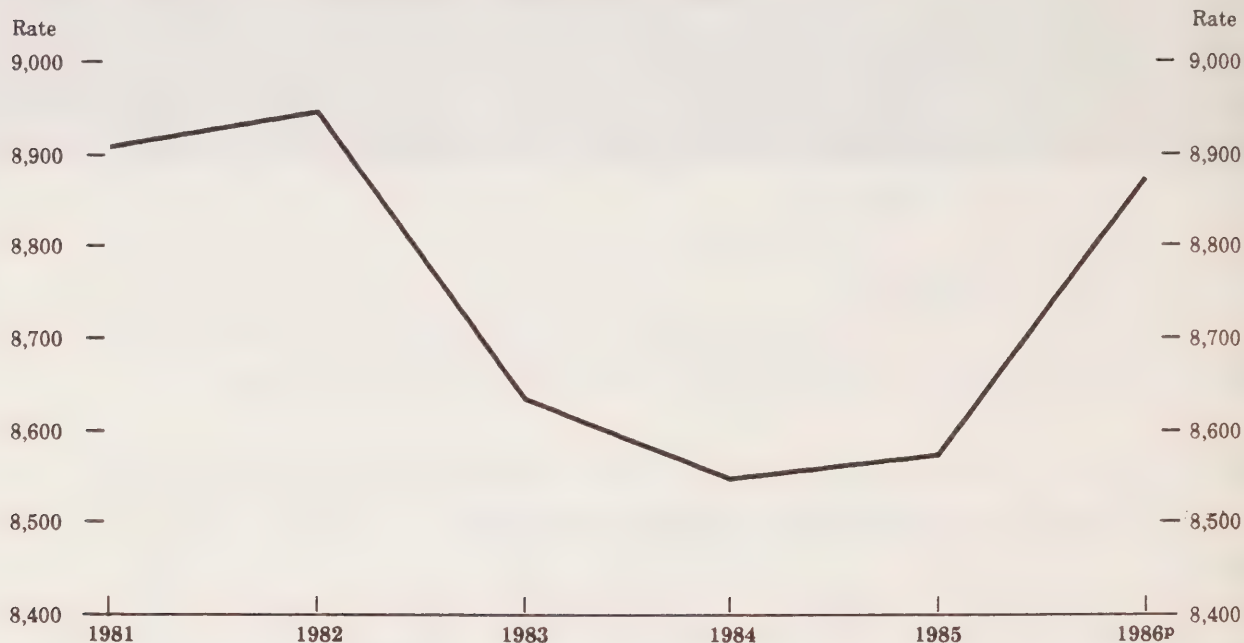
- The real estate and insurance agent industry recorded the greatest average profit increase in 1984, up 119% over 1983 figures. This industry also realized the highest rate of return on revenues – nearly 16%.
- The transportation industry posted the highest increase in average wages – up 20% over 1983 figures.
- The manufacturing industry had the highest ratio of wages to revenues (28%) while the retail trade industry had the lowest ratio of wages to revenue (12%).

Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 1982-84 (61-231, \$30), shows operating results and balance sheet data of nine major industry groups at the Canada level, and by revenue sizes of \$10,000 to \$20 million and over. In addition, the publication displays the provincial distribution of 30 detailed groups of small businesses by revenue sizes of \$10,000 to \$2-million.

Contact Yvette Mondésir (613-991-3749), Small Business Statistics Division.

Major Release

Total Criminal Code Offence Rate¹, Canada, 1981 - 1986



^p Preliminary.

¹ Rate is calculated per 100,000 population.

Crime Statistics

1986 (Preliminary)

Criminal Code offences reported by police forces in Canada increased by 4.4% to 2,270,500 in 1986 from 2,174,175 the previous year. The number of reported crimes for 1986 was 4.7% higher than the average number for the previous five years.

The crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) was 8,872 in 1986, a rise of 3.5% over 1985 and 1.7% over the average for 1981-85.

Violent crimes, which continue to account for approximately 9% of all Criminal Code offences in Canada, rose 7.6% in 1986 over the preceding year. In terms of rates per 100,000 population, there was a 6.5% increase. Yearly increases have been recorded in both the number of violent crimes and rates since 1977-78. The actual number of violent crimes in 1986 showed an increase of 17.0% over the average for the previous five years, while the rate of violent crime was up 13.8%.

(continued on page 3)

Property crimes, which continue to represent approximately two-thirds of Criminal Code offences, increased 2.7% in 1986 over the previous year. There was a smaller increase (1.4%) in the number of property crime offences in 1986 when compared to the average for the 1981-85 period. In terms of rates per 100,000 population, there was a 1.8% increase in 1986 over 1985. However, the 1986 property crime rate of 5,655 was 1.5% below the 1981-85 five-year average rate of 5,741.

In 1986, police reported that narcotic/drug offences decreased 2.8% from 1985 to a total of 55,616. This also represented a decrease of

9.3% from the 1981-85 five-year average. In 1986, the rate of reported drug offences recorded a decrease of 4.0% from 1985 and a more pronounced decrease of 12.1% from the average for the previous five years.

Total offences (including Criminal Code, federal statute, provincial statute and municipal by-law) increased 4.5% in 1986. Compared with the five-year average (1981-85), the increase was 2.5%.

Contact Joanne Lacroix (613-990-6643), or Robert Allen (613-990-6634), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Preliminary Crime Statistics for Canada 1986

Canada	Number of Actual Offences ¹			Rate of Actual Offences ²		
	1986	1985	5 Year Average 1981-1985	1986	1985	5 Year Average 1981-1985
Crimes of violence	204,187	189,822	174,482	798	749	701
Crimes against property	1,447,296	1,408,717	1,427,305	5,655	5,555	5,741
Other crimes	619,017	575,636	566,688	2,419	2,270	2,279
Criminal Code (total)	2,270,500	2,174,175	2,168,475	8,872	8,574	8,722
Federal statutes on Narcotics/drugs	55,616	57,205	61,348	217	226	247
Other federal statutes	39,593	38,915	43,023	155	153	173
Provincial statutes	377,868	359,559	412,547	1,477	1,418	1,661
Municipal by-laws	102,098	94,454	89,761	399	372	360
Total	2,845,675	2,724,308	2,775,154	11,120	10,743	11,165

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.

² Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1, population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Skim Milk Powder

March 1987

Production of process cheese in March 1987 totalled 8 423 542 kilograms, up 6.9% from February 1987 and an increase of 34.9% from March 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 21 450 564 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1986 amount of 15 346 943 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 556 035 kilograms - an increase of 71.5% from February 1987 and an increase of 15.9% from March 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 1 385 432 kilograms, down from 1 588 741 kilograms (revised figure) reported for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the March 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of May 4. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1986 (preliminary) and 1985 (final)

Final 1985 and preliminary 1986 figures are now available for the electric utility construction price indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 118.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in June. Contact L.R. Swain (613-990-9614), Prices Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Statistics Canada Annual Report, 1985-86.**
Catalogue number 11-201
Free.

✓ **Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 1982-84. Catalogue number 61-231**
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

✓ **Telephone Statistics, February 1987.**
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

✓ **Mortality - Summary List of Causes, Vital Statistics, Volume III, 1985.**
Catalogue number 84-206
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50).

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Major Release Dates: May 1987

* Release dates for these series are firm. Dates for the other series are subject to slight change.

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
6	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1987
6	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1987
4	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1987
5	Farm Input Price Index	First Quarter 1987
6-7	New Housing Price Index	March 1987
7-8	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1987
8*	Labour Force Survey	April 1987
8	Housing Starts	March 1987
8	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1987
11	Farm Product Price Index	March 1987
11-12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1987
12	Department Store Sales by Region and Metropolitan Area	March 1987
12*	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	March 1987
13	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1987
14*	Help-wanted Index	April 1987
15*	The Consumer Price Index	April 1987
19	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1987

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
21	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1987
22	International Travel Account	First Quarter 1987
22-26	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	March 1987
25	Wholesale Trade	March 1987
25	Building Permits	March 1987
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	March 1987
26	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	February 1987
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1987
27-29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1987
28	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1987
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1987
28-29	Retail Trade	March 1987
28-29	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1987
29	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1987
29	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1987
29	Major Release Dates	June 1987

The June 1987 release schedule will be published on May 29, 1987. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

JUL 13 1988

